



UNITED NATIONS FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT 2021

**2021 Food Systems Summit
Rome Group of Friends of the FSS
12-16 April 2021**



UN Food Systems Summit **OUTCOMES**

1. **A Statement of Action by the UN Secretary-General** that offers a guiding narrative on equitable and sustainable food systems
2. **A large number of Member States making commitments** to strategies, policies and investments that advance their national pathway towards food systems transformation.
3. **A bold set of multi-stakeholder commitments, action and coalitions** emerging from cities, communities, companies, civil society, citizens, development actors, young people, and food producers
4. **Vibrant communities, in particular youth movements,** are built or strengthened worldwide to drive food systems transformation
5. **Provisions for a mechanism of regular follow-up and review activities** at national, regional and global levels

FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT 2021



DIALOGUES

REGIONAL

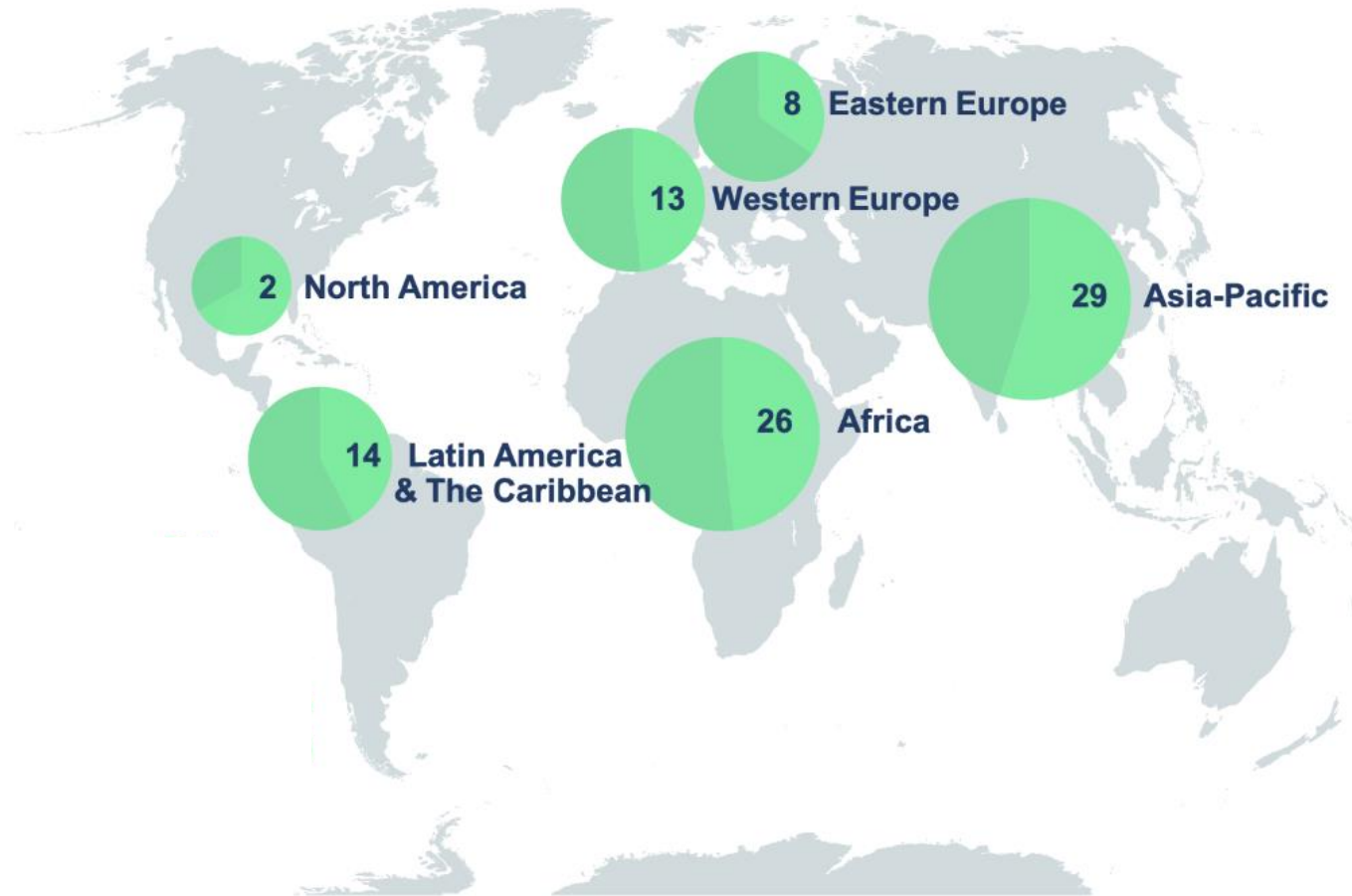
- UN Regional Commissions hold sessions on the Food Systems Summit at Regional Forums on Sustainable Development
- AUDA/NEPAD engagement; Other regional efforts expanding

GLOBAL

- April 27 - **Water** (UN Water)
- May 3 (TBC) - **Youth** (UNICEF, SDG2 Advocacy Hub)
- May 11 - **Environment** (UNEP)
- May 27 - **Oceans** (FOA, Norway, UNF)

INDEPENDENT

- **194** dialogues registered (↑ 15)
- **118** dialogues have taken place
- **39** feedback forms received (↑ 9)
- First ID Synthesis Report: under review and final round of edits
- Who is participating in the Independent Dialogues?



MEMBER STATE

- **92** countries confirmed
- **69** MS Dialogues Registered (↑ 4), **58** have already taken place (↑ 13).
- **29** Feedback forms submitted (↑ 0)
- **20** RC requests received to access financial resources to support MS Dialogues (↑ 11)
- First MS synthesis report expected to be published the second half of April

On what areas can the Food Systems Summit support Member States to progress the transformation of their food systems?

Examples: support in writing a National Food Systems Action Plan



What experiences and expertise can Member States bring to the Food Systems Summit?

Examples: experience with improving food safety (e.g. India), healthy public procurement (e.g. Chile)



**UNITED NATIONS
FOOD SYSTEMS
SUMMIT 2021**



Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all

1



Shift to sustainable consumption patterns

2



Boost nature-positive production – at scale

3



Advance equitable livelihoods

4



Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

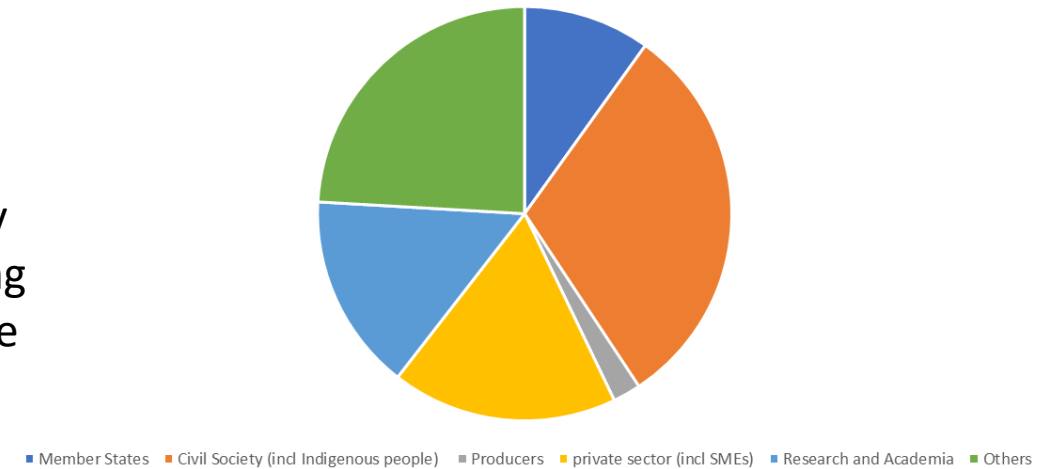
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From idea generation to consolidation

Wave 1: December – mid-February 2021

- More than 1200 ideas received through various channels (global public fora, online consultations and surveys, interactive meetings, scientific review, FSSD, etc).
- 123 ideas submitted by Member States; more than 400 ideas submitted by producer organisations, indigenous peoples and civil society.
- Identification, selection and clustering of propositions around 3 key criteria (impact at scale, actionability, sustainability) and 8 qualifying principles to ensure that the ideas selected align to the vision of the 2030 Agenda.
- 107 game-changing propositions across all 5 Action Tracks

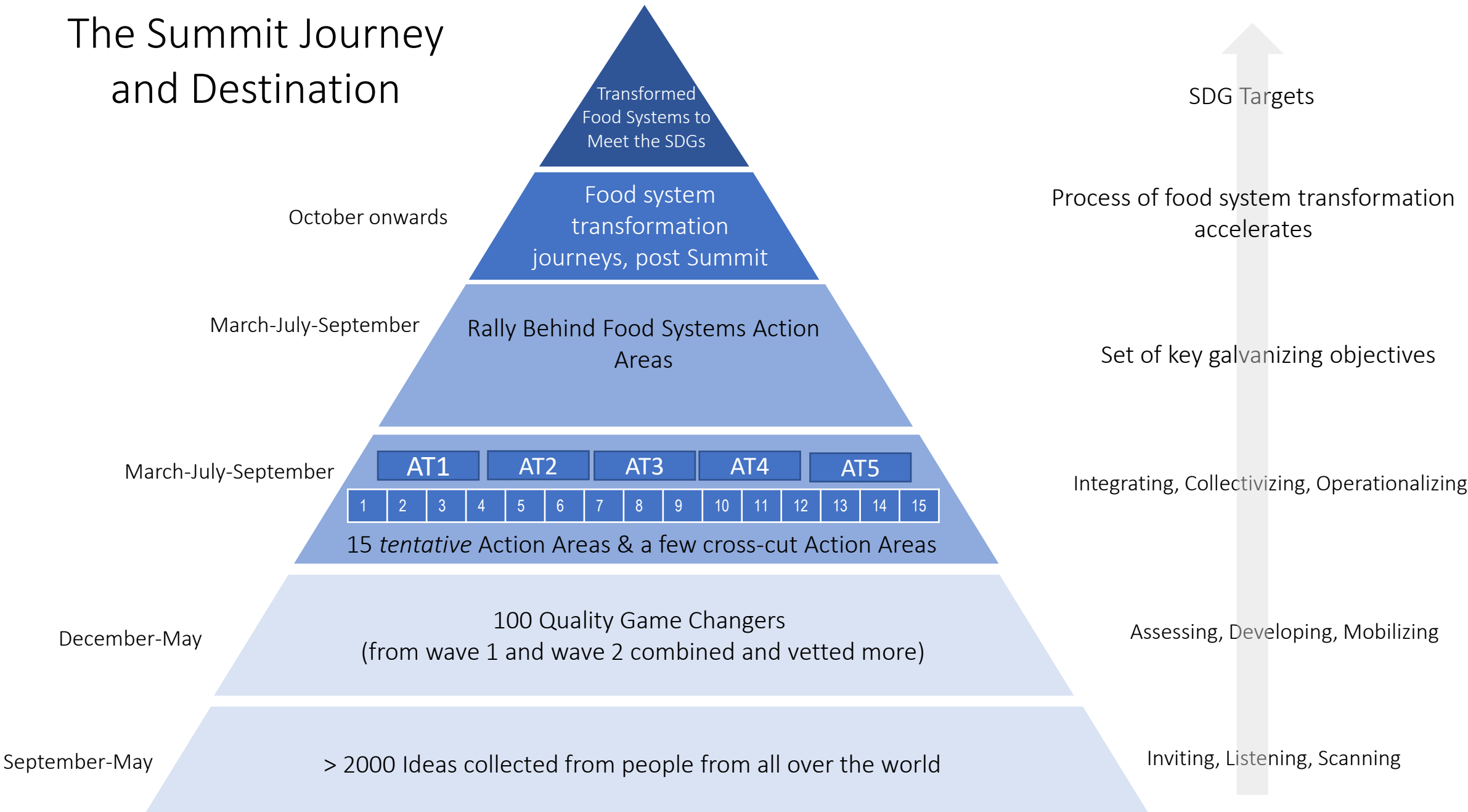
Contributions received for Wave 1



Wave 2 (ongoing: mid-February- 1 May 2021)

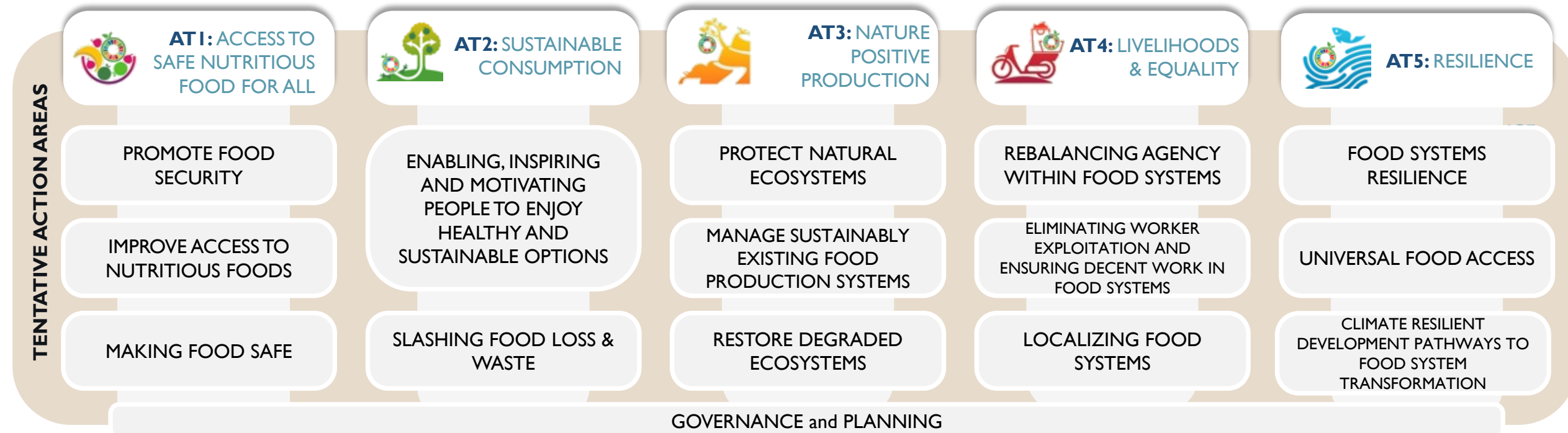
- New ideas? Gaps emerging from wave 1 propositions? -> AT online surveys
- Qualitative feedback on framing of wave 1 propositions? -> Upcoming consultation meetings and on community platform

The Summit Journey and Destination



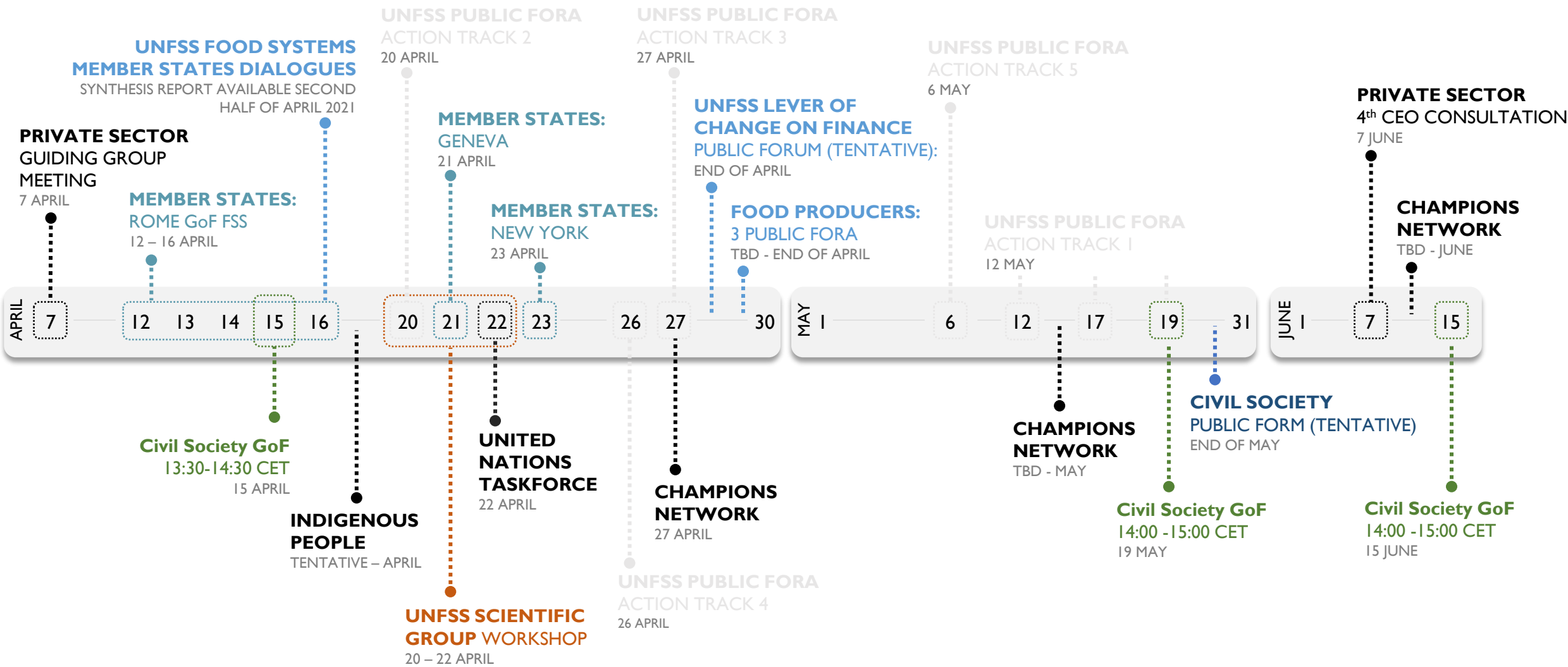
INTRODUCING ACTION AREAS

- The Synthesis papers of all ATs present the result of ideas submitted between December and February, integrated across Action Track teams (with the support of cross-cutting Levers of Change) and consolidated into 107 potential game-changing propositions.
- These propositions fall under **15 action areas**.



After consolidation with the support of the Scientific group and multiple stakeholder consultations, Action Areas could be the **starting point of coalitions of action** which could help national governments & multi-stakeholders adopt, on a voluntary basis, **transformational pathways, associated policy and behavioral shifts** towards more sustainable food systems.

FOR INFORMATION – UPCOMING CONSULTATIONS





Action Track 1 : Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all

Action Track 1:

Ensure Access to Safe and Nutritious Food for All



Action Area 1.1

Promote Food Security, End Hunger

(links with AT3, 4, 5)

- Empowering Smallholders
- Supporting Youth in Agriculture
- Small Scale Technology for Smallholders
- Social Protection For All
- More Finance for SMEs
- Clean Energy to Power Value Chains
- **“End Hunger, Nourish the Future” Fund**
- Recognizing Rights in Food System
- **Breaking the Logjam on Wasting**

Action Area 1.2

Improve Access to Nutritious Food

(links with AT2, 3)

- Nutritious Social Protection
- Nutritious Underutilized Crops
- Innovation Support for SMEs supplying Nutritious Food
- Better Infrastructure for Nutritious Crops
- Facilitating Public Procurement of Nutritious Foods
- Enhancing Nutritious Foods in the Workplace
- Fortification – on and post-farm
- **Ending Anemia in Women and Children**

Action Area 1.3

Making Food Safe

(links with AT2)

- **Develop SDG Indicator on Food Safety**
- Global Food Safety Index
- Support Regional Institutions for Food Safety
- Building a Better Food Safety Toolkit for Informal Markets
- Improving Traceability of food

Member states we are currently working with:

Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, European Union, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, The Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Slovak Republic, South Africa, United States of America, Tanzania, Uruguay



Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns

Action Areas coordinated by AT2

AA 2.1 Enabling, inspiring and motivating people to enjoy healthy and sustainable options

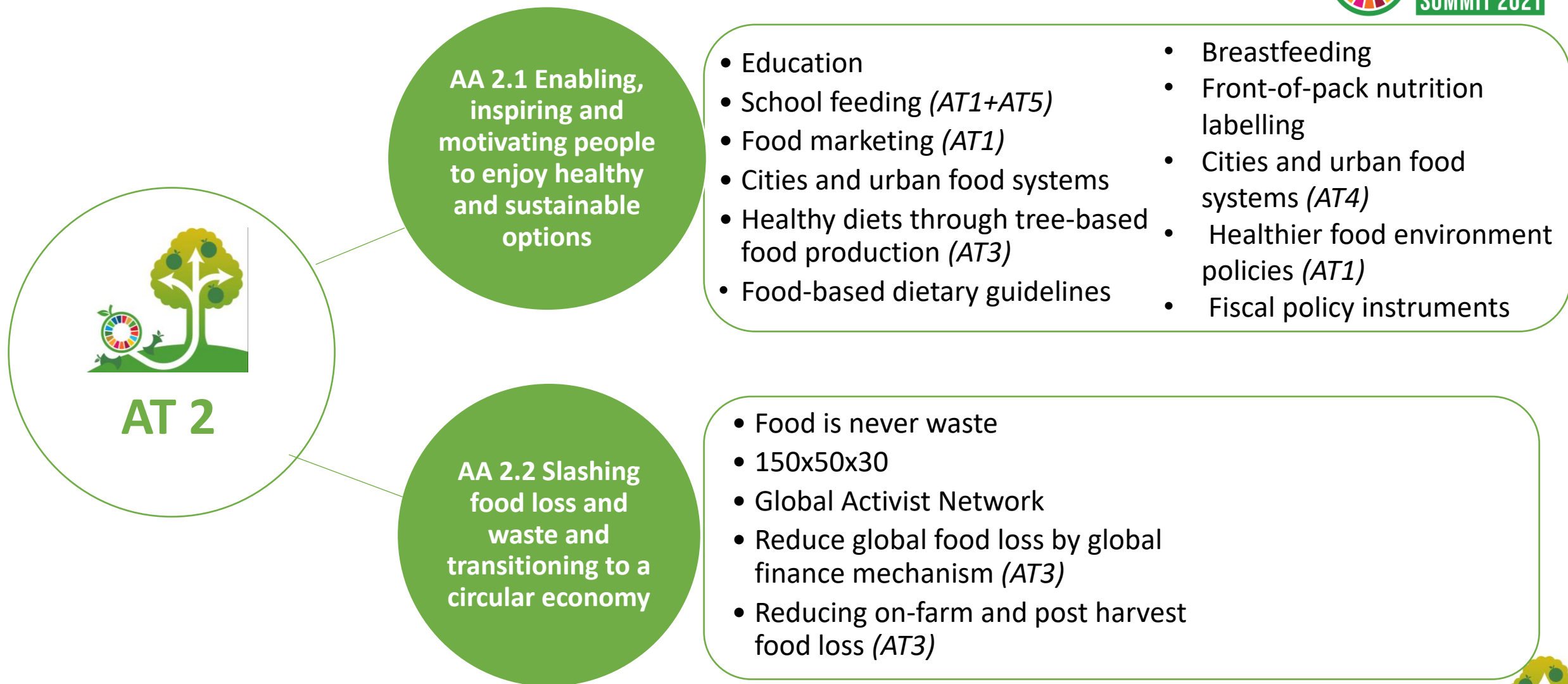
- Effective and evidence-based policies on **food environments** and **marketing** to ensure people are supported to eat **healthily and sustainably** in a way that is **just and fair** for all.
- **Food offerings** encountered: **schools**, shops and markets, restaurants, workplaces, neighbourhoods.
- **Traditional and local knowledge**, and bring in new ideas and innovations around the **quality, taste, convenience**, ownership and multi-sensory experience of healthy diets.

AA 2.2 Slashing food loss and waste and transitioning to a circular economy

- Initiatives that will **engage and incentivize** countries, businesses and citizens to play their part and collaborate to drive out/down food loss and waste. This will include adoption of the **target, measure, act** approach throughout the entire supply chain, **citizen behaviour change initiatives** and increasing the focus on making the food system **more circular** e.g. through upcycling and development of alternative uses that make the best use of any inedible parts or wasted food.



Integrating propositions across the ATs: Action Areas





Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production – at scale

Our goal:

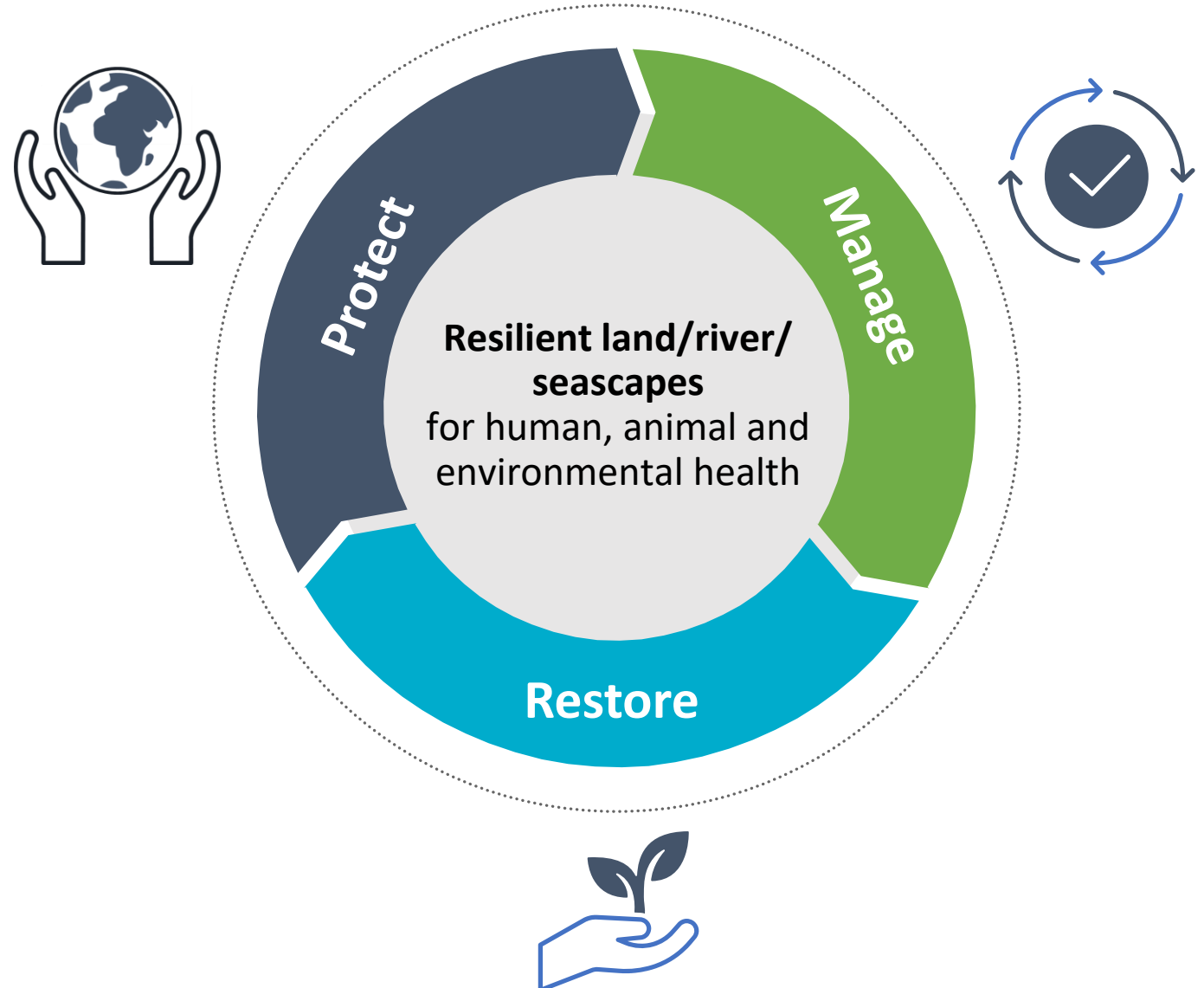
To boost **nature-positive production systems** at scale to globally meet the fundamental **human right** to healthy and nutritious food while operating within planetary boundaries

Definition:

Nature-positive food systems are characterized by a regenerative, non-depleting and non-destructive use of natural resources. It is based on stewardship of the environment and biodiversity as the foundation of critical ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration and soil, water, and climate regulation. Nature Positive Food Systems refer to protection, sustainable management and restoration of productive system. Finally, nature positive food systems cover the growing demand for food in a sufficient way and include sustainable and healthy nutrition.

Source: UN FSS Science Team

Our Action Areas:



Action track 3 | action Areas



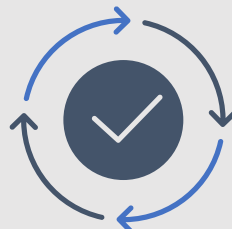
Protecting

natural ecosystems from new deforestation and conversion for food and feed production

This Action Area will:

- propose ways and means to safeguard natural ecosystems (on land, inland waters and oceans)
- ensure natural ecosystems are not further converted for food and feed production.

In particular, we will work to eliminate deforestation and conversion of natural habitats and overfishing from food supply chains.



Managing

sustainably existing food production systems in land and water for the benefit of nature and people

This Action Area will:

- design nature-positive and context-specific solutions increase input efficiencies;
- internalize externalities;
- increase yields within planetary boundaries;
- scale out agroecology and agro-biodiversity to reduce pressure on ecosystems while improving nutrition, livelihoods and enhancing resilience to climate change

Since there are no one-size-fits-all solutions, we embrace all nature-positive approaches, from digital farming to traditional and indigenous knowledge and seek to enable farmers and fishers to design nature-positive solutions for their own geographies and socio-economic contexts.



Restoring

degraded ecosystems and rehabilitate soil function for sustainable food production

This Action Area will:

- rehabilitate degraded and underperforming ecosystems (in soil, freshwater bodies and oceans) so that they can be brought back to life to generate ecosystem services, including those that support sustainable food production.

Action track 3 | action Areas



Protect

natural ecosystems from new deforestation and conversion for food and feed production



Deforestation and conversion:
Transforming **commodity supply chains** to benefit people and to protect and restore nature



Agri-food support (incl. subsidies):
A just transition to Sustainable agriculture through **Policy Reform and Public Support**



Land-freshwater nexus:
Global movement to **protect and restore riparian buffers** in private agricultural lands



Trade:
Develop a “**Codex Planetarius**” – a set of minimum environmental standards for global food



Manage

sustainably existing food production systems in land and water for the benefit of nature and people



Innovation:
Transforming **agricultural innovation** for climate, nature and people



Livestock:
Adopting **nature-positive livestock production** systems
Enable a **Just Transition of livestock production** to create jobs and secure livelihoods, mitigate climate change, improve health



Regenerative agriculture:
Adopting **regenerative agricultural practices** for resilient landscapes at scale



Agroecology:
Scaling-out **Agroecological Production Systems**
Advance **wide-scale adoption of agro-ecology** within farms and rangelands



Agrobiodiversity:
Increasing **agrobiodiversity** for improved production and resilience
Broadening the **genetic base** of nature-positive production systems



Blue Food
Sustain and Expand Sustainable **Resilient Blue Food Production Systems**
Addressing ‘invisible’ underwater issues for food systems: **The “blue food” revolution**



Indigenous peoples:
Indigenous peoples’ food systems: conservation and biocentric restoration



Climate-smart agriculture fund:
\$200M **Climate Smart Food Systems Impact Investment Fund**



Restore

degraded ecosystems and rehabilitate soil function for sustainable food production



Grasslands and savannahs:
Restoring grasslands, shrublands and savannahs through extensive livestock-based food systems



Monitoring and data:
Enhanced **restoration monitoring and data** to guide investment



The Soils Hub:
Soils Investment Hub;
Building global initiative to address **soil health and carbon sequestration**



Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods

Effects of COVID on LIVELIHOODS





Rebalancing Agency within Food Systems

- Promote power relationships that ensure a fair share of resources, finance, capital, markets, technology and prices
- Secure land tenure rights
- Ensure social dialogue mechanisms to develop common solutions to problems
- Support gender transformative approaches
- Lift up youth-led initiatives





Eliminating Worker Exploitation and Ensuring Decent Work in Food Systems



- Promote living incomes and wages for small-scale farmers and agricultural workers
- Strengthen labour regulations
- Improve governance of labour markets
- Endorse ratification and effective implementation of international labour standards



Localizing Food Systems

- Make food systems finance accessible for rural people
- Institutionalize demand-driven transformation
- Leverage local procurement for systemic value chain change





Action Track 5 : Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

AT5 PRIORITY ACTION AREAS



1. FOOD SYSTEMS RESILIENCE

1.1 INTEGRATIVE NEXUS APPROACHES

Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus

Water-Food-Energy Nexus

1.2 MULTI-RISK REDUCTION / MANAGEMENT

Investments to reduce impacts of multiple risks: conflict, climate/environmental extremes, economic shocks, pandemics.



2. UNIVERSAL FOOD ACCESS TO BUILD RESILIENCE

Enacting food as a public good and upscaling safety nets (mirroring **health & education** schemes)

Considerations of lessons learned on food and social systems resilience during Covid-19



3. CLIMATE-RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS FOR TRANSFORMATIVE FOOD SYSTEMS TO REACH THE SDGs

National Policy and Action Plans for Resilient Food Systems 2030 aligned with National Adaptation & DRR plans, Nationally Determined Contributions and National Action plans to achieve the SDGs

WAVE I: MAPPING OF SOLUTIONS IN AT5 ACTION AREAS

I. FOOD SYSTEMS RESILIENCE

5.1 A food and peace facility in countries facing the risk, reality or aftermath of a conflict-related crisis

5.23 Global network against food crises: an innovative approach to address complex food crises with integrative approaches

5.20 Adaptive human-centric approach to resilient and sustainable water management

5.25 Systemic approaches to risk analysis

5.14 Harvest-tenure rights provided by mobile grain storages to reduce post-harvest losses

5.9 E-commerce eco-system solution for rural transformation

5.24 establish a global centre for risk assessment & policy on conflict and hunger

5.3 Nutrition-sensitive social protection schemes

5.10 Tools for accelerated breeding and trait mining underserved crops

5.8 Expanded & improved food security forecasting & monitoring based on the IPC as the accepted global food security analysis standard.

5.4 Blended financing mechanism to small projects/initiatives locally owned by women and youth

5.6 Community gardens utilizing vertical farming tools for food security

2. UNIVERSAL FOOD ACCESS TO BUILD RESILIENCE

5.2 Strategic Food Reserves To Smooth Consumption Shocks.

5. 13 Use of international agreements previously negotiated in the committee of World Food Security: Voluntary Guidelines.

5. 17 Institutional demand driven transformation – leveraging local procurement for systemic value chain change.

5. 18 Universal food access: enacting food as a public good

5. 19 Enriching child's food & nutritional education and situation through web-based tools, including food into the curricula, and providing school meals.

3. CLIMATE-RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS

5.5 Climate risk profiling (using AI) tailored weather patterns & soil/agricultural practices

5.7 Empower women's agency and leadership in developing resilience solutions

5.11. Integrated approach for sustainable soil management: The Global Soil Partnership

5.12 The Sahel Resilience Initiative

5.15 Agroforestry Practices In Arid And Semi-Arid Lands

5.16 Advance wide-scale adoption of Agro-ecology within farms and rangelands

5.21 Long-term conservation of food diversity in gene banks & in the field, & sustained diversification of the food basket

5.22 Community-based decision-making mechanisms and information systems



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