



Sweden's Pathway for Sustainable Food Systems

Introduction

The food system is vitally important to our ability to attain the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. Several reports, not least from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), show that world hunger has been on the rise for several years in a row, biodiversity is in crisis, shortages of fresh water are continuing, as is the depletion of the world's soils, and the world's natural resources are being consumed at an unsustainable rate. All forms of malnutrition lead to poorer health. On top of this, the climate issue is the most momentous issue of our age. Drought, flooding, fires and other consequences of a changed climate are already placing people's opportunities to lead good lives under severe strain. Making global food production and consumption more sustainable – with all three dimensions of sustainability in mind – is one important element in tackling these challenges. Continued open trade will help to safeguard global food supplies, redistribution of resources and resilience in emergencies, as has especially been demonstrated during the COVID-19 pandemic. Achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) demands changes to our food systems. There is major potential for improvement and there are new opportunities in every aspect of the systems. Although circumstances vary in different parts of our planet, we share many of the same challenges. Actions in Sweden can have effects around the globe, while at the same time Sweden is effected by developments in regard to sustainable food systems in other parts of the world, not least due to decisions in the EU. Sweden also plays a global role for sustainable food systems through its international aid. Several policy areas need to work together to ensure that the sustainability of food systems can be improved in Sweden and around the world.

Led by State Secretary Per Callenberg, in winter and spring of 2021, Sweden held seven dialogues as part of the preparations for the UN Food Systems Summit on 23 September. The results of the initial national dialogue were discussed further in two regional dialogues. Sweden additionally arranged four thematic dialogues, one of which focused on social sustainability while the other three took a global perspective. In total, more than 650 people participated, and representation was very broad, with a slightly higher representation of government agencies and academia. Representation in the three dialogues with a global focus was somewhat more balanced, including more representatives from civil society. The majority of those involved were women and people aged over 30. The pathway is based on these dialogues.

The dialogues have shown that there are several Swedish strengths that must be considered in ongoing efforts to develop a sustainable food system:

- The level of knowledge and awareness of challenges and opportunities is relatively high.
- Interest, engagement and the desire to contribute to change is strong in all sectors and all parts of the system.
- Familiarity with conducting dialogues and engaging in conversations across sectors and between actors fosters mutual understanding and knowledge transfer.
- The conclusions drawn by the Government in its work on the 2030 Agenda, the Food Strategy, the Competitiveness Inquiry, the 2020 Research Bill, and the OECD report on the agricultural innovation system and food are confirmed.
- The relevance of development cooperation for sustainable food production in low and middle-income countries – in areas linked to agriculture and rural development, fish farming and aquaculture, water, social and economic sustainability and inclusion, rights, young people, indigenous population, etc. – is confirmed.

Some of the Swedish weaknesses identified by the dialogues include:

- There is a need for a stronger joint vision and a more cohesive policy with greater focus on the system aspect.
- It will continue to be important to ensure a balanced and integrated approach to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainability¹.
- The Government, the regions and the municipalities all have high ambitions but are not working in step together.
- Many challenges remain despite initiatives from the Government, the regions and the municipalities, as well as other actors. Achieving change will take time.
- More light should be shed on the relationship between the national and international level, not least regarding Sweden's role in and influence on the global system in terms of sustainable production and consumption.

The dialogues have resulted in a wealth of material and form the basis of the Swedish pathway. The roadmap is one of many tools for work looking ahead. In the pathway, the Government's ambition has been to group and present the areas that have recurred the most in the dialogues, that can play a strategic role and produce further effects. However, the pathway is limited in scope. Therefore, all reports from the dialogues should be seen as *one part* of the pathway and the ongoing work towards sustainable food systems in Sweden and the world. Here, the pathway presents the Government's ongoing or recently decided initiatives that correspond to the areas.

¹ See table 1 in Annex 1

Relevant processes and policy documents

The pathway is to relate to existing policies and strategies. The following processes have mainly, but not exhaustively, been identified for continued efforts for a sustainable food system.

- The 2030 Agenda and its objectives set by the Riksdag, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (FfD) and the Paris Agreement
- Implementation of the national Food Strategy
- Implementation of Government Bills on research and public health.
- Implementation of “Circular economy – strategy for the transition in Sweden”
- Governance of government agencies
- Work towards the environmental objectives
- The innovation partnership programmes, in particular the partnership programme Climate neutral industry and collaborative policy input on this.
- Implementation of Stockholm +50²
- Strategies that govern operations of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
- Organisation strategies of relevant UN bodies, other multilateral organisations and relevant development banks
- Implementation of the European Common Agricultural Policy and Common Fisheries Policy (CAP and CFP) in Sweden and other relevant EU initiatives (e.g. Green Deal, Farm to Fork, EU Biodiversity Strategy, etc.) and the EU’s trade agreements
- Nordic cooperation

Methods for sustainable food systems

The dialogues have enabled actors to come forward with proposals for how the work is to be carried out.

- Communicate best practice, nationally and globally.
- Work together at every step of the chain, respecting the complexity involved nationally and globally.
- Broad cooperation between actors at all levels taking into account a wide range of solutions, particularly local ones.
- Research and policy development is needed for evidence-based and feasible decisions.
- Promote data and information sharing between sectors, despite the competition aspect.
- Need for a more holistic approach in terms of instruments such as legislation, tax policy, regulation, etc. taking into account their effects on the three dimensions of sustainability.

² Depending on a decision on the agenda for Stockholm +50

Some important forthcoming milestones

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>
2021–2022	Negotiation on CFS voluntary guidelines on gender equality and women’s empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition
January 2022	The Cross-Party Committee on Environmental Objectives is to report on A strategy to reduce climate impact from consumption
October 2021	UN Convention on Biological Diversity COP15
November 2021	UN Climate Change Conference COP26
December 2021	Nutrition for Growth Conference
April 2022	Meeting ahead of Stockholm +50 in NYC, USA
May 2022	Delivery of the Swedish Food Agency report on synthesis work on a sustainable food system
June 2022	Stockholm+50
March 2022	Results delivery for the Environmental Objectives Council programme area “Instruments for sustainable consumption”
2022	Negotiation of recommendations based on CFS HLPE report Promoting youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems
2022	Reporting on the assignment to the Swedish Board of Agriculture and the National Veterinary Institute to examine animal husbandry with regard to the risk of the emergence and spread of new infections between animals and humans in the light of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic.
2022	Report on the inquiry (ToR 2021:33) to strengthen and improve the effectiveness of Swedish work for responsible and reduced use of antibiotics in animal husbandry worldwide.
2024	Report on Sida’s assignment to strengthen biodiversity efforts
2024	End of the Mistra Food Future programme
2024	Research Bill 2025–2028
2025	Delivery action plan 2 Food Strategy

Main focus of continued work

The coalitions created through the UN Food Systems Summit are an important element in driving work on at global level. Sweden has joined three of the. Sweden has also decided to join a USA-led climate initiative that is not linked to the Summit but is relevant to work on food systems.

- School Meals Coalition – with the objective of ensuring that by 2030 every child will be able to access a healthy school meal every day.
- Coalition on healthy and sustainable diets: focus on the consumption side and the challenges linked to what we eat – malnutrition, obesity, lack of/limited access to nutritious food.

- Coalition on food losses and food waste (FLW): seeks to expand knowledge on FLW and its causes so as to lead to appropriate interventions to ensure that more of the food produced is used.
- Participation in the Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate (AIM for Climate), which seeks to increase innovation and cooperation for a climate-positive food system.

The national dialogues have highlighted the following areas as being particularly relevant in ongoing work:

A shared vision and improved coordination

One clear outcome from the dialogues has been that the shared vision needs to be strengthened through better coordination and clearer distribution of responsibilities. This is also confirmed by the Swedish Board of Agriculture report “Hållbara livsmedelssystem – definition, pågående initiativ och förslag på åtgärder” (Sustainable food systems – definition, current initiatives and proposed measures). In the dialogues, it emerged that there is a time lag/discrepancy between initiatives at a more regional and local level compared with policy, regulations and other governance at national level. Improved governance and more distinct and harmonised regulation were sought. This is extremely important in making it easier for civil society, in less resourced actors, and the private sector, to come up with initiatives, but also to prevent clashes between objectives.

Examples of the Government’s initiatives/ongoing or recently decided measures

Work of the Swedish Food Agency within the Environmental Objectives Council to coordinate synthesis work on a sustainable food system. The work seeks to attain consensus on what characterises a sustainable Swedish food system, covering several different policy areas and a shared vision. Citizens and companies are to receive support and guidance, and cooperation and synergies with research projects are to be promoted. The target group for the results is government, regional and municipal agencies, the business community and the Government. Work will run from March 2021 to May 2022, resulting in three deliverables:

- A joined-up view on what we want to gain from a sustainable Swedish food system across the three dimensions of sustainability. Outcomes and vision.
- A combined assessment of how existing objectives and strategies adopted by the Government or the Riksdag, steer the Swedish food system.
- Structure for following up a sustainable food system.

Measures within Action plans 2 and 3 of the Food Strategy, running until 2025.

Under Action plan 2 of the Food Strategy, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth was tasked with strengthening implementation of the Food Strategy and working to ensure that its objectives are met by coordinating and promoting cooperation between all actors in the food chain – in the business community and in government agencies – at national and regional level.

The public sector plays a role

Public infrastructure has proven to be vital for transformative efforts. Public sector meals can help to ensure food security and improve health, have great potential for measures to stimulate more sustainable food systems through procurement, and can also have an educational impact, not least in schools. The public sector is particularly important in sparsely populated areas where the range of sustainable alternatives may be limited, e.g. regarding locally produced food.

The Government's initiatives/ongoing or recently decided measures

Legislative work is in progress to amend regulations: the obligation for agencies and units involved in procurement to take the environment and the climate, social and labour law considerations, and human health and good animal husbandry into account in public procurement.

The Swedish Food Agency's remit to develop sustainable public sector meals through its Knowledge centre for sustainable meals.

*The majority of initiatives described under the headings below.

Youth perspective

The dialogues and work on the Food Systems Summit emphasise the importance of including the views of young people to a greater extent with the aim of increasing their voice in decisions that affect their future. The engagement of young people needs to be taken into account already in the introductory phase of processes and in a systematic form, not only through voluntary initiatives. It is emphasised that young people are not a homogenous group and that there is therefore a need for a wide range of opportunities for them to exercise influence.

The Government's initiatives/ongoing or recently decided measures

Under the voluntary national review of Sweden's implementation of the 2030 Agenda ahead of the HLPF in July 2021, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, United Nations Association Sweden and the National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations (LSU) worked together to gather the voices of young people on how the world is to attain the goals of the 2030 Agenda, including through the campaign #Jaghöjderösten (#Iraisedmyvoice). In addition, a workshop was run with upper secondary school students from UNA-certified UN schools, young people involved in the UNA and young people involved in LSU member organisations to discuss potential solutions to the challenges of global health, gender equality, global equity and climate and biodiversity.

An FSS Policy Boot Camp for children and young people was held jointly by Cambridge University, the EAT Foundation and the Government Offices of Sweden focussing on food environments – how can we get young people to switch to healthier and more sustainable eating habits? The winning concept was presented to State Secretary Per Callenberg.

Youth representatives at UN forums and summits, e.g. at the HLPF in July 2021 at which Sweden presented its voluntary review and at the Food System Summit, including the pre-summit.

Research and innovation

Research results and innovation must reach companies in the farming and fisheries sector, especially SMEs to a larger extent. The gulf between research results, local experiences and implementation needs to be bridged. There are also needs in the implementation phase, especially regarding the cost of applying innovative solutions. Research on processing and greater added value in production were also highlighted in the dialogues.

The Government's initiatives/ongoing or recently decided measures

A large number of research and innovation initiatives linked to the food system are carried out in Sweden.³ The Research and Innovation Bill (2020) boosted research focusing on land-based industries with an injection of an additional SEK 0.5 billion over the next four years. Funding is also being provided through the Food Strategy to Sweden Food Arena, which works to facilitate cooperation in the industry on research and innovation needs.

Swedish aid funds further research and innovation focused on development, e.g. Swedish support for CGIAR, an international research and innovation platform for poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, and improved natural resources and ecosystem services. The current contract period involves grants from Sweden amounting to approximately USD 50 million.

Making it easier for consumers to make sustainable choices

All the dialogues confirmed that consumers have an important role to play in the transformation towards a sustainable food system. At the same time, it emerged that the issue of allocation of responsibilities and governance is complex, e.g. in relations between grocery stores/supermarkets and consumers. The early introduction of sustainable and healthy food

³ A selection: Initiatives under the Food Strategy, National food research programme <https://formas.se/om-formas/vad-vi-gor/nationella-forskningsprogram/livsmedel.html> (coordinated by Formas, the government research council for sustainable development), Formas' centres for sustainable and competitive food systems <https://formas.se/arkiv/alla-utlysningar/utlysningar/2020-03-19-centrumbildningar-for-hallbarhet-och-konkurrenskraft-i-livsmedelssystemet.html>, MISTRA Food futures <https://www.mistra.org/forskningsprogram/mistra-food-futures/>, SLU Future Food <https://www.slu.se/centrumbildningar-och-projekt/futurefood/>, Vinnova workstream Attractive and sustainable food for health <https://www.vinnova.se/m/strategiska-innovationsprogram/agendor/attraktiv-och-hallbar-mat-for-halsa/>

habits was highlighted as an important factor, e.g. in schools. At the same time, it is felt that responsibility cannot be left to consumers alone. Regulations and other incentives that steer the range of products on sale are important, as well as e.g. social norms. Production and consumption of food and citizens' health are closely linked; a factor raised by several actors in the dialogues. Cooperation between relevant policy areas, with associated initiatives, can be strengthened and the allocation of responsibilities clarified.

The Government's initiatives/ongoing or recently decided measures

Assignment to the Swedish Food Agency and the Public Health Agency of Sweden to produce proposals for national objectives and indicators for sustainable and healthy food consumption.

Assignment to the Swedish Food Agency to produce proposals for origin labelling of meat in restaurants and catering.

Assignment to the Swedish Food Agency to develop the Keyhole concept by spreading information on the label to make it easier for all consumers to make healthy choices when buying food.

Assignment to the Swedish Food Agency to facilitate an agreement to lower the salt and sugar content in food through voluntary interventions from the industry, focusing mainly on children and young people.

The Swedish Consumer Agency has been tasked with identifying obstacles to sustainable consumption. It has also been tasked with promoting the spread and further development of information on environmentally sustainable consumption and a circular economy.

Boost the profitability of sustainable production and improve conditions for primary production

One very strong signal was the need to recognise the value of the ecosystem services that farmers deliver (both nationally and internationally). Incentives for a transition to sustainable production need to be strengthened, and switching to sustainable practices must be profitable and attractive. There are challenges regarding working conditions and the generational shift, partly in terms of practical obstacles such as holidays/pay, childcare, etc. to making life socially sustainable. It is particularly important to foster good conditions to make farming attractive to young people. This also includes investing in education and skills development – ideally with a focus on systems, not merely production – and in making it easier for those who choose a new career in farming and facilitating lifelong learning.

The Government's initiatives/ongoing or recently decided measures

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) enters a new period from 2023. The strategic plan being developed for this new period is to boost the competitiveness and profitability of companies and continue to contribute towards enabling national environmental and climate objectives to be reached.

Assignment to the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth to identify rules that impede competitiveness, growth opportunities or innovative capacity for companies in the food chain and identify potential shortcomings in transparency and application of the rules.

Assignment to the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth to simplify online contact with agencies, e.g. by creating services for joined-up guided processes and developing services to improve efficiency and make it easier for companies in the food chain to report or apply for permits for operations that affect the environment, to enable efficient and rapid processing.

Assignment to the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth to analyse and contribute to skills supply initiatives in the food chain to ensure it is sustainable and competitive.

The majority of initiatives in the Rural Development Programme, including a focus on the work environment “Joining forces for safe and attractive farming”

Circular systems and recycling

In the dialogues, it emerged that great potential lies in developing circular systems, partly for a more resource-efficient food chain, but that this area suffers from a lack of clarity on regulations, including in the area of taxation. The most progress has been made on food waste, but there is a need for further analysis and discussion regarding other forms of resources and business models.

The Government's initiatives/ongoing or recently decided measures

“Circular economy – Strategy for the transition in Sweden” and the action plan for the transition in Sweden. Food is designated a prioritised stream by the Government.

Assignment to the Swedish Food Agency, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and the Swedish Board of Agriculture to reduce food waste based on the national Action plan for food losses and waste reduction in Sweden.

Assignment to the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency on bio-waste (food waste) to design criteria on the sorting and biological treatment of food waste, etc.

Assignment to the Cross-Party Committee on Environmental Objectives (M2010:04) on a strategy for reduced climate impact from consumption.

The Government has also recently adopted new Swedish milestone targets: two milestone targets on reduced food losses, one milestone target on food waste, one milestone target on packaging, two milestone targets on reduced use of plant protection products and biocide products with particularly harmful properties and one milestone target on dioxins.⁴

The global impact of Swedish consumption and the right price of food

Swedish consumption has major global impacts while knowledge of this is relatively low. It can also be said that the question is very complex, with a number of different conflicts between objectives. The food we consume has costs above ordinary pricing in the form of impact on the climate, environment and health and the negative consequences of combatting poverty that this can involve. Attention needs to be paid to these costs in pricing, while consideration must also be paid to the most vulnerable, both in Sweden and globally, who may be affected by this pricing transition, including socioeconomically. Inclusion in decision-making processes is therefore central. Instruments, investments and other financial instruments, plus e.g. certificates, may play an important role in such regulation. Different approaches that lead to sustainable farming, in which all three dimensions of sustainability are well balanced, should be promoted. Agro-ecology was highlighted in the dialogues as an example of such an approach. One health, including combatting antimicrobial resistance (AMR), is vital.

The Government's initiatives/ongoing or recently decided measures

Within the CAP, measures will be carried out targeted towards objective 9 on health, food and antimicrobial resistance. This covers animal welfare payments and different forms of project funding. Initiatives on geographical designations of origin are increasing opportunities for consumers to make active choices, and the added value of products can be channelled back to the producers.

⁴ www.miljomal.nu

The majority of initiatives in One health and AMR, including via an updated strategy for work on antimicrobial resistance, government agency assignments⁵, inquiries, e.g. the Inquiry (ToR 2021:33) to strengthen and improve the efficiency of Swedish work for responsible and reduced use of antibiotics in animal husbandry worldwide, contributions from the aid budget to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund on AMR (AMR MPTF) for cross-sectoral work to combat AMR globally, and in international partnerships, including with the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the UN's International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Furthermore, Minister for Health and Social Affairs Lena Hallengren takes part in the UN's One Health Global Leaders Group tasked with promoting global efforts to reduce antimicrobial resistance, including in food systems.

Assignment to the National Board of Trade Sweden and Vinnova to set up an advisory body to promote innovative and climate-focused standardisation to increase consistency and clarity with the aim of increasing the pace of the climate transition.

Sida is conducting a learning evaluation aimed at reviewing how Sida is working on food security with the aim of strengthening the system perspective.

Distribution and fairness

Safeguarding the right to food and the right to health demands a holistic approach to food security in which food, health, equity, gender equality, biodiversity, the environment and climate are addressed in an integrated manner. This involves working to strengthen the role of women in food security, especially as women farmers are responsible for a large proportion of food production and are also extra vulnerable to climate change. Ensuring the inclusion of young people and indigenous populations is essential to achieve fair food systems. The functioning of the rule of law is important in all environments in ensuring a functioning market and safeguarding different rights. Secured access to land, water and other natural resources, influence and participation, access to financial support and services, education and skills development are vital needs that must be met.

The Government's initiatives/ongoing or recently decided measures

Contribution to producing voluntary guidelines on gender equality and women's empowerment across food systems in the context of food security and nutrition

Support for the health-food-climate agenda through the EAT Foundation and the WHO.

⁵ Mandate to the Public Health Agency of Sweden and the Swedish Board of Agriculture to jointly take responsibility for a national collaborative function to combat antimicrobial resistance, mandate to the Dental and Pharmaceutical Benefits Agency, the Public Health Agency of Sweden and the Medical Products Agency to strengthen access to older antibiotics, mandate to the Swedish Board of Agriculture and the Swedish National Veterinary Institute to assess national needs in terms of animal health and medical care in the event of an emergency or heightened alert, mandate to the Swedish Board of Agriculture and the Swedish National Veterinary Institute to examine animal husbandry with regard to the risk of the emergence and spread of new infections between animals and humans in the light of the SARS-COV-2 pandemic.

Sida's support to agriculture, aquaculture and fisheries amounted to almost SEK 1.4 billion in 2019. A third of this funding had the environment as its main purpose and just over 40 percent of the funding went to agricultural development. Sida focuses on small-scale farming.

In October 2020, the Government specifically tasked Sida with strengthening and deepening its work on biodiversity – this includes an integrated approach in which the links between e.g. the food supply and biodiversity are fundamental.

In October 2020, the Government reviewed the strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in sustainable economic development 2018–2022, to reinforce Sweden's long-term food security efforts.

Extensive support to three UN Rome-based agencies, the FAO, WFP and IFAD, partly in the form of core funding and membership fees for ordinary operations plus more targeted support, e.g. for rehabilitation of agricultural land, sustainable agriculture (e.g. through the Forest and Farm Facility), the right to land with a focus on indigenous people and local communities (e.g. through the Tenure Facility), increasing resilience of local farmers (e.g. through Oxfam Novib) and gender equality (e.g. through Rural women's economic empowerment).

Annex 1

Swedish Board of Agriculture summary of current public and other initiatives

Table 1 Current civil society and private sector initiatives⁶

		Social sustainability			Economic sustainability	Environmental sustainability		
		Animal welfare	Public health	Working conditions		Climate	Biodiversity	Resource efficiency
Primary production	Arla Foods Action Plan	Confirmed focus	Certain connection		Certain connection			
	Axfoundation - 5 tonnes of green fish in the counter					Certain connection		Confirmed focus
	Axfoundation - Antibiotic Criteria	Confirmed focus						
	Axfoundation - Food of the future		Confirmed focus					
	“Greppa Näringen” (Grab the nutrition)				Confirmed focus			
	HKScans Farm Initiative							
	Farmers’ Data Platform				Confirmed focus			Certain connection
	The Agricultural Pathway for Fossil-Free Competitiveness						Confirmed focus	
	Lantmännen’s Report The Future of Agriculture				Certain connection			Confirmed focus
	The Federation of Swedish Farmers’ Sustainability Goals	Certain connection		Confirmed focus				
	Matfiskodlarna’s Code of practice	Confirmed focus						
	“Pollinera Sverige” (Pollinate Sweden)							Certain connection
	The project “Akvacirkulär” (Aqua Circular)				Certain connection			Confirmed focus
	The project KLOK						Confirmed focus	Certain connection
	ScanOats		Confirmed focus					Certain connection
	Swedish meat industry’s Action Plan on pork, beef and lamb	Confirmed focus						
	Svensk Fågel’s Animal Welfare Programme for poultry farmers	Confirmed focus						
	“Svensk kolinlagring” (Swedish carbon storage)						Confirmed focus	
	“Tillväxtbolaget” (The Growth Company for Swedish farmers)				Confirmed focus			Certain connection
Food industry	DLF Sweden Plastic Initiative						Confirmed focus	Certain connection
	DLF Sweden Transport Initiative							
	The beverage industry’s climate initiative				Certain connection			
	International Coffee Partners and Coffee&Climate							
	The Swedish Food Federation’s Sustainability Manifesto			Confirmed focus	Certain connection		Confirmed focus	
	Coop Sustainability Declaration							Confirmed focus
Trade	Sustainable Restaurants	Confirmed focus		Confirmed focus				Confirmed focus
	ICA Future Report Food Revolution							Certain connection
	“Matmissionen” (The Food Mission)							Confirmed focus
	Resvinn (redistributing food waste)		Certain connection					
	Swedish Food Retailers Federation’s industry agreements					Certain connection		Certain connection
	Swedish Food Retailers Federation - Fossil-free food retail	Confirmed focus		Certain connection				Confirmed focus
	“Agroväst” (Agro-west)						Confirmed focus	
Industry-wide	Baltic Stewardship Initiative				Certain connection			Certain connection
	Foodhills				Confirmed focus		Confirmed focus	
	“Hagainitiativet” (The Haga Initiative)				Certain connection			Certain connection
	“Hållbar livsmedelskedja” (Sustainable Food Chain)					Confirmed focus		
	Krinova Incubator and Science Park	Certain connection		Certain connection	Certain connection			Confirmed focus
	National agreement on reduced food waste				Certain connection			Certain connection
	Organic Sweden					Certain connection		Certain connection
	Swedish Return System						Confirmed focus	Certain connection
	Swedish soy dialogue - Axfoundation					Certain connection		Confirmed focus
	Sweden Food Arena						Confirmed focus	
	“Vreta Kluster” (Vreta Cluster)	Confirmed focus			Confirmed focus			
	“Växtbaserat Sverige” (Plant-based Sweden)							Certain connection
	WWF fish guide, meat guide och vegan guide		Confirmed focus				Confirmed focus	

⁶ After the table was originally published, The Swedish Food industry’s new Code of Conduct for Sustainability in the Food Industry has been presented and could be added.

Table 2. Public sector initiatives for sustainable food systems

Measures to support businesses	<p>Verksamt.se</p> <p>Swedish Chemicals Agency web-based tool PRIO</p> <p>“Klimatklivet” (support for climate-related investments)</p> <p>Swedish Food Agency tool for climate analysis and climate adaption for drinking water producers</p> <p>Matlust (food innovation programme)</p> <p>SAMLA Sweden (regions and innovation support actors coming together for acceleration in the food industry)</p> <p>Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences’ breeding work with rainbow trout and the Swedish Board of Agriculture’s promotion of aquaculture</p> <p>Competence Centre for Business Management at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences</p>
Measures to support consumers	<p>Swedish Consumer Agency reports e.g. Sustainable choice of meat, school supplies, labelling guide, etc.</p> <p>Swedish Food Agency dietary advice “Find your way”, which integrates environmental aspects</p> <p>Swedish Food Agency website on sustainable food choices</p> <p>Swedish Food Agency “Keyhole” labelling</p> <p>Swedish Food Agency and Swedish Consumer Agency climate-calculated menu</p> <p>Swedish Food Agency website on how to reduce food waste</p> <p>Material for schools “MatRätt” (Food Right), The farmer in school and Urban and Ruralia (Swedish Board of Agriculture and the Federation of Swedish Farmers)</p> <p>The Vinnova-financed project Redusalt</p> <p>RISE database for comparisons between products’ climate impact</p>
Development and application of existing instruments	<p>Data collection and reporting</p> <p>Swedish National Veterinary Institute and the Public Health Agency of Sweden’s annual reporting on resistance and the use of antibiotics</p> <p>Swedish National Veterinary Institute’s annual reporting on the monitoring of communicable diseases in animals and humans</p> <p>The Public Health Agency of Sweden’s surveys Health on equal terms and the Environment health survey</p> <p>Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management’s (SwAM) reports on sustainability, sustainable use of water resources, etc.</p> <p>Swedish Consumer Agency’s mapping of methods to change eating habits and different types of policy instruments</p> <p>The Swedish Consumer Agency regularly updates the report “Konsumenterna och miljön” (Consumers and the environment)</p> <p>The Swedish Food Agency regularly conducts surveys of national eating habits</p> <p>Strategies and evaluations</p> <p>The Public Health Agency of Sweden’s cooperation project on Health as a driving force in environmental goals and for sustainable development</p> <p>SwAM’s and Swedish Board of Agriculture’s strategy for fishing and aquaculture, and sector-specific action plans</p> <p>SwAM’s work on traceability within fishing/aquaculture</p> <p>SwAM, Swedish Board of Agriculture, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and the Swedish National Heritage Board project CAP & sustainability</p> <p>The Swedish Food Agency started a project in 2020 on goals and indicators for sustainable food consumption</p> <p>The Swedish Board of Agriculture’s action plan for organic agricultural land and organic consumption in the public sector</p>

	<p>The Swedish Environmental Objectives Council runs projects on sustainable food systems</p> <p>Swedish Chemicals Agency proposal to the Swedish Government on three new milestone targets for hazardous substances</p> <p>The government agencies' action plans for climate adaption/change</p>
	<p>Municipalities and regions</p> <p>"Hållbarhetskollen" (The Sustainability Check) by the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR)</p> <p>SALAR's development program "KliMATval" (Climate Choice) for public actors on sustainable food choices</p> <p>Communication and education project "Glokala Sverige" (run by SALAR and United Nations Association Sweden)</p> <p>The open database Kolada, for municipalities and regions' follow-up of the SDGs in the 2030 Agenda</p>
	<p>Initiatives for sustainable and public sector meals</p> <p>The Swedish Food Agency runs a national competence centre for meals within health care and schools</p> <p>The National Agency for Public Procurement supports sustainable procurement of food and meal services</p> <p>The Swedish Food Agency and Vinnova's "Ett nytt recept för skolmåltiden" (A new recipe for school meals)</p> <p>The Rural Network runs the project MATtanken (Food thought/tank) to contribute to sustainable public sector meals</p> <p>"Måltid Sverige" (Meal Sweden) is an anchor/hub for public sector meals and is based on regional cooperation</p> <p>Regional initiatives for promoting sustainable public meals</p>

New approaches	<p>The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's project PRINCE (policy-relevant indicators for national consumption and environment)</p> <p>The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's project "Nudge for nature – is it working?"</p> <p>Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences study on Policy instruments for sustainable food consumption</p> <p>The circular economy delegation at the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth</p>
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Coordination and cross-cutting initiatives	<p>The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth's assignment to strengthen the implementation of the national Food Strategy</p> <p>The food strategies of the county administrative boards and the regions</p> <p>The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth's assignment on sustainable development within regional growth work</p> <p>The Public Health Agency of Sweden and the Swedish Board of Agriculture's cooperative function against antimicrobial resistance</p> <p>The Swedish Board of Agriculture's competence centre and strategy towards sustainable water use in agriculture</p> <p>The Swedish Plant Protection Council, jointly operated by the Swedish Board of Agriculture and the Swedish Chemicals Agency</p> <p>The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences' Swedish Centre for Animal Welfare (SCAW) and the Scientific Council for Animal Welfare</p> <p>Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences "Grogrund" (Seedbed) – Centre for Breeding of Food Crops</p> <p>The Swedish National Veterinary Institute's work on food security and sustainability from feed and water to safe foods</p> <p>National competence centre for climate adaption at the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute</p> <p>Swedish National Expert Council for Climate Adaptation</p> <p>The Swedish Government's innovation partnership programme Climate neutral industry</p> <p>The Public Health Agency of Sweden and SALAR's online platform on social sustainability</p> <p>RISE network Food and Environment</p> <p>The Action Plan "Fler gör mer" (More to do more) and the agreement "Samarbete för minskat matsvinn" (Cooperation for reduced food waste)</p>
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The Swedish Board of Agriculture's forum Advice on sustainable production and consumption of food Climate 2030 – Västra Götaland county resets The Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences' project Sustainable water supply Many government agencies work with methods on sustainability assessment and a strengthened holistic perspective

<https://www.livsmedelsverket.se/globalassets/publikationsdatabas/rapporter/2018/2018-more-to-do-more-action-plan-for-food-loss-and-food-waste-reduction-by-2030>

National dietary advice. https://www.livsmedelsverket.se/bestall-ladda-ner-material/sok-publikationer/broschyr/hitta_ditt_satt

[Advice on good food habits – risk and benefit report.](https://www.livsmedelsverket.se/globalassets/publikationsdatabas/rapporter/2015/rapp-5-hanteringsrapport-slutversion.pdf)
<https://www.livsmedelsverket.se/globalassets/publikationsdatabas/rapporter/2015/rapp-5-hanteringsrapport-slutversion.pdf>

Annex 2

Dialogue reports

[Report from national dialogue 25 January](#)

[Report from regional dialogue in Södertälje 24 March](#)

[Report from regional dialogue in Härnösand 26 March](#)

[Report from dialogue on social sustainability 20 April](#)

[Report from dialogue focusing on Action track 4: Towards equitable food systems, 29 March](#)

[Report from dialogue focusing on Action track 5: Food security, conflict and resilience, 29 April](#)

[Report from dialogue focusing on Action track 3: Boost nature-positive food production – for people and the planet, 11 May](#)