

## **FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT ACTION TRACK 2 - PUBLIC FORUM 2 3 FEBRUARY 2021**

### **Summary Report & Responses to All Questions**

#### **AT2 Public Forum**

In the shift towards healthier, safe and sustainable consumption, we need to bring the voice of every stakeholder to the Summit. The Public Forums provide an opportunity for stakeholders to share their ideas for robust and sustainable food systems, which will feed into preparations for the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS).

The AT2 Public Forum was held on 3 February 2021, from 10:00 – 11:30 CET. The open meeting was held using Zoom teleconferencing software. Registration in advance was required, but it was free and

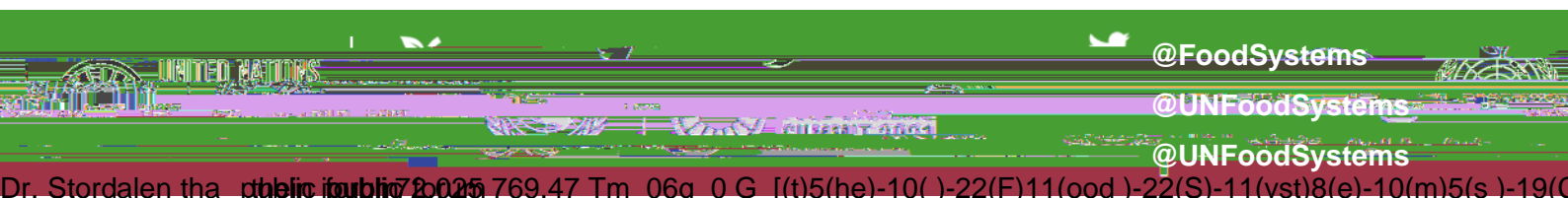


settings, she suggested that governments could collaborate with NGOs and international organisations, such as the World Food Programme and the FAO, to subsidise the costs. Mr. Yi seconded the importance of leveraging other measures through public procurement, which could stimulate production of nutritious food, increase nutritional awareness and practices such as gardening. He also emphasised the importance of civil society in implementing monitoring mechanisms that ensure transparency and accountability. Regarding the communication strategy, Mr. Yi spoke about the synergies between WS1 (food environment) and WS2 (food demand), and how changing consumer behaviour would require interventions in both areas. Mr. Yi, Ms. Thapaliya, Ms. Westerman and Ms. Diroh then answered a few of the audience questions that had been posed via the Q&A and chat features on Zoom. The question themes included behaviour change, food industry practices, government, political economy and food safety. The questions, along with the answers, have been summarised in Annexure 1.

**Daniel Vennard**, the Director and Founder of the Better Buying Lab and Cool Food Pledge at the World Resources Institute and **Luke Spajic**, a youth member of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network – Youth, were the next to present their solution for WS2 on Food Demand. Mr. Spajic began by introducing their solution as incorporating sustainability into national dietary guidelines. Dietary guidelines are government advice on healthy diet



the Food Systems Community Platform, and through social media. Dr. Stordalen thanked participants



### Annex. 1: Questions Posed by the Open Forum Participants

**Note:** Grammar and language imperfections in the original questions and answers are to be expected, given the rapid nature of the Q&A, and have not been corrected. The initials before each response indicate the respondent (JY=Jian Yi, PT= Pramisha Thapaliya, LW= Lucy Westerman, AD= Anne Diah, DV=Daniel Vennard, LS= Luke Spajic, FB= Francesco Branca, MG= Marie-Claire Graf, LG= Liz Goodwin, RD= Roman Davas-Fahey, LB=Lasse Bruun, EF= Emeline Fellus).

No.	Themes	Question(s)	Response(s)
1.	<b>Solutions</b> Behaviour Change, Food Industry Practices, Political Economy	Q&A: Please share your views on how we could better incentivize people (and reduce lobbyists influence over government) to transition into a whole food plant-based diet in order to reduce our carbon footprint on the planet while preserving our health, restoring wildlife and feeding the entire humanity.	<b>JY:</b> Actually, the second largest number of solutions we have received have been related to reducing the consumption of





5. ***Food system Issues to address*** –  
Livelihoods;  
Diversity, Inclusion  
and Equity
- Q&A: It is a great presentation, Luke, but







			<p><b>EF:</b> Well, I think Liz and Roman have stated the approach of setting up national goals, but thereafter indeed a lot of the work lies in the hands of the producers and the companies. So there is this question of first of all, developing trust and collaboration. We can build on the existing, private public partnerships that are being implemented already. I agree with the point about resources, it's often a question of where do you find the investments and what's the return on those investments. One of the other game-changing initiatives that we're thinking of across the different action tracks is something that we call the true value of food. It's not about increasing the price, it's about how can we try and stimulate funding towards supporting food that is produced in a sustainable way, that is not wasted and that contributes to more healthy diets. That's a whole subject in itself, but I think that's a critical component of changing the rules of the game.</p>
<p>9.</p>	<p><b>Engagement – Tools, Measurement</b></p>	<p><b>Q&amp;A:</b> The most important point for avoiding food waste is harmonized measurement across countries. Momentarily, we are discussing a database of one year (2011). Is there a plan to measure trends? Otherwise, we cannot measure the success.</p>	<p><b>LG:</b> It has been hard, as we haven't had the metrics and the measurement approaches. We do have the food loss and waste protocol, which a number of companies and countries are using. But, as I said, UN environment is about to publish, I think later in February, a Food Waste Index, which is an approach that any country in the world should be able to use to actually measure food waste within its own environment</p>







The responses from the surveys are analysed below. Among the survey respondents, Europe was the most represented region, followed by North America. Representation from East Asia, Central or South America and Middle East/North Africa was low. The responses to Q4, Q8 and Q11 were also analysed. For Q4 (Is this a new solution or an existing solution that needs scaling?), around 31% were new solutions while 69% were existing solutions that needed to be scaled. For Q8 (Who are the main actors that would put this action into place?), a large proportion of respondents believed policymakers (governments) and the private sector were the major actors who would drive the transformation towards healthy and sustainable consumption, followed by farmers/fisheries

Is this a new solution or an existing solution that needs scaling?

