

**FOOD SYSTEMS  
SUMMIT 2021**



# DIALOGUES

SEPTEMBER 2021

## Member State Dialogues Synthesis

REPORT 3



**UNITED NATIONS  
FOOD SYSTEMS  
SUMMIT 2021**

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# Executive Summary

## Introduction

The overall intention for the **UN Food Systems Summit 2021** (hereafter referred to simply as “the Summit”), is that national food systems should make the greatest possible contribution to the needs of people and planet as set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Special Envoy for the Summit, Dr. Agnes Kalibata, is encouraging widespread engagement in the Summit’s preparation through an invitation for them to participate in multi-stakeholder dialogues to shape the future of their national food systems.

The **Food Systems Summit Dialogues (FSSDs)**, (hereafter simply referred to as “Dialogues”), are opportunities for a broad range of stakeholders to engage in shaping food systems of the future. The Member State, Independent, and Global Dialogues are being organized in preparation for the Summit by Dialogue Convenors who take responsibility for dialogue design, conduct, and reporting.

Convenors are encouraged to use the Right to Adequate Food and other human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as the basis for the Dialogues. Convenors also ensure that participants in the Dialogues reflect the [Summit Principles of Engagement](#): acting with urgency, committing to a successful summit, being respectful of different points of view, recognizing the complexity of food systems, including a diversity of stakeholders, building on existing policies and initiatives, and fostering trust through ensuring that remarks in the Dialogues are not attributed to individual participants. The **Convenors for Member State Dialogues** are nominated by their governments, backed by support teams, and offered orientation and support through a partnership between the UN Summit Secretariat and the Swiss-based social enterprise 4SD.

### Data source: Member State Food Systems Summit Dialogues Official Feedback Forms and pathways

- Section 2, Participant Analysis, is based on the **405 Official Feedback Forms** of Member State Dialogues published on the Gateway by **92 countries** by August 15, 2021.
- Section 3, Dialogues Outcomes analysis, is based on **446 Official Feedback Forms** of Member State Dialogues published on the Gateway by **105 countries** by August 23, 2021.
- Section 4, focusing on Pathways, is based on **8 pathways** that were uploaded on the Gateway and **19** draft pathway documents shared in advance of publication by September 6, 2021.

This report is based on a synthesis of the Official Feedback Forms from Member States Dialogues that were received by the Dialogues Support Service before 15 August 2021.

**This report synthesises the outcomes of those Dialogues**, identifying different patterns and reflecting on their significance within the context of national, regional, and global needs and opportunities. Following Member State Dialogues, pathways towards the achievement of sustainable, equitable and resilient food systems, by 2030, are being articulated in an increasing number of countries. This report also describes progress with the development of pathways.

**The overall ambition in the pathways is for widespread transformation of the whole of the food systems to be** backed up, in due course, by stakeholder commitments. Nations will build on their pathways as they advance their national food systems transformation efforts. It is expected that nations will work together in advancing transformations, often linking with others in their region, and taking opportunities to share with each other and learn from their collective experience.

**This multi-country and multi-stakeholder effort, built on Member State Dialogues, national pathways, and regional positions, will intensify in the two-year period 2021 to 2023.** It will be backed by support mechanisms that are responsive to country needs covering five action areas: 1) enabling all people to be well-nourished; 2) boosting nature-based solutions of production; 3) advancing equitable livelihoods, decent work, and empowered communities; 4) building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stresses; and 5) supporting means of implementation including through local, regional and global coalitions. These possibilities are now being explored by governments and other stakeholders.

**The arrangements needed to support the enhancement, validation, implementation, and connection between national - and regional-level pathways** are also considered along with propositions for maintaining the energy and enthusiasm for multi-stakeholder working in the coming two years to inform the transformation to food systems fit for the future.

## Section by Section

This synthesis is divided in six sections that lead the reader through a process to make sense of the enormous body of data upon which it is based.

### 1. The Progression of Member State Dialogues

This section includes a description of the Dialogues progression for the UN Food Systems Summit. It provides explanation on why dialogues work and the UNFSS dialogues programme. The role of the Member State Convenor and the Member State Dialogue process is explained, showing how this process has led to 'pathways'. Links are made to the independent dialogues process and the ways in which the dialogues have been communicated by Member States and accompanied by the UNFSS Dialogues Support Service.

### 2. Participant Analysis

This section describes the numbers, attributes, and affiliations of participants within Dialogues exploring trends in participation over time. It explores the total and relative participation by gender, age, sector, and stakeholder group. It demonstrates the ever-widening circles of stakeholder engagement that have taken place within many of the national Dialogue progressions and draws attention to circumstances of note.

### 3. Ensuring food systems are fit for the future, convergence in Dialogue outcomes

This section uses as its source the Official Feedback Forms shared by Member State Convenors after their dialogues to form a consolidated synthesis of dialogue outcomes. Areas of convergence are identified and pulled together in a narrative thread. How Member States identify and intend to use Levers of Change are noted as important triggers for food systems transformation. Common Areas of divergence are also considered as important

indicators for decisions and trade-offs that will need to be addressed over the coming decade.

#### **4. Pathways to the transformation of Member State Food Systems**

This section explains how the dialogues progression has led to the development of 'Pathways' and draws on the pathways already published on the Gateway, shared as attachments to official feedback forms or shared in draft format with the UNFSS Dialogues Support Service. It shows how Member States are describing their visions for the future of their food systems, how these pathways have been framed around the summit objectives and the actions, decisions, and commitments necessary for pathways to deliver on their ambitions.

#### **5. Collaborations for implementation**

This section addresses the governance and relationships that Member States distinguish as necessary to build on the momentum created through the dialogue's progression and the development of pathways. The focus is on mechanisms for people-centred, multi-stakeholder governance where food systems are seen as an issue in all jurisdictions. The need for continuous learning in governing food systems is expanded alongside the global partnerships that will be needed. Here, convergence with the independent dialogues is further developed.

#### **6. Implications for Implementation**

Drawing on the experience of facilitating the Dialogue programme, this section lays out six functions which will be important for the two-year post-summit period. These are:

- I. National Governments and in-country stakeholders will need opportunities to reflect on the Summit outcomes and indicate their intentions for the post-summit period
- II. National Governments will continue convening Dialogues, fostering pathways to food systems of the future, ensuring pathways are validated, using them as a basis for implementation and reviewing (and adapting) them at intervals
- III. National Governments will be proactive in engaging key constituencies in post-summit dialogues, pathways, implementation, and review
- IV. National Governments will be enabled to access science-based expertise and technical support as part of a managed support mechanism for the post-summit
- V. National Governments will advance transformation through harnessing levers of change
- VI. National Governments will explore options for food system governance

## **Conclusions**

The usefulness of working through a food systems approach has become increasingly apparent to those involved in Member State Dialogues in the last year. The Member State Dialogues provide opportunities for the engagement of many stakeholder groups that have a stake in food systems of the future. The wide-angle view of food systems that has emerged in the preparation of the Summit reveals the importance of interdisciplinary and multi-sectoral approaches. Many stakeholders involved in the Dialogues have approached food from the perspective of the universality of the right to food and all 17 of the SDGs. There are discussions and debates as to which food system outcomes should be prioritized. Interactions during the Dialogues underline the value of explicit

debate about priorities, and the trade-offs they imply, especially if it acknowledges that there is a range of valid perspectives on how to advance and does not shy away from the complexity inherent in this way of working.

Through the Dialogues, stakeholders work together to articulate visions for the food systems of the future, identifying and working through areas of divergence, exploring options through which the food systems of now can change, and designing the pathways for stakeholders to bring the changes to life. Different stakeholder groups have varied perspectives on how food systems should function, as well as how they should adapt and be made resilient in the face of potential stresses. These perceived differences on the look and feel of food systems influence the ways in which different stakeholders see strengths and vulnerabilities within their systems.

The FSS Dialogues provide opportunities for different stakeholder perspectives to be shared, examined, and discussed, and for stakeholders to come to appreciate the connections that exist between them. They are then in a better position to align efforts and increase impact.

The pathways that are emerging from the FSS Dialogues will aid the coordination of efforts to transform food systems. They are built on existing national food strategies and the results of national multi-stakeholder dialogues programmes. Most pathways are high-level and strategic, combining visions of what kinds of food systems are needed in the future, focusing on 2030, with descriptions of how these visions can best be achieved, and an emphasis on how systems change can best be supported and governed. In the six months after the Summit, the Dialogues Support Service will continue supporting national Convenors and regional organizations as they develop pathways, identify priorities, and seek to link up with others.

*Update - At the time this synthesis is published, a total of 601 Member States Dialogues had been announced and 81 national pathway documents had been uploaded on the Gateway.*

# Introduction

## Overview of the Food Systems Summit synthesis of Member State Dialogues

This synthesis harvests the outcomes of the Member State Dialogues within the context of the progression to and beyond the Summit. The Dialogues have emerged into an opportunity for widespread engagement in shaping food systems of the future. Many of the Convenors have demonstrated exemplary systems leadership skills and are keen to continue contributing in this way. The synthesis builds on the [Synthesis of Member State Dialogues, Report 2](#) published before the Pre-Summit, considerably expanding the range of dialogues upon which it is based and including synthesis of pathways and of inter-governmental dialogues.

### Data source: Member State Food Systems Summit Dialogues Official Feedback Forms and pathways

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In this synthesis we describe the people involved in the Member State Dialogues and the processes they have initiated. We show how the Dialogues progression has led to the articulation of national pathways towards sustainable and equitable food systems by 2030.

We demonstrate that the aggregation of these local and national efforts converges into high-level ambitions for widespread transformation. Illustrative examples from countries, derived from exchanges with Convenors and analysis of Official Feedback Forms, in the form of vignettes are used throughout this synthesis.

There are two kinds of vignettes. The **'Country Windows'**<sup>1</sup> illustrate the processes underway as the national dialogues have progressed and describe what emerges. The 'Country Windows' do not always relate directly to the specific portions of text that they accompany. They have been inserted to illustrate the context within which dialogues are taking place and the patterns that are seen to emerge from them. The **'Thematic Focus'** vignettes illustrate a specific portion of text with country processes.

This synthesis provides a basis for the launch, at the summit, of an ambitious agenda for transformation of food systems on multiple levels. It will require the implementation of a coordinated and concerted multi-country, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder momentum for shifting food systems in ways that reflect global imperatives while responding to local realities. A stocktake in two years would offer an opportunity to maintain urgency and momentum, while also offering universal and unifying moment for all Member States and stakeholders. This would

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<sup>1</sup> This synthesis seeks to reflect elements of the Member States Food Systems Summit Dialogues across participating countries. 'Country windows' featured in this Synthesis are a fraction of the many insights that can be gathered from the Member States Dialogues. For further exploration into the Dialogue outcomes, Official Feedback forms can be explored on the Summit Dialogues Gateway at <https://summitdialogues.org/explore-feedback/>.

underscore the universal nature of the 2030 Agenda itself and provides a platform to enable all countries to remain engaged.

### Messages from the Pre-Summit, Rome, July 2021

Three important messages emerged during the ministerial statements<sup>2</sup>, discussions, and interventions at the Pre-Summit.

1. Many people are experiencing deepening crises due to sickness (COVID-19), health service collapse, increasing hunger, poor nutrition, impacts of climate change, destruction of nature, loss of biodiversity, deepening inequity, and international mistrust. The need to take action is clear and expressed.
2. Food systems have potential to make things better through their ability to connect people and planet. They are the basis of many livelihoods, the roots of prosperity and can help counter shocks and crises. But if they are not got right then they can make things worse.
3. Food systems are dynamic and always changing. What scope is there for influencing the ways in which food systems evolve so that they urgently become more pro-people, pro-nature, and pro-equitable prosperity? Are they able to make a unique and far-reaching contribution to sustainable equitable and resilient futures for all people by 2030?

### The progress of the Dialogues: a huge and welcome surprise

The Dialogues enable diverse food systems stakeholders to engage in shaping the food systems of the future through encouraging unexpected connections, deep exploration, and expanding involvement. The outcomes from Dialogues are now being consolidated into pathways that are being validated with legislatures and stakeholders. The pathways are being used to encourage and organize collective commitments.

National decision-makers have embraced the opportunity provided by all types of FFS Dialogues, including those organized independently. They are increasingly engaged in the process, anticipating that it will prove useful beyond the summit, serving as the basis for follow-up action.

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<sup>2</sup> 108 of the 148 Member States having nominated a national convener made ministerial statements at the pre-Summit.



# 1. The progression of Member State Dialogues

## 1.1. The Member State Dialogue progression to Pathways and the Food Systems Summit

In the run-up to the UN Secretary-General's Food Systems Summit 2021, Member States have been focusing on how their national food systems can, in the coming decade, align with and contribute to the realisation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As a core component of the Summit process, each Member State has been invited to convene multi-sector and multi-stakeholder dialogues and to articulate a national pathway towards sustainable food systems. This implies an approach to food systems that reflects connections with all the SDGs and pays special attention to people who might otherwise be left behind.

To support the development of **national pathways towards sustainable food systems by 2030**, Member States have been encouraged to initiate multi-sector and multi-stakeholder Food Systems Summit Dialogues. These Dialogues have taken place over three stages, within different sub-national settings as well as nationally. The Dialogues have to various extents engaged participants from across a wide range of stakeholder groups with an interest in the relationships between people, planet, and prosperity and who are involved in national food systems.

Dialogue participants agreed to work together in ways that reflected the [Principles of Engagement in the Summit](#) while they explored what needs to change and options for action that can contribute to sustainable and equitable food systems.

Many individual stakeholders who were unable to take part in their Member State Dialogues progression have organised or participated in independently organized Dialogues.

Given the impact of COVID-19 on gatherings, arrangements have been made for the Dialogues to be run virtually where conditions permitted. This did limit the numbers of people who could be involved and may have excluded those in isolated locations or with limited resources.

As the Dialogue process developed in each Member State, the discourse progressed towards **articulating a national pathway towards a sustainable food system by 2030**<sup>3</sup>. There has been no set format for this articulation; Member States have been encouraged to develop their pathways in ways that facilitate the ongoing development of their food systems after the Summit and over the coming decade. Pathways are therefore necessarily at quite high level at this point in time whilst encouragement has been given to focus on the articulation of desired outcomes from the national food system in 2030, the decisions that will need to be taken to make those outcomes achievable, a description of the activities that will lead to the desired outcomes and the plan that

### Country Window

*Despite challenges posed by COVID-19, Fiji has organised five multi-stakeholder dialogues focused on each of the Action Tracks, followed by a national dialogue which took place over a number of days, and included the participation of the Prime Minister. In all of the Dialogues, the important role of women and youth were spotlighted. A national pathway is being prepared that identifies solutions that can transform Fiji's food system and contribute to the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda. Fiji notes that the FSS Principles of Engagement provided important guidance in the curation of the dialogue programme, specifically the importance of diversity and inclusivity, both in the preparatory process and in facilitating the discussions.*

<sup>3</sup> Guidance note on « Articulating national pathways for food systems transformation in support of the 2030 Agenda: considerations for a strategic national pathway document” available in | [中文](#) | [English](#) | [Français](#) | [Português](#) | [Русский](#) | [Español](#)

coordinates those activities including the range of stakeholders involved, their commitments and the milestones that will punctuate the activity.

## 1.2. Why Dialogues work in complex systems

Food systems are inherently complex. The millions of people involved in food systems include farmers, labourers, fishers, processors, transporters, warehouse workers, shopkeepers, marketing professionals, regulators, and consumers, among many others. Food systems connect to financial systems, land ownership, the natural environment, health, and cultural norms.

This complex weave of people, places and their politics is the messy reality of food systems on our planet. A simple change in one area may have profound implications for others further down the line. Effecting change in such circumstances is far from straight forward. Good technical solutions may not be adopted for multiple reasons; they may not make sense in different settings, they might disturb too many existing interests, it might be impossible to easily unlock the intricate weave of personal connections that has evolved over centuries of habitation.

Transforming such complex systems requires adaptive approaches, approaches that can evolve over time to fit the changing local context and circumstances. Complex systems transformations require ways of reaching out to and connecting with multiple interests and bringing them together when they may hold strongly differing views. They require processes that encourage people to engage honestly around difficult and contested situations.

This is the purpose of the Food Systems Summit Dialogues: bringing together multiple stakeholders in a safe environment to encourage honest exchange. From this, new connections are made, mindsets evolve, and new solutions emerge. The FSS Dialogues play an important role in creating the conditions for change. They highlight what matters to a wide range of people, the sorts of solutions that might be needed if food systems are to become equitable and sustainable and which of these solutions people might be prepared to adopt.

This effective form of engagement occurs when dialogues are genuinely multi-stakeholder and based on an open and two-way discourse. The standardised method was created to encourage this. Where other forms of engagement based around ‘consultation’ or panel discussions (where participants listen to presentations or exchanges between senior figures) have been organised ownership is less. The strength of dialogue is experienced where all participants are active contributors, not passive recipients.

The national pathway takes the outcomes from the Dialogues and channels activity, intentions and energy into a direction that can lead to transformation. The Dialogues engage the multiplicity of stakeholders in food systems to surface where there is concordance around a shared future and

### Country Window

*During a convenor connection session, the assistant convenor of **Morocco** shared the interest and enthusiasm revealed by the dialogue process. “It was as if people had been waiting to have this conversation for a long time! It was hard to end the dialogues”. He also shared how they were an opportunity to raise awareness of key issues. For example, restaurant owners shared their concern about throwing away large amounts of uneaten foods, and those working with food insecure households were shocked to hear about this. But these stakeholders also saw an untapped potential for collaboration and food waste reduction emerged as an important priority for follow-up.*

where there is divergence. They show what people desire for the future and how that might be achieved. In the Pathway, this is connected to existing policies, programmes, and plans. Intentions and commitments are drawn together into planned activity, highlighting key decision points in the years ahead.

The FSS Dialogues have thus created profound engagement on an enormous scale around the ways that food systems do and do not work for people and planet. They are leading to a concerted effort within and between countries to transform food systems for the better over the coming decade to address the needs of people, planet, and prosperity. Dialogues have left an impression almost everywhere they have been held. They have contributed to deepened understanding between conflicting interests, made new and surprising connections, and provided a way of engaging around complex issues that builds a sense of solidarity and commitment around a new direction articulated in a national pathway. All these are ingredients for accelerating and scaling up action and innovation towards sustainable food systems.

Many Convenors and stakeholders involved in Dialogues are planning to continue their Dialogues progression post-Summit, seeing them as an instrument of adaptive policy-making and flexible strategic planning, which is essential in dynamic environments, as well as a mechanism of accountability to those involved in food systems change.

#### Country Window

*Latvia has organised one national Dialogue that focused on building resilient rural areas and food systems for future generations. The dialogue was the first of its kind and brought together different stakeholders. The President of Latvia was the guest of honour. The main outcomes were the need for behavioural changes to transform food systems, and notably the importance of continued dialogue to confront challenges in a holistic and multidisciplinary manner.*

### 1.3. The Food Systems Summit Dialogue Programme

There are three types of Food Systems Summit Dialogues:

1. **Global Dialogues:** co-convened by the Special Envoy of the Food Systems Summit with partners in conjunction with other global processes such as finance or climate
2. **Member State Dialogues:** convened by national Convenors nominated by their government, addressing the food system in that country
3. **Independent Dialogues:** convened by anyone who has an interest in food systems

As of August 23, 2021, over **1400 Dialogues** have been announced on the Gateway:

- **10** Global Dialogues
- **549** Member State Dialogues in **120** countries
- **853** Independent Dialogues

Several Member States have worked with inter-governmental organisations to convene multi-stakeholder regional Dialogues. As of August 15, 2021, six **intergovernmental dialogues** have been held. The Official Feedback Forms of these intergovernmental dialogues are included in the analysis

for this synthesis. Many more regional Dialogues have been held as Independent Dialogues: their outcomes have been analysed in the synthesis of Independent Dialogues.

In addition, several Independent Dialogues involving **Parliamentarians** including those from across Spain, Portugal, Central and South America, have been held and the feedback considered in this synthesis

## 1.4. Member State Dialogue Convenors

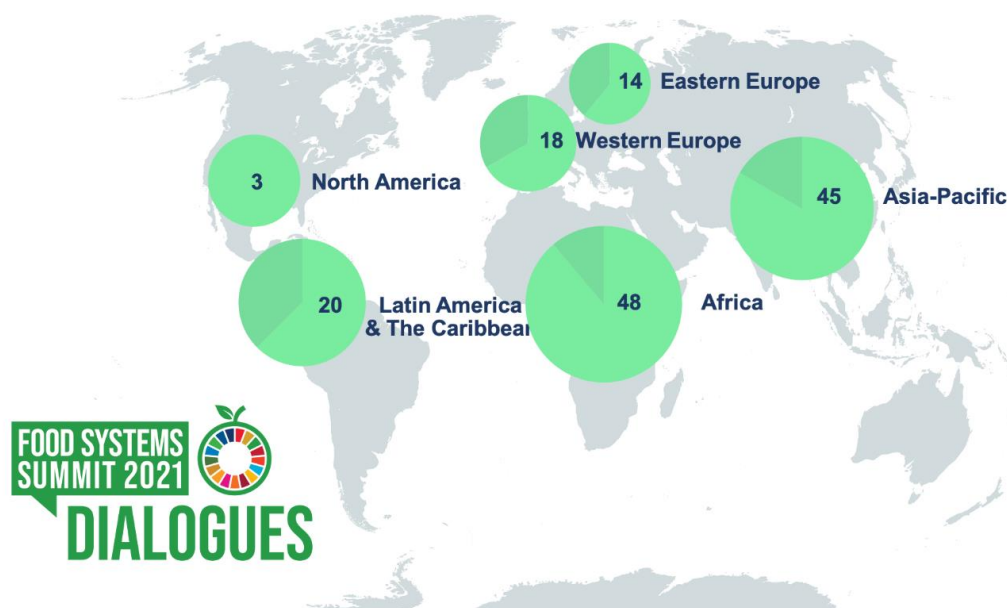
The ways in which Member State Dialogues are initiated varies from country to country but the general pattern is as follows:

### Country Window

*In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, the National Dialogue Convenor and his task force encouraged the combination of different types of dialogues. Sub-national dialogues were held in different agro-ecological zones, as well as thematic and stakeholder-specific dialogues with youth or civil society organizations. In two cities Independent Dialogues focused on urban food systems in Africa, and women's land rights were debated in another Independent Dialogue. In total about 800 participants attended physically and 650 virtually throughout the Food Systems Summit Dialogues process in Tanzania.*

- The UN Deputy Secretary-General (DSG) sent a letter on November 3, 2020, to each nation inviting them to nominate a National Dialogue Convenor. The letter was sent to the Permanent Missions in New York and then to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the capital city.
- Once the letter was received, an internal discussion has taken place within Governments about how best to address the nomination process before a nomination has been made.
- In the countries with UN presence, the UN Resident Coordinator and Country Team have been engaged and helpful in assisting this process.

**As of 15 August 2021, 148 Member States<sup>4</sup>** worldwide had committed to participation in the Food Systems Summit Dialogues process through the nomination of a national Dialogue Convenor by their Government.

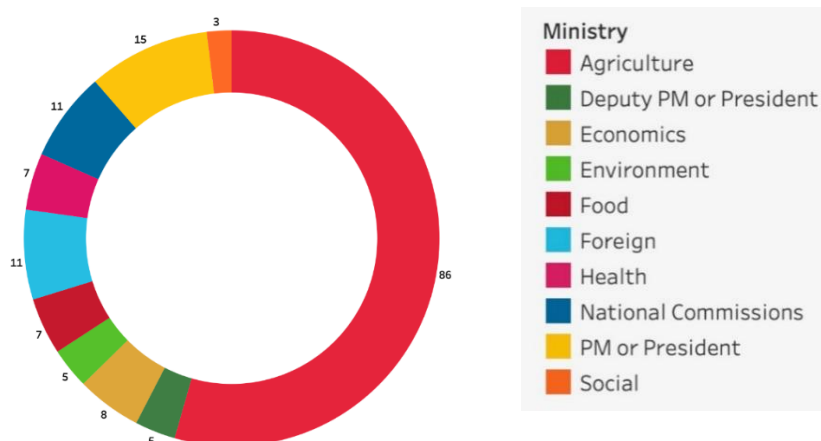


<sup>4</sup> the list of National Convenors is available at <https://summitdialogues.org/overview/member-state-food-systems-summit-dialogues/convenors/>

[Dialogue Convenors](#) have been appointed from the ministries or organisations shown in the following graphic.

NB: different governments organise their ministries according to their specific situation, so Convenors have been accounted for in the description of a ministry that best fits their position.

**Graphic 1 – Member State Dialogue convenors by Ministry**



- More than half the national Convenors are from the Ministry of Agriculture or equivalent.
- Next most numerous are Convenors from the Office of the President or Prime Minister, or the Office of their Deputy, one of whom is the First Lady of that Republic.
- Ministries of Food and Foreign Affairs are also well represented.
- National Institutes and Commissions, usually for food, welfare or planning, also provide several Convenors.
- Some nations have appointed two or three Convenors. These may bring ownership from two different ministries or provide a balance between political and technical leadership.

### **Thematic focus**

The **Netherlands** nominated three National Dialogue Co-Convenors from the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In **Uganda** the Prime Minister took on the function of Convenor, supported by two Co-Convenors, the Minister of Agriculture and the Chairperson of the National Planning Authority. The Government of **Timor-Leste** nominated two Convenors coming from the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery. Panama and Guatemala nominated two convenors each: in the case of **Panama** they come from the Ministry of Agricultural Development and the Ministry of Social Development; in the case of **Guatemala** the convenors belong to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Secretariat of Food and Nutritional Security. As for **Colombia**, the First Lady and convenor of the dialogues, has worked alongside the alternate convenor, who leads the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare.

The decision by Government to identify and then nominate a Convenor is a critical moment in the preparation of the national Dialogues. It prompts reflection as to how national food systems are composed and enabled to function. This means being prepared to explore the ways in which the food system links to people's livelihoods, as well as agriculture, livestock and fisheries, public health and well-being, trade practices, the economy, ecosystem services, and more. The discussions and

reflections in agreeing this nomination are a valuable part of developing the pathway forwards. Some Governments have taken time to ensure these nominations are formally agreed and adequately resourced.

The shaping of pathways by inter-sectoral committees has proved to be a challenging process in some countries, despite having collected a good level of information during multistakeholder dialogues. In some cases, this is due to divergence between different ministries' views, for example, with some supporting agroindustry and the big private sector and others supporting agroecology and the small producers.

### Thematic Focus

*Though not easy, collaboration between ministries was often fundamental to the inclusivity and comprehensiveness of the dialogues.*

*In **Guinea**, under the leadership of the Convenor based in the President's Office, an inter-ministerial technical committee including focal points from 10 ministries (Agriculture and Livestock; Fisheries; Commerce; Territorial management and Decentralisation; Industry and SMEs; Budget; Health; Transport; Economy and Finance; Planning) was actively involved in each stage of the process – from defining themes, providing facilitators, and developing the pathway.*

***Egypt** initiated the Food Systems Summit Dialogue process with a series of consultations that involved 20 government bodies. Working Groups were established around the five Action Tracks organizing the technical work at the national level, which included UN organizations. Around 40 game-changing solutions were presented at a final dialogue which involved a wider range of stakeholders who were invited to discuss the suggested solutions addressing key issues such as water scarcity, food safety, double burden of malnutrition, prevalence of unhealthy consumption patterns, and access to nutritious food.*

## 1.5. The Member State Dialogue Process

The Member State Dialogue Process has been designed in three stages.

- Stage 1 – Initiating national engagement in the Summit
- Stage 2 – Extensive explorations everywhere
- Stage 3 – Consolidation, intentions, and commitment

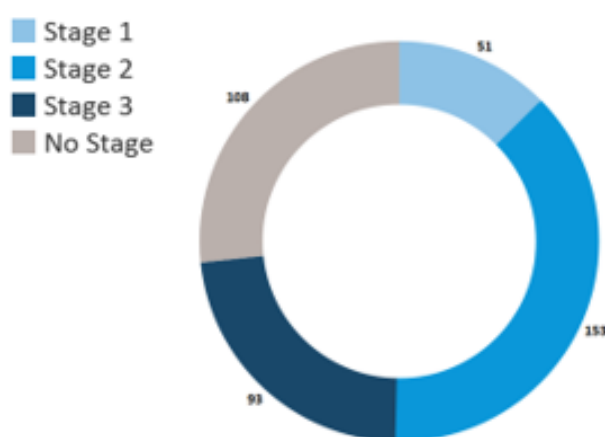


For the participation data in this synthesis, the 405 Official Feedback Forms received by 15 August 2021 have been considered. Of these, Convenors identified their Official Feedback Forms as representing Dialogues at the following stages:

- **Stage 1** – 51 Official Feedback Forms
- **Stage 2** – 153 Official Feedback Forms
- **Stage 3** – 93 Official Feedback Forms
- **No stage identified** – 108 Official Feedback Forms

The breakdown of Member State Dialogues by stage included in this report is illustrated in the following chart.

**Graphic 2 – Dialogues included in the synthesis by stage**



As might be expected in a complex and systemic environment, not all national Convenors are following all three stages in the way described. Convenors have been encouraged to adapt the standardized approach to fit their local needs and circumstances. This has meant that multiple different scenarios have been observed so far.

Sixteen countries have submitted Official Feedback Forms for **all three stages** of the dialogue process. These are Albania,

Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Guatemala, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, USA, and Uzbekistan.

### Country Window

**Japan** conducted a multi-stakeholder process with 57 Dialogues with different stakeholder groups, 5 Dialogues with local and city authorities, and 1 national consolidation dialogue with 500 people. Stakeholder engagement was expanded along the process. As an outcome of the Dialogues process, ‘Japan’s Vision for Sustainable Food Systems’ and 67 stakeholder commitments have been announced. The Vision shows a strong emphasis on reducing agricultural inputs in order to achieve environmental and climate-related objectives. Other priority areas include reduction of food loss and waste, promotion of sustainable sourcing for raw materials, and enhancing sustainable production system for fishery products.

### Country Window

**Uzbekistan** conducted an initial national dialogue, followed by two subnational Dialogues in different regions of the country and a consolidating national dialogue. The process created an opportunity for engagement and connection between a broad range of food system stakeholders, linking the sub-national and national level. Concrete action points have come out of the Dialogues process to address various challenges of the food system transformation, including improving nutrition and promoting healthy diets, ensuring sustainable management of natural resources, in particular water, and supporting SMEs. The Government intends to continue conducting multi-stakeholder Dialogues after the Food Systems Summit.

Many countries have engaged extensively, particularly at stage 2.

#### *Country Window*

*In **Malawi**, the creation of a Food Systems Dialogues National Taskforce Group chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture facilitated leadership and commitment from a wide range of stakeholders. The participatory design of the Member State Dialogues process resulted in the engagement of over 550 face-to-face participants in the 17 Dialogues convened at national, regional and district level. To ensure household and community level participation, 10 district Dialogues were held in local languages, and 4 regional Dialogues built upon results from the district Dialogues.*

#### *Country Window*

***Chile** was going to initially conduct one big national dialogue. After considering the geographic and ecosystem diversity of the country (desert, forests, mainland/islands, great mountain ranges, glaciers, volcanoes....) the process was expanded and finally comprised 16 subnational Dialogues, apart from the initial national one. Several independent Dialogues convened mainly by the academia and the private sector will also be embraced in the development of a national pathway, that is set to be validated by July 2022 and will be created jointly with the new government that will take office next year.*

Three countries in particular, **Cambodia, Japan, and Nigeria** have held numerous Dialogues, accounting for 97 Official Feedback Forms between them.

Some countries, for instance **Afghanistan, Cameroon, Gambia, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Tunisia** and the **UK** incorporated the feedback from several Dialogues within one Official Feedback Form.

108 Dialogues are not attributed to a particular stage. This can be for many reasons including countries only running one Dialogue (or series of Dialogues) that cover one particular stage or Official Feedback Forms being used to report on engagement processes that do not fit the stage descriptions and simple omission of data on completing the Official Feedback Form.

A few countries are still completing their Dialogue progression and so are reporting Dialogues up to the stages they have completed so far.

Many conflict-affected countries have engaged in the dialogue process despite overwhelmingly complex and challenging circumstances.

#### *Country Window*

*In **Afghanistan**, the Office of the First Vice-President led an initial high level inter-ministerial consultation in Kabul to determine the priority themes for the dialogues. 7 sub-national dialogues were organized in provinces representative of Afghanistan's agro-ecological, cultural and economic diversity. 5 were held in person despite security constraints and 2 had to be converted to online events due to COVID-19. The team consolidated the dialogue results and drafted a pathway on time for the pre-Summit.*

#### *Country Window*

***Haiti** has also led an impressive dialogue process, including 9 subnational dialogues and multiple thematic workshops, in the midst of political and social unrest, a devastating earthquake and repeated threats of severe tropical storms.*



## 1.6. Dialogues lead to pathways

As national Convenors complete their stage 3 Dialogues the connection between the Dialogue progression and a national pathway to sustainable and equitable food systems becomes clear.

Across the progression of Dialogues, participants will have:

- appreciated the purposes of current food systems
- clarified and agreed expectations of national food systems in the coming decade
- identified changes that could be made and decisions that will need to be worked through
- explored how stakeholders can work well together for collective action

Connecting these outputs from the Dialogues with existing plans and policies and indicating key milestones forms the basis for the national pathway.

Capturing this in a short strategic document enables Heads of State and Government to present these strategic pathways to 2030 at the Summit. It enables synergies with other countries and stakeholders to become evident and facilitates the formation of coalitions for action.

### Country Window

*After an inclusive stakeholder consultation process of which 3 national Dialogues (with strong representation from subnational level) were the key milestones, the **Senegal** team developed a comprehensive pathway for sustainable food systems, defining a vision, strategic action areas, corresponding investment areas, investment needs estimates, policy measures (including on the fiscal environment), and propositions for the institutional set-up to be used for implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation. The strategic action areas are improving the production, processing, marketing, and consumption of diverse foods; strengthening the legislative and regulatory framework for food systems; and the resilience of food systems. The institutional set-up builds on the “Loi d’Orientation Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral (LOASP)” (Orientation Law for Agriculture, Forestry and Pastoralism).*

### Country Window

***Kiribati** organised a suite of national Dialogues that took place over the course of one week. The Dialogues were organised by a Technical Working Group that included all government ministries, the private sector, civil society, and faith-based organisations. The focus of the Dialogues reflected the major challenges facing this atoll country: Nutrition and Diet (NCD’s and early childhood mortality), Nature and Resilience (the impact of climate change and harsh atoll conditions) and Livelihoods. Some notable outcomes were the need for all ministries to apply a nutrition lens when developing new programmes and policies, the particular role of church leaders as advocates for healthy foods and the important role of fisheries and fish farming (also seaweed production). Kiribati is developing a national pathway that will build upon existing frameworks. A new Food System Task Force will be established*

### Country Window

***Saudi Arabia** held a dialogue as part of the development of a food systems pathway. The dialogue was to develop effective solutions that have a direct impact on the food systems in the Kingdom so setting future paths towards adopting new agricultural and food innovations in the food chain and to develop sustainable and efficient food systems.*

## 1.7. Connection with Independent Dialogues

Independent Dialogues have been seen as a valuable way of extending the reach and engagement of the Member State Dialogue process. Member State Convenors have described this as a powerful and enriching process. In areas hit hardest by COVID-19 it has enabled Convenors to complete a fuller stage two process, incorporating a broader range of participants, including from more remote areas of the country.

Connections have been formed between Independent Dialogues and Member State Dialogues in many ways. Here are some examples of how this is working.

### **Thematic Focus**

- *In **Bangladesh** a series of thematic Independent Dialogues has been convened by UN agencies and other organizations, complementing stage 2 sub-national dialogues.*
- *The national Dialogue process in **Canada** was complemented by independent Dialogues held in different parts of the country, addressing a wide range of topics and involving specific stakeholder groups, such as Indigenous Peoples or Youth.*
- *The Ministry of Agriculture in the **Dominican Republic** has connected with the Independent Dialogues organized by the private sector (Dominican Agribusiness Board).*
- *In **Guatemala and Costa Rica**, the national Convenors have been involved in Independent Dialogues with parliamentarians.*
- *The Member State Dialogues in **Hungary** will include outcomes from an Independent Dialogue organised by the UNFSS Champion, Judith Varga.*
- *The Food Systems Dialogue process in **India** is composed of national dialogues and a significant number of Independent Dialogues. Issues addressed by Independent Dialogues include farmers' livelihoods, women in food systems, nutrition of children, climate change, ecosystem services and localization of food.*
- *To widen the Dialogues process in **Indonesia** and ensure broad participation of stakeholder groups, the National Convenor supported Independent Dialogues which were held across the country. Independent Dialogues looked at issues such as the role of young people in food systems, traditional foods and urban food environments.*
- *In **Ireland** the national dialogues convenor has been supporting Independent Dialogues with a view to enriching the outcomes of the national Dialogues.*
- *The Convenor of **Italy's** Member State Dialogues encouraged the convening of Independent Dialogues in stage 2, to complement the stage 1 national dialogue. Many independent Convenors followed the call, covering a broad range of issues in Independent Dialogues.*
- ***Kenya's** national process included Dialogues in 8 agro-ecological zones followed by a national consolidation Dialogue. The national process was complemented by Independent Dialogues. Several of them had a specific focus on youth engagement in food systems.*

- *In the **Kyrgyz Republic** the UN supported the Government in the Dialogues process and organized a youth roundtable and a scientific conference as Independent Dialogues, which contributed to the widening of stakeholder engagement in the FSS Dialogues process.*
- *In **Niger**, the government encouraged non-governmental organisations to convene Independent Dialogues and structured the Member State Dialogues in a way that the views of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders could be clearly distinguished and contrasted.*
- *In **Nigeria** the national Dialogues Convenor actively encouraged organisations to hold Independent Dialogues to complement the government-convened events.*
- *A number of Independent Dialogues were held in **Pakistan**, adding to the rich process of national and subnational Dialogues on Food Systems.*
- *In **Rwanda** the national Dialogue Convenor has organised an Independent Dialogue exploring urban food systems in Kigali and environs.*
- *In **Spain** the national Convenor has participated in two Independent Dialogues run by Interporc and Foretica with the goal of framing the objective of the Dialogues*
- *In **Sri Lanka** about a dozen Independent Dialogues were held at provincial level on youth engagement for climate action and resilient food systems. A countrywide online survey is conducted to collect data pertinent to each of the nine provinces based on the five Action Tracks. The information gathered will be shared with the national Dialogue Convenor with the aim to be included in the consultative process for developing the official country report.*
- *In **UK**, an Independent Dialogue process in England (commissioned by the government in 2019 - 2020) is being connected to processes in other parts of the country (Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland).*
- *In the **USA**, the US Department of Agriculture has listed on its website information on Independent Dialogues in the US and has encouraged participants invited to the national Dialogues to read the feedback from those Independent Dialogues before attending.*
- *National Convenors of **Philippines**, and **Hungary** have indicated that the outputs from Independent Dialogues will be incorporated in the Member State Dialogues.*
- ***Chile** sent representatives from the government to all those Independent Dialogues to which they were invited.*

## 1.8. Communicating the Dialogues' Messages

The topic of food systems and their inherent complexity does not lend kindly to effective mass communications, yet each person on this earth has an intimate relationship with food – what they eat, how they make food choices, what they have access to and whether or not they can afford it. Making people aware of their own roles in the food system is a difficult challenge but an imperative if the world is to shape food systems that are sustainable, equitable and resilient. For many UN Member States, there was an excitement towards engaging as many people as possible as they

embarked on their programme of Dialogues. From actively engaging with citizens to participate in Dialogues, to ensuring citizens were aware of the Summit and efforts being made to sensitize the world to the most pressing food issues. Some countries actively partnered with media outlets to engage citizens in the Dialogue process.

### **Thematic Focus**

*Spurred by the impact of COVID-19 on in-person gatherings, **Rwanda** complemented their online Dialogues with radio-television talk shows. In **Sierra Leone**, regional Curators organised simulcast radio discussion programs to gather views across the regions. **Malawi** used TV, radio, social media and newspapers to share with the Dialogues process with an emphasis on local leaders with local media about Dialogues results. This was done systematically with each of the 15 Dialogues. **Ireland** opted to live stream their Dialogues across multiple channels which have generated received over 8,000 views.*

*To inform the public about the Dialogues process, social media has played an important role for countries including **Panama, Guatemala, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Guyana and El Salvador, Uzbekistan, Burundi, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nauru, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and especially Gabon** which has created a dedicated Twitter account. **Argentina, El Salvador, Burkina Faso, Dominican Republic, Mauritius, Costa Rica, Gabon, Guatemala, Nigeria, Uruguay and Senegal** were among a number of countries that held press conferences and/or issued press releases. **Kuwait's** programme was featured in a dedicated news segment and **Ghana's** launch received exceptional attention with the keynote speech delivered by the First Lady.*

*On sensitizing people to food systems, the **Bahamas** produced a public service announcement based on an official Food Systems Summit video that ran on national TV and the **Pacific Community (SPC)** intergovernmental Dialogue convened by **Tonga** featured a story titled, "A day in the life of Po and Miri's food system". Mass communications (TV, radio, mobile, social media) as a means of social and behaviour change communication to educate consumers about nutritious foods and healthy, sustainable diets are being identified as areas of action in many countries, notably **Malawi, Japan, Malta, Cambodia, Panama, Tunisia, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Thailand and Gabon**. Some countries have already highlighted existing campaigns like the "Save Your Food – Gidani Koru" food loss and waste campaign in **Turkey** and the national campaign titled, "The Israeli Kitchen" as part of the communications and social marketing strategy in **Israel**. **Israel** will also establish a news media forum, which will involve scientists and media professionals for the purpose of raising food systems sustainability issues in the news agenda.*

## 1.9. Accompanying the Dialogue Progression

The FSSD Support Service, based at the social enterprise, 4SD - Skills, Systems and Synergies for Sustainable Development, has designed the process of engagement through inclusive dialogue. 4SD continues to accompany National Convenors as their Dialogue outcomes lead to the shaping of pathways towards sustainable food systems. 4SD has partnered with the African Union Development Agency which has provided extensive support to Convenors from their Member States.

Starting in early 2020, the Member State Dialogues process was carefully designed to support UN Member States as they decided how to engage a diversity of participants from across various sectors and at different levels within their countries. A standardized method was developed in order to provide a useful starting point for those planning to convene Dialogues which enable purposeful and

productive discussions. The standardised method included comprehensive recommendations ranging from the ideal number of Participants and duration of a Dialogue event to how to use prompt questions during a Discussion Group in ways that ensure all voices are heard. At all times, Convenors are encouraged to use elements of the standardized method that would work in their local context and to adapt the method when needed. This means that there are minimal limitations to how a Dialogue is defined or conducted.

A detailed description of the standardized method is provided in the general Reference Manual for Convenors available in all 6 official UN languages and Portuguese ([English](#) | [Français](#) | [Português](#) | [Русский](#) | [Español](#) | [العربية](#) | [中文](#)), It is complemented by a full set of ready to use templates as well as a Handbook specific to the Member State process. The standardized method has been adapted to suit both online and in-person dialogues given restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The FSSD Support Team launched the Summit Dialogues Gateway ([Summitdialogues.org](https://summitdialogues.org)) in October 2020 to share information about preparations for the Summit and support available for organizing and supporting FSS dialogues. The Gateway provides a platform for the official announcement of Dialogue events and the publication of Official Feedback Forms after they have taken place. The site is available in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish and currently hosts the details of over 1,500 Dialogues and has received over 500,000 unique visits.

To provide further support to those involved with Dialogues, a series of live online training and orientation sessions took place between October and June. They were designed to prepare those who convene and conduct dialogues (Curators, Facilitators, support persons), equipping them with the concepts and tools in the standardized method. These sessions have welcomed participants who are informed about the Summit and Dialogues: they raise issues, share concerns and learn from the successes and challenges of others. The sessions are now available on-demand on the Gateway. Specifically for National Convenors, the orientation sessions were an opportunity to explore and frame next steps in the progression of Dialogues both nationally and globally. National Convenors are now invited to participate in “Convenor Connection” sessions in the lead up to the Summit which are an evolution of the orientation sessions and continue to provide a valuable forum for learning and knowledge exchange. In total, 3414 participants have attended during all the online sessions.

The Member-State Dialogue Convenors and supporters within each Member State are supported by dedicated members of the FSSD Support Team. They act as points of contact for any questions related to the Dialogues process, shaping national pathways, the Summit and beyond. The team ensures that there is a constant flow of information to, from and between Convenors. It maintains constant connections with the Food Systems Summit Secretariat on progress related to the Summit’s preparatory processes and workstreams.

## 2. Participant Analysis

This section of the synthesis is derived from data included in the 405 Official Feedback Forms published by national Convenors and listed in **Annexes A and B**. Not all Convenors complete all elements of the feedback form in full. Numbers referred to here in each category reflect the data that are available in that section of the Official Feedback Forms. Totals will therefore vary between sections.

Not all Official Feedback Forms included the total number of participants. Where this was missing, tallies in other sections (for example, number of participants by age or by gender) provides a more complete picture. From this it is possible to determine that at least **46,000 people have participated in Member State Dialogues**. The actual number was certainly higher. For the first synthesis (May 2021) this number was 1,000 people and for the Pre-Summit synthesis (July 2021) this number was 15,000 people. This demonstrates the significant acceleration of participation in the Member State Dialogue process. This number continues to rise as Member States continue their Dialogue progressions. The Dialogues represent a mix of stages from across the 92 countries that submitted Official Feedback Forms by 15 August 2021. The data is presented with a breakdown by stage of dialogue.

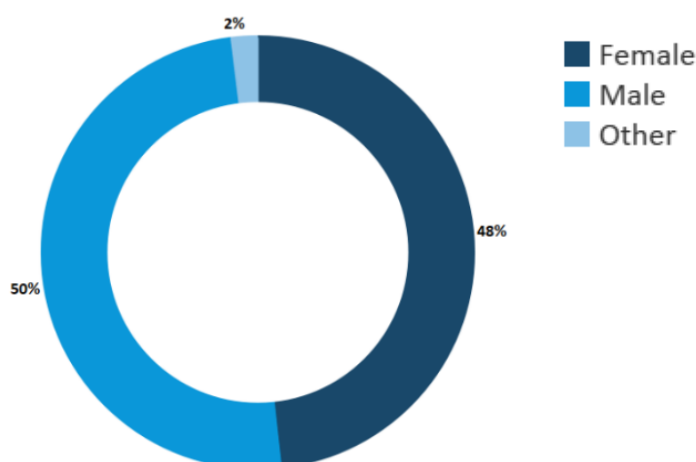
### Country Window

***El Salvador**, with a population of 6,5 million people, has conducted an extensive and inclusive process, reaching 600 participants in their 25 dialogues (2 national, 4 subnational, virtual consultations and special dialogues with different stakeholders: children and youth, rural women, elderly people, people with disabilities, indigenous groups, private sector and consumer organizations). The proposals that arose during this process were validated in a final high-level political dialogue. The country launched the program of dialogues during a public event and organized a meeting for all the curators and facilitators involved in it to make sure they had a common understanding of the objectives and methodology.*

### 2.1. Gender

From all the people who attended a Member State Dialogue, **18,422 men** and **17,888 women** were reported as participants with a further **729 people identifying differently** or preferring not to say. This means that approximately 48% of participants are female, which is slightly higher compared to the Pre-Summit Synthesis.

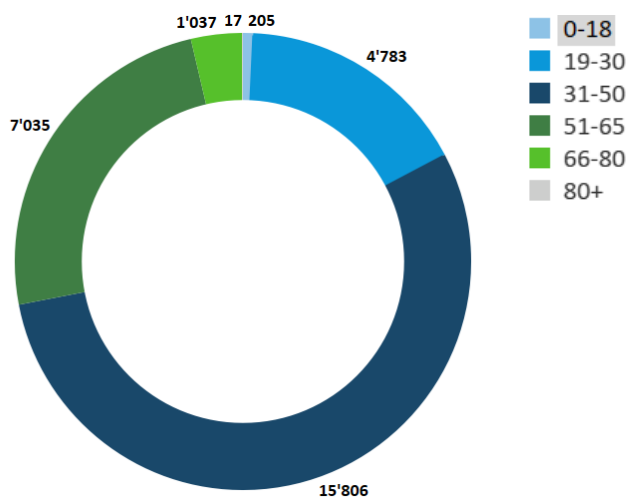
**Graphic 3 – Gender distribution in Dialogues’ participants**



## 2.2. Age

Across all stages, the majority of participants are in the 31-50 years age range with 51-65 year-olds providing the next largest group. Convenors have made intentional efforts in several countries to engage more young people in their Dialogues. Around one fifth of participants are under 30. The breakdown of participants by age remains fairly constant across Member States' dialogue progressions.

**Graphic 4 – Age distribution in Dialogues' participants**



### Country Window

*In **Nigeria**, International Youth Day was celebrated by holding youth dialogues on the future of food systems across the country. Some of the most significant connections the Food Systems Dialogues fostered or strengthened were connections between youth and national and local authorities as well as amongst youth. Youth are now playing a key role in the follow-up to dialogues: they are leading the design of projects that will pilot the recommendations that emerged in the dialogues concerning youth.*

### Country Window

*In **Ireland** young people were identified as 'drivers of change' and youth activism, in particular their ability to see planetary problems in an immediate and citizen orientated manner, will be an important part of the transition to more sustainable food systems - not least by holding policy makers and food systems stakeholders to account.*

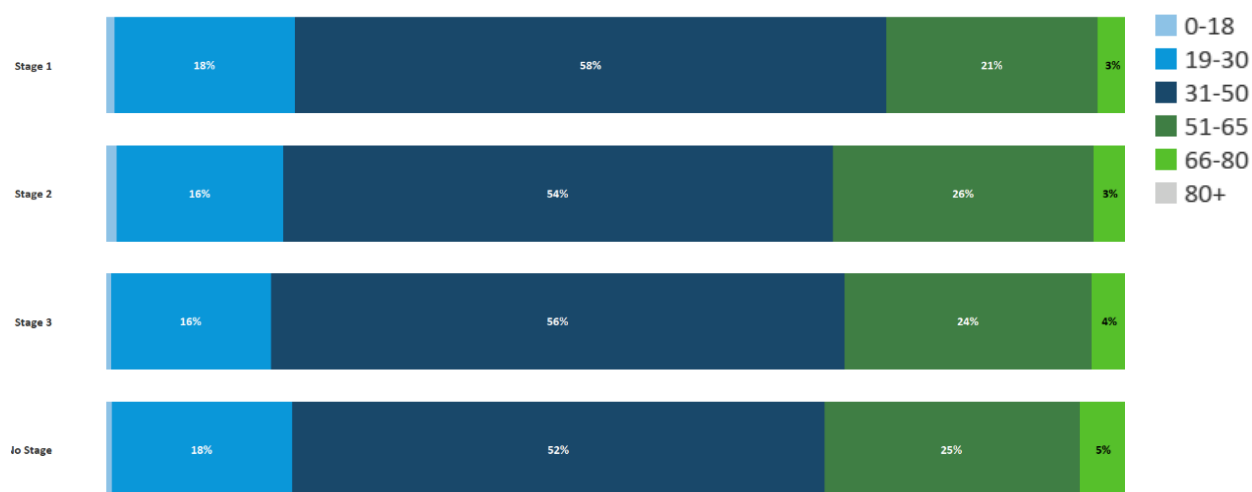
### Country Window

***Kuwait** convened two national and two thematic Dialogues with a focus on food loss and waste management and improving the nutritional status of school children. The Convenor invited multiple stakeholders with a background related to school children's health and academia to participate in stage two Dialogue. Participants included stakeholders from Ministries, academia, UN and NGOs, but most importantly school children, parents and the food industry. Besides tackling the high prevalence of overweight in children, the Dialogues process also focused on solutions to reduce food import dependence of the country and efficient use of water resources.*

### Country Window

A particular challenge which was highlighted early on during the national Dialogues in **Rwanda** was the limited empowerment of vulnerable, particularly women and youth. To investigate this further a specific dialogue was convened which would harvest the perspectives of youth on healthy and sustainable food systems. The aim of this dialogue was to provide a platform for youth to exchange ideas, share their experiences and to identify solutions.

Graphic 5 – Age distribution of Dialogues’ participants by stage (% stage)



### Country Window

**Cambodia** held two Member State Dialogues focused on youth and a Dialogue with school-aged children and adolescents. The Convenor also made a concerted effort to ensure that youth were also well represented as participants in other National Dialogues. A key outcome from the Dialogues specific to youth is youth empowerment and social transformation: Cambodia will work towards the creation of job opportunities for youth in food systems, aiming for gender equality, decent employment, the elimination of child labour and equipping youth to become agents of change.

## 2.3. Sector

For stages one and two, ‘national or local Government’ provides the largest single group of participants with ‘agriculture and crops’ providing a major grouping of participants. By stage three, ‘agriculture and crops’ provides the largest single number of participants. ‘Education’ and ‘health’ feature strongly throughout. Participation from ‘environment and ecology’ and from ‘livestock’ is markedly increased in stage three. ‘Food processing’ also increases significantly at this stage. Participation beyond these groups is then spread widely across a range of sectors.



### Country Window

In **Bangladesh** two national Dialogues, six sub-national Dialogues in ecologically vulnerable districts, and a series of Independent Dialogues were held. Despite restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, Bangladesh held an inclusive Dialogues process involving farmers, food processors, vendors, restaurant owners, retailers, consumer associations, civil society organizations, and numerous Ministries, Government Departments and local authorities. The national pathway document considers outcomes from national and independent Dialogues and will be discussed in a validation workshop.

For stage one, 'communications' figures strongly as a sector and yet is proportionally reduced for participation in stages two and three. This is due to high attendance from this sector in one Malaysian Dialogue. 'Other' accounts for less than 13% of participants overall.

### Country Window

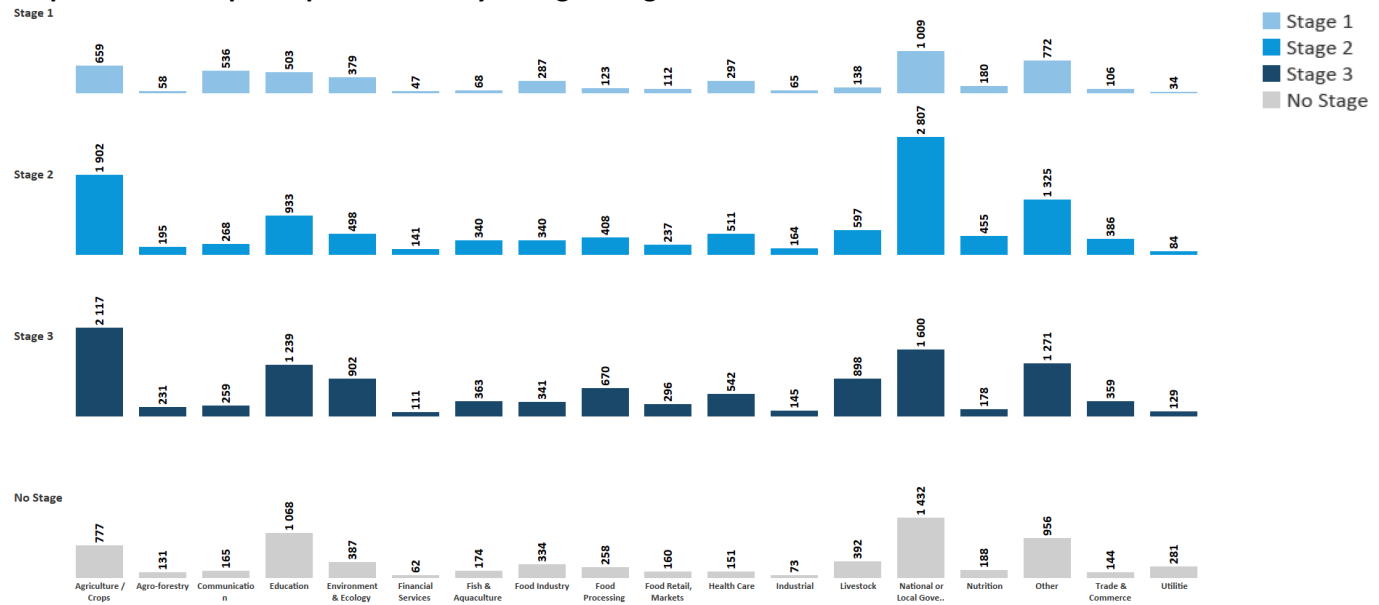
The first Food Systems National Dialogue in **Germany** that lasted for 3 days engaged over 400 participants from 16 different stakeholders' groups. This wide and inclusive dialogue brought perspectives from participants working in more than 13 sectors including health, education, environment, finance, communication, retailing, trade, agro-forestry, aquaculture, among others. The dialogue was mostly based on scientific findings that trigger interesting and sometimes controversial viewpoints that were dealt with respectful and productive interaction. A conclusion that was shared by most participants from all sectors was that there is an urgent need for transparency in our food systems and that this dialogue was only the first of more to come in 2022.

### Country Window

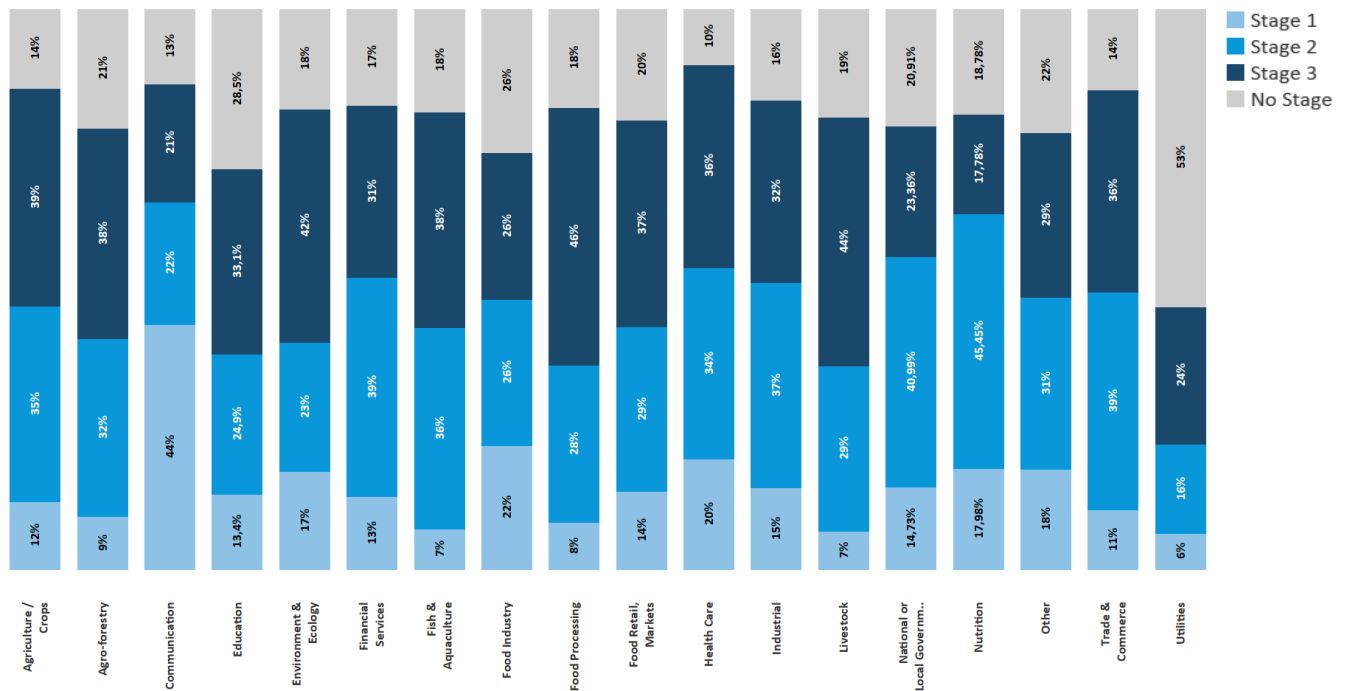
Through their Dialogues Progression, **Turkey** have engaged with a wide and varied range of stakeholders, encompassing government departments and their agencies and widely across businesses through the Business Council for Sustainable Development. This has covered primary producers, processors, marketeers, food service companies, and retailers. They have also ensured a widespread geographic engagement at multiple levels of governance. As they work to develop their pathway, they have gone back to ensure consultation is wider by specifically engaging with women, young people, disabled groups and small-scale farmers and migrant workers. In all, over 1300 stakeholders have been engaged through the Dialogues progression. After the summit, the pathway will stay open to all stakeholders so that it becomes a dynamic document. Turkey is also keen to engage beyond national boundaries through the Black Sea Economic Cooperation.

The following graphs 6 and 7 provide more details on sector participation rates and percentage by dialogue stage.

**Graphic 6 - Sector participation rates by dialogue stage**



**Graphic 7 - Percentage sector participation rates by dialogue stage**



## 2.4. Stakeholder Groups

Participation by stakeholder groups shows a progression from stage one to stage two. This reflects the active efforts by Convenors to widen their circle of engagement. Convenors identified groups that were under-represented in stage one and created strategies to ensure they were better reached and included for stage two.

## Country Window

**The Republic of Congo** convening team made creative efforts for the dialogue process to be as representative and inclusive as possible. They started by defining regions using the following criteria/parameters: remoteness, agro-ecological and environmental situation, food security and nutrition situation, demographic concentration and presence of indigenous peoples. They then held 5 regional Dialogues, which they complemented with “micro-consultations”: they went to markets or small villages to interview specific groups such as farmers and indigenous peoples. Some micro-consultations even led to “nano-consultations” as the needs and preoccupations of specific sub-groups (e.g., young indigenous women, adult men...) proved to be quite diverse.

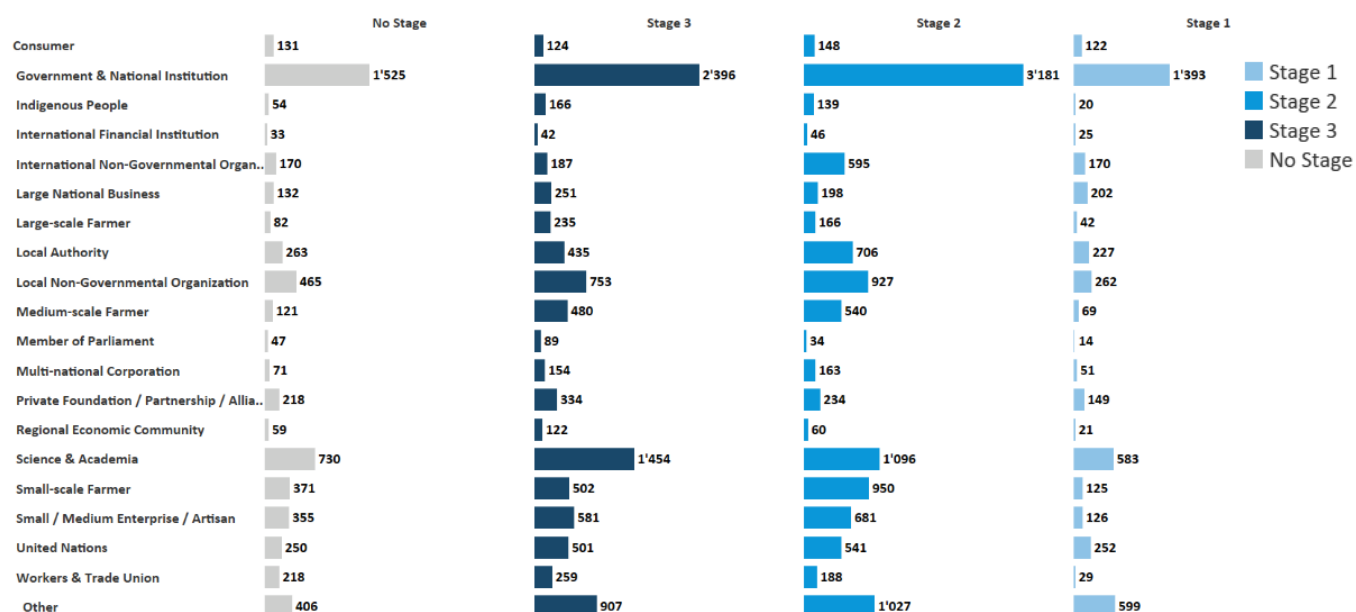
## Country Window

**Sweden’s** dialogues process included a national dialogue, two sub-national dialogues – urban and rural context – and four thematic dialogues. The Dialogues involved a broad range of stakeholders including students, Indigenous Peoples and people with immigration background. They identified challenges, trade-offs and solutions for the national food system, and discussed the international dimension of food systems, reflecting on human rights, conflict and resilience.

The graphics below illustrate who participated in a Member State dialogue by stakeholder group. Many Member State Convenors also linked to Independent Dialogues with the express intention of broadening participation. It is anticipated therefore that actual participation by stakeholder group is broader than illustrated.

The graphic 8 shows that between stage one and stage two there is a **clear increase in the numbers and proportion of small-scale farmers, large scale farmers, workers and trade unions, and local NGOs**. This diminished slightly moving to stage three, the consolidation stage.

**Graphic 8 – Numbers of stakeholder participants by dialogue stage**



### Country Window

A change of government took place in **Ecuador** between the two national Dialogues that were convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. Nearly 1300 participants gathered to discuss the 5 Action Tracks and 4 Levers of Change proposed by the Food Systems Summit and establish the 2030 vision and how to reach it. Even though a broad range of stakeholders participated, the main focus were the producers. In order to guarantee a geographical representation from this group, the 24 associations of producers from each region were contacted. Those with connectivity issues were offered to be transferred to facilities where they could participate in the online dialogues. The country is currently developing a pathway that will enrich their agricultural plan towards 2030.

### Country Window

**South Africa** used simultaneous interpretation of 11 local languages to ensure inclusion of subsistence and small-holder farmers, who are at the center of their food system transformation. In the middle of the COVID-19 Pandemic the country shifted to a virtual process that included more than 3000 participants in the 2 national and 9 provincial level dialogues. Among them, over 1000 farmers discussed in their own language major issues such as access to land, water, and energy. Moreover, extensionists and government officials used their laptops to convene farmers who did not have access to internet.

### Thematic Focus

**Panama** organized a subnational consultation which was specifically dedicated to indigenous communities. It was a virtual exchange organized by the Vice Ministry of Indigenous Issues which included the participation of 23 representatives from indigenous regions and towns.

Even though Indigenous People participated in most of the dialogues conducted in **Bolivia**, they also had a specific dialogue dedicated to the 36 indigenous nations and communities from the country, to discuss how food systems are related to their customs, knowledge and traditions.

Three out of the sixteen subnational consultations in **Chile** included representatives from indigenous communities among other stakeholders. They specifically participated in dialogues dedicated to the role of ancestral food in the food systems, healthy food and nutrition for older adults and food safety and reduction of NCDs.

**El Salvador** organized 3 specific consultations involving 80 participants to discuss the challenges and opportunities of the indigenous communities in the country. **Mexico** organized a specific national dialogue with and about indigenous and afro-mexican communities, which was co-convened by the National Institute of Indigenous Communities (INPI in Spanish).

Indigenous representatives were present in various dialogues organized by **Venezuela**. In **Finland**, **Norway** and **Sweden** Indigenous People's representatives participated in national Dialogues, as well as in an intergovernmental Dialogue organized in connection with the Nordic Council of Ministers. Similarly, Indigenous Peoples participated in national Dialogues for instance in **Canada**, **Lao PDR**, **the Philippines**, **South Africa**, and the **USA**.

### Country Window

The Food Systems Dialogues process in the **Philippines** involved more than 2000 participants through 12 subnational dialogues convened both, independently, and government-led in partnership with different stakeholders. An independent dialogue convened by 10 farmers and fishers organisations triggered important discussions on how to engage government, UN agencies and development partners on the actionable propositions and policy recommendations. As a result, a Member State Dialogue was co-organised with the Member State Convenor to determine together concrete plans to move forward.

### Country Window

Following the nomination of the Minister of Agriculture as Convenor in July, **Botswana** was able to swiftly hold 5 Dialogues aligned with the five Action Tracks and a national Dialogue to bring all the outcomes together, as well as contributing fully to the Pre-Summit. The recognition of indigenous foods and knowledge features across the Dialogues, highlighting that indigenous foods should be included in the local food systems with the need for public education and promotion of indigenous food products and the operationalization of indigenous knowledge systems policy.

The involvement of **Indigenous Peoples** grows throughout the dialogue progressions.

### Country Window

In **Samoa**, the national dialogue identified measures to revitalise and promote the use of traditional and indigenous knowledge as particularly important. Traditional knowledge should go 'in parallel' with conventional methods of production

### Country Window

**Rwanda** has organised a number of multi-stakeholder dialogues, but notably two crosscutting dialogues that have focused on the role of youth and women in achieving sustainable, equitable and resilient food systems. An independent dialogue on transforming food systems in Kigali city and environs was also convened. The dialogues identified both challenges and possible game changing solutions, and the process has reiterated their commitment to deliver on national, continental and the 2030 Agenda, while at the same time building back better from COVID-19. The important role of the private sector is specifically highlighted, and so too is the need for improved coordination between all parties. The National Pathway will include specific indicators and milestones to measure progress.

### Country Window

**Serbia** has held an initial two-stage national Dialogue which focused on identifying challenges to building more socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable national food system. Transparency, inclusiveness, and ownership were fundamental to this engagement and there was recognition that a key output of the process would be the food systems' transformation action plan to stimulate the emergence of new ideas and joint efforts, to unleash hidden opportunities and develop modern food systems for the country. Cooperation between government and private sector was highlighted and modern digital solutions in the field of agriculture were identified as important – not just to connect producers and consumers but also to ensure small market players are involved in the value chain as well as the potential of digital solutions to keep trade channels open during crisis.

The numbers of **large national businesses** declined from stage one to stage two but grew again for stage three. This would be indicative of the impact of stage two dialogues being held quite widely on sub-national geographies.

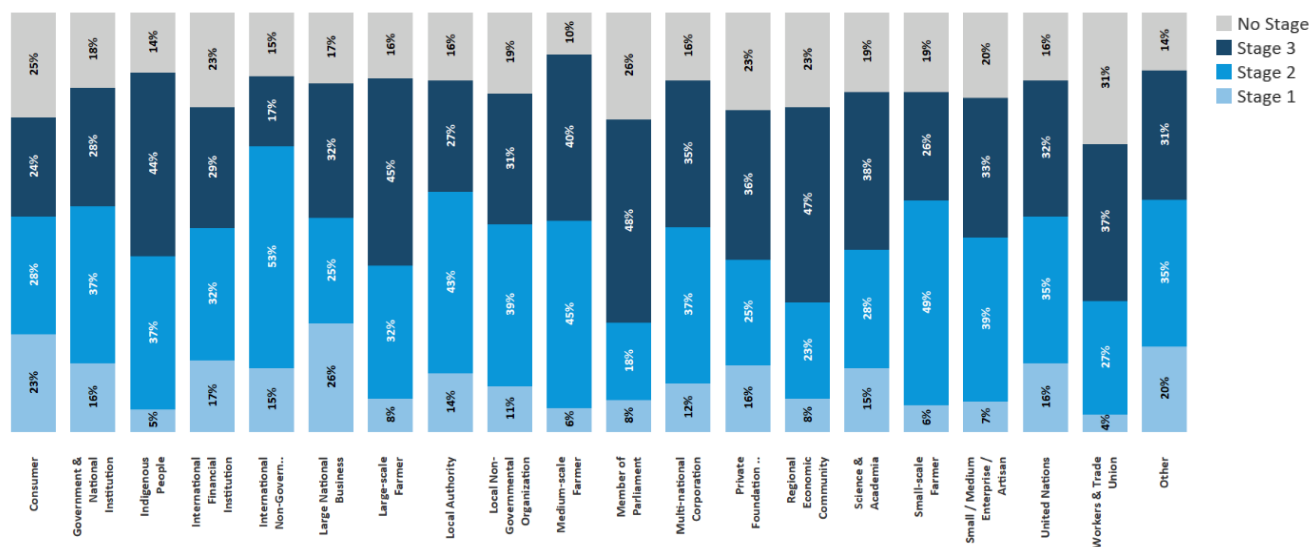
At stage three, **Members of Parliament** are much more engaged. This is the consolidation stage that leads to intentions and commitments being formed that instruct the pathways. This increased involvement of the Political system in the Member State Dialogue progressions at this stage is therefore significant and worth noting.

### Country Window

**Seychelles** decided to organise 11 in-person dialogues with key stakeholder groups including, farmers, youth, food processors, local households, women, chefs, business associations and members of parliament. One third of the National Assembly (11 out of 33 parliamentarians) participated in a dialogue to discuss how to elevate the food and nutrition security policy to the status of a legal instrument. Among the conclusions highlights the consideration to increase investment budget in turnkey farms that would be allocated to young farmers, the creation of an innovation fund, revision of specific legislation and the presentation of the food system transformation policy and strategy to the National Assembly for final discussion, alignment, and consolidation by mid-October 2021.

For all stages, government and national institutions provide the largest single number of participants. The largest single overall grouping is once again from civil society.

**Graphic 9 – Percentage of stakeholder participation rates by dialogue stage**



### Country Window

**Cameroon** was home to many food systems dialogues, including 12 Member State Dialogues and 27 Independent Dialogues, many of which were organised by youth-led civil society organisations. In June the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the civil society organizations and other partners teamed up to hold a dialogue on Youth, Women and People Living with Disabilities and other vulnerable groups. The results were captured in a communiqué and incorporated in the Member State Dialogue conclusions.

### **Country Window**

*In Israel more than 450 participants from different sectors and non-government stakeholders participated in 15 national Dialogues. By the end of the Dialogues process, participants recognised that they were able to use each other's terms and form a common language, however there were challenging views and differences not solved during the dialogues. To welcome divergence, participants were encouraged to send one page statement to the National Convenor when they felt their views were not adequately reflected in the plenary feedback sessions. As a result, over 10 written inputs were integrated into the Member State Dialogue Feedback Forms.*

There are countries in which some civil society organizations oppose the Summit and reject to participate in the Member State Dialogues in order to delegitimize the process. Some convenors have conducted unofficial interviews with those groups nonetheless and outcomes have been integrated when shaping national pathways, in order to make the document more plural.

### 3. Ensuring food systems are fit for the future: convergence in dialogue outcomes

This section of the synthesis focuses on the outcomes from dialogues synthesising the evidence from the 446 Official Feedback Forms from Member State dialogues that were submitted on or shortly after 15 August 2021. All the feedback forms for these dialogues are listed in the annexes. Where there is considerable commonality around particular themes, these are listed and explored here. This section also covers how these themes might be addressed through ‘levers of change’. And finally, official feedback forms make clear that there are still considerable areas of divergence, where agreement has not been reached and trade-offs may need to be made. These too are covered in this section.

Most Member State dialogues have used the five objectives of the Food Systems Summit as their starting point. As the dialogues progressed, they incorporated local interests and concerns, and these shaped the emerging outcomes. Terminology and emphasis vary between dialogues. Only those themes that are repeatedly mentioned are shared in this synthesis.

As the dialogues progressed, the complexities and interdependencies within food systems also became clearer. Food systems have been shaped throughout all human existence and are constantly evolving. When the focus of attention is on a single challenge, understanding its causes and consequences may require a wider analysis. For example, efforts to increase the income of food producers will link to the prices that consumers pay for it. Considering food systems as a whole is therefore vital but this does not make it easy, and the challenges posed by interconnectedness was expressed in many Official Feedback Forms. Because food systems are complex, and people’s perspectives on the challenge vary, there are bound to be areas of divergence in dialogues, and they are not easy to resolve. The levers of change are often identified during dialogues: the means for activating and managing them are usually not straight forward.

These complex interconnections inform the extraordinary richness of the information shared by convenors in their Official Feedback Forms. Read as a whole, they represent an exceptional process where over 46,000 people have come together within national dialogues to explore how to take transform food systems, in order that they are sustainable and equitable by 2030.

#### **Thematic Focus**

*National Dialogue Convenors used different approaches to frame the scope and focus of the national Dialogues and identify topics for discussion. Many decided to use the five Food Systems Summit Action Tracks to frame the work and discussions at national level (e.g., **Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, Indonesia, Malawi, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Zimbabwe**). Often working groups were established per Action Track, involving technical experts from Government, the United Nations and other organizations. These technical working groups supported the National Dialogue Convenor by providing background materials and analysis of the current national food system and offered advice on framing the Dialogue discussion topics. Some countries like **Albania, Gambia, Lao PDR, Mozambique and Vietnam** regrouped the five Action Tracks to frame dialogue discussion topics.*



**Bahamas, Guatemala, Hungary, and Poland** focused their entire Dialogues process on Action Track 1, with one or several national Dialogues. **India** put a strong focus on Action Track 4, **Malta** on Action Tracks 1 and 2. Other countries like **Bangladesh** and **Malaysia** focused at the beginning of the Dialogues process on one specific Action Track and broadened then the scope as the Dialogues process evolved. **Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Ireland, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Sweden, and Uruguay** organized specific thematic dialogues on a selection of Action Tracks.

Some National Dialogue Convenors framed their dialogues using a combination of Action Tracks and national priorities. **Cambodia** and the **USA** used the five Food Systems Summit Action Tracks to frame the discussion topics of the first Dialogue. As the process evolved, the framing shifted to themes that had emerged in the first dialogue that reflected the evolving country context (information, inequality and environmental sustainability – USA). **Switzerland** and **Niger** used the 5 Action Tracks and existing national strategies related to food systems and sustainable development to define discussion topics and vision statements for the national Dialogues process.

**Armenia** identified discussion topics through a combination of the Action Tracks and national challenges. **Kuwait** identified in the first national dialogue two key priority areas and dedicated then in stage 2 an entire dialogue to each of these priority areas. Similarly, **Honduras** identified the priority areas in the first national dialogue and decided to dedicate the second dialogue to Action Tracks 4 and 5.

**Georgia, Jordan, Mongolia, and the Republic of Korea** used a selection of Action Tracks together with other country priority themes that framed the dialogue discussion topics. These included effective systems of food safety, veterinary and plant protection in Georgia; water, refugees and COVID in Jordan; markets and value addition in Mongolia; food security and international cooperation in the Republic of Korea). In **Palau**, the FSS Principles of Engagement were localized to be culturally appropriate. Materials were modified to be cognizant and respectful of social and cultural norms. By localizing the Action Tracks to reflect local circumstances and priorities, and by specifying the Action Tracks with specific, discrete objectives, Palau could more easily operationalize the Dialogues to lead to actionable outcome.

**Bahrain, Canada, China, France, Panama, Russian Federation, Tunisia, and Ukraine** defined the Dialogue discussion topics based on the country context and national priorities.

There are many potential ways to engage in dialogue about the unique yet complex food systems in different settings. All the different entry points lead to a deepening understanding of how food systems work, how they serve different interests and how they might adapt to be of greater value to people and to the planet.

In the table that follows, the left-hand column provides a thread that guides the reader through the synthesis. The right-hand column provides a synthesis from the official feedback forms.

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## ***What were the outcomes...***

***The starting point for many dialogues was the right to food...***

### **The Right to Food**

There is remarkable consistency across feedback forms on the need to ensure that all people can access not only food, but also the nutrients needed for them to achieve their full potential in life. This is a fundamental human right and is critical for addressing both poverty and ill health yet is not a given for large numbers of people. This has been brought into sharp focus by the multiple impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on people's access to nutrients. Attention is drawn to the challenges arising from dependence on food imports, the importance of trade and the diversification of local agricultural production, and the specific risks for import-dependent communities.

### **Available and affordable nutrition for all**

***This means everyone having access to affordable nutrition...***

National dialogues emphasised the need to complement policies that focus on increasing production of specific products with a greater emphasis on access to good nutrition. There is widespread acknowledgement of the importance of both goals. Emphasis is repeatedly placed on the need to increase access to the foods (and nutrients) needed to secure people's right to food. Many ways of addressing this are mentioned including through the fortification of food, exploring ways to improve access to protein, as well as encouraging local production, access, and transportation of nutritious foods designed to respond to specific nutritional needs. This includes increasing production and access to a diverse range of foods, including for example, 'blue foods.'

***And where people are malnourished action must be taken...***

### **Action to end malnutrition in all its forms**

That people should be able to enjoy good nutrition is a central feature of all food policies. Ending malnutrition should for some be a central feature of all food policies. Others suggest specific initiatives need to be added to respond to the needs of groups most at risk of malnutrition. These include pregnant women, young children, and older people, as well groups with specific needs (including persons with disabilities), especially within poorer households and communities. The need for a multisectoral approach that involves authorities responsible for health, education and social welfare as well as those concerned with food production, processing and marketing is repeatedly acknowledged.

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*Yet unhealthy diets are also a cause of concern...*

## **The links between food consumption and people's well-being**

Feedback forms reflect the growing recognition of the links between eating habits acquired early in life and the risk of experiencing diet related Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) later in life. This trend has increased as many people around the world shift from traditional to more modern diets. Limiting opportunities for import and consumption of hyper-processed foods and regulation of advertising and marketing of unhealthy products is a recurring theme reported in the dialogues. Feedback forms also note that NCDs and under-nutrition both exist in many countries and that this double burden should be recognised in national food policies.

Dialogues highlight the need to encourage all people to make healthier food choices and reduce their consumption of foods that may contribute to NCDs in later years. There is consensus in the feedback forms on the value of encouraging people everywhere to consume foods that are beneficial for their nutrition and health. Interventions should be based on analyses of the challenges to encouraging healthier eating, including the perception that healthy and nutritious foods tend to be more expensive for consumers to purchase. Indeed, feedback forms comment that healthy food must be accessible and affordable for citizens on low incomes.

Existing strategies to encourage nutritious consumption, including media campaigns and education programmes need to be assessed to enable an appreciation of what approaches are effective in different settings. Some feedback forms reflect on the enormous advantages that hyper-processed foods offer—in terms of ease of access and time needed for preparation—though cautioned that their widespread use is often associated with obesity. Strategies are proposed for increasing awareness of the risks posed by hyper-processed foods, and for reducing their consumption: these include enhanced regulations around their advertising and marketing.

The potential value of reinforcing healthy choices through school gardens and canteen menus, and the use of locally produced food from small-scale producers in canteens was also identified. Sports education and encouragement in schools is also cited. Other proposed approaches include improved food labelling, greater clarity and awareness about the costs of more nutritious food, and increased prices for non-nutritious foods.

***There are wider concerns regarding food systems...***

### **Food system resilience**

Food systems need to be able to function for all people even at times of crisis. In practice, though, in most crises it is poorer people, especially women and children, who tend to be short of food and nutrients. It is poorer food producers who are unable to get their produce to market. Feedback forms refer to the COVID-19 pandemic, adverse weather events, violent conflict, and other crises as valuable opportunities to learn ways for fostering food system resilience. They stress the importance of resilience of farmer livelihoods, food security, and access to nutrients in the face of shocks and stresses. They reflect the importance of an international framework of policy and practice to support national resilience and identify the need for investment to reinforce existing national resilience frameworks.

***Keeping it local...***

### **Localising food systems**

Feedback forms comment on ways to increase resilience of national food systems by increasing local production. This should reduce reliance on imported food and usually involves support for smallholder producers and investment in local production, processing, storage, and transport. Increasing local capacity and reducing dependence on long supply chains is seen as a way of reducing vulnerability. Localising food systems is seen as having other benefits including the opportunity to develop regenerative and circular food systems and the potential for diversification (for example, at regional level or around cities, to reduce reliance on local monocultures and so increase resilience to shocks). The preparations for the summit are taking place amidst the disruption and suffering associated with the COVID19 pandemic. Feedback forms suggest that resilience is seen as a necessary property of all food systems, whether viewed from the perspective of the producer, the consumer, or of society more generally.

***And this increases environmental sustainability...***

### **Climate smart and nature positive**

Reducing the lengths of supply chains and localising production also has the potential for environmental benefits. In this area, the feedback forms identify the need for policy frameworks that encourage climate-smart, water-conserving, energy-saving, food production systems for crops, livestock, aquatic foods, and forest products. There are specific references to the need for appropriate policies and practices in relation to soil and water management; efficient land use; the benefits of reducing greenhouse gas emissions from livestock; and the need for appropriate policies to protect and preserve forests, noting for example the impact of

deforestation on Indigenous Peoples' food sources. Making food production nature-positive is seen as valuable with a wide range of specific actions proposed or under consideration. These include environmentally friendly agricultural production; payments to producers for their contributions to nature and to mitigating climate change; linking agricultural support (including subsidies) to environmental outcomes; documenting conservation measures; development and communication of appropriate regional regulations and protocols; and appropriate changes in legislation on land use.

Many dialogue outcomes propose that agricultural inputs (herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers) be used with greater precision. They also encourage much more use of agroecology, organic farming, seed bank development, and the adoption of plant-based diets to decrease intake of meat and dairy products.

***Which means recognition of environmental impact...***

**Environmental impact of food systems**

Environmental degradation and climate change are widely acknowledged as overarching challenges for food systems. The costs associated with these changes should, ideally, be properly factored into the prices paid for food by consumers. This cannot happen without a greater appreciation that food systems of the future need to reflect the finite nature of natural resources, whether they are viewed from local, national, or international perspectives. Nature should be valued properly and managed sustainably, with an appropriate mix of preservation and regeneration, and the maintenance of biological diversity. Feedback forms also comment on the need for appropriate international policy and regulatory regimes.

***People, particularly smallholders, must be able to make a fair living...***

**Ensuring smallholder producers and food system workers are fully involved in food systems transformation.**

The feedback forms confirm that the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of households, whose livelihoods are based on their involvement in food systems, are directly influenced by each system's underlying values and principles. The feedback forms underline that small-scale food producers, who only produce a proportion of the food their families need each year and thus try to make up the gap through income from labouring, experience high levels of distress because of indebtedness. The feedback forms indicate a desire for fundamental changes in the functioning of national food systems to create sustainable and adequately remunerated opportunities for the employment of food producers

and to contribute to reducing poverty. Participants describe the need to develop and nurture new arrangements to engage the food systems stakeholders who have the least power and income in food systems transformations. They call for food systems that are just for all within them, where transformation is encouraged through greater collaboration, a fairer distribution of value along the value chain, and purpose-driven public/private partnerships.

***There needs to be change if smallholders are to benefit...***

**Enabling smallholders to benefit from increases in production**

Feedback forms record multiple approaches for increasing the involvement of smallholder producers (farmers, fishers, livestock keepers, forest dwellers, and more) through reforming the legal and economic environment in which they work and providing targeted support tailored to their needs. These include policy changes around taxation, subsidies, and legislation. Other feedback forms comment on the importance of ensuring adequate physical infrastructure to increase smallholder participation in food systems, including through fair access to irrigation and transportation routes that respond to their needs. There is a particular emphasis on supporting smallholders from vulnerable communities, especially those who belong to ethnic minorities and Indigenous Peoples' groups. This may include targeted social protection and preferential access to markets. There is widespread recognition of the importance of engaging and supporting women in their roles as food producers, and of making work within food systems attractive for younger people.

***This means tackling inequity...***

**Access to productive resources and market opportunities:**

Feedback forms also point to underlying and longstanding structural issues which may inhibit poorer peoples' engagement in food systems, such as difficulties with ensuring access to land or water. They refer to systemic inequalities in food systems and identify the increasing challenges faced by Indigenous Peoples and others who may be systematically excluded. Feedback stresses the need for greater community engagement and ownership of food systems strategies and the urgency of rebuilding food systems infrastructure to include and pay attention to the interests of smallholders and food system labourers and the power differentials that may result in their interests not being taken into account.

***Poor people are most at risk...***

**Insurance and social protection**

When climatic, meteorological or security crises arise, small-scale producers are at risk and placed under great strain. Feedback forms

refer to the importance of insurance schemes that enable producers to access exceptional funds to help them mitigate emergencies and other social protection measures, which include the protection of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups through nutrition-sensitive social safety net programmes.

***Which all points to a need to grow...***

**SME growth**

Small and medium enterprises are identified in the feedback forms as having critical importance within food systems, especially when attempts are made to increase local production and locate processing facilities in rural areas to promote the development of local smallholders. Emphasis is given to ensuring that these smallholders can access credit at reasonable terms when they need it.

***Whilst reducing waste...***

**Food loss and waste:**

There is widespread support for the urgent reduction of waste in national food systems. Feedback from dialogues comments on the need to establish and maintain an infrastructure for sustainable local food production, including modern food processing and storage methods, supported through public/private partnerships. Feedback forms identify the need for international and national policies, backed by legislation, on the recovery of food surpluses and the recycling food that is not consumed. There are also several specific proposals such as support for SMEs to better preserve locally produced fruit and vegetables as well as co-operative approaches to encourage the adoption of modern food processing and packing techniques.

***And we must be able to trust the food we eat...***

**Food safety**

The feedback forms from many dialogues comment on the need to improve and assure continuing food security and safety through better national legislation, policies, and regulation. Specifically, this includes the safety of water used in food production; levels (and type) of fats, sugars, and salt in foodstuffs; packaging and labelling; and the need to limit agrochemical residues in food. Feedback forms also stress the importance of a) relevant food safety regulations, b) traceability of specific food products 'from farm to fork,' c) compliance with safety standards, and d) maintaining animal welfare standards throughout food systems. The need for consistent application of norms and standards to industrially produced food and, where relevant, regulation of informal food

suppliers such as street traders, was also emphasised in the feedback.

## ***So how will systems change?***

***Where are the points of leverage in food systems, where the return on our effort will be greatest?***

Feedback forms identify multiple levers of change. No one of these on its own is seen in the feedback forms as sufficient. It is as if they must be pulled in combination to unlock food system so they might adapt to better fit the needs of people and planet.

### ***Human rights once again provide the starting point...***

#### **Human Rights**

The right of each person to be able to access the nutritious food needed for health and well-being is seen as a vital foundation for the future of national food systems in the feedback from many dialogues. Many dialogues started from the need to ensure the fundamental right of every person to access adequate food. The central importance of food security and the need to ensure that healthy foods are accessible to all was repeatedly stressed. Feedback forms also spoke to the importance of rights more broadly than the right to food. Specifically mentioned were rights at work, and the need to raise incomes and redistribute risk protection. The importance of enabling all in a household to realize their right to food was underlined and it was reported that sometimes food is prioritized for men and boys with the consequence that women and girls face higher risks of becoming malnourished. Rights-based approaches to governance were seen as important in official development assistance policy.

### ***Change in food systems can arise from changes in governance...***

#### **Governance**

Governance is referred to most often in feedback forms as a lever of change. Governance covers many things in these feedback forms. The ability of governments to set policy and develop national plans is seen as most valuable. There are many specific and localised suggestions as to what these should include. Government also has the power to convene. The importance of convening across ministries, institutions and stakeholders is frequently identified. Public-Private partnerships are also often referred to, particularly regarding infrastructure development. Government's regulatory and legislative powers are also seen as a valuable part of the change



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process. Again, there are suggestions as to how specifically these powers might be used and the need for enforcement, often of existing provisions, is regularly quoted.

**Ownership and access to land** is also raised here, including and particularly in acknowledgement of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and the need for them to play a proper role in governance processes. Issues regarding tenure and the relationships between landowners, tenant farmers and pastoralists, are seen as complex but still they are important to address.

The way in which governance is undertaken is repeatedly raised with feedback forms seeking for dialogue to be an institutionalised element of governance processes. The importance of harmonizing standards and synchronizing changes in governance practices across all levels - from the global, through national, to local - is a common theme.

***And from increasing equity...***

**Equity for marginalised groups**

**Women** are frequently identified as playing a major role in food systems while being under-represented, under-paid and often exploited. It is also repeatedly mentioned that young people need to be attracted to, and retained, in food systems. Older people are frequently mentioned as a group whose needs should be addressed. The need to tackle gender inequality and increase the engagement of young people in food systems are constant themes throughout the national dialogue feedback forms. There is specificity as to the changes needed including, increasing women and **youth** involvement in food production, empowering women by institutionalising rights to land and creating jobs for young people in food and agriculture. The development of value chains for **small-holder producers (farmers and fishers)**, women, and youth, is seen as a lever of change, as is school feeding linked to family farming. Supporting young people and women is seen as a key driver of change in the transition to more equitable and sustainable food systems. Incentives are often identified as a way of improving equity and are also proposed as a means to encourage young people to stay in farming communities.

Respecting the rights of **Indigenous People** and the body of indigenous knowledge related to food systems is repeatedly acknowledged as vital. There is a general recognition in the feedback forms of the importance of respecting and preserving ancestral, traditional, and Indigenous knowledge around food systems, seeds, and plants, and with this, access to land. Resources

are needed to secure this ancestral knowledge and link it to innovation and modern discoveries.

Feedback forms refer to the need for people to be able to access food that reflects **national cultures** and enables them to meet **religious obligations**.

***Knowledge and innovation will shape the future...***

**Knowledge and innovation**

Both **technical and social Innovation** are seen as key to ensuring that food systems are both sustainable and equitable. Innovation is often mentioned generically but many specific examples of where innovation is needed are also given. These include innovative approaches for boosting resilience, innovative solutions to reduce deforestation in value chains, and innovation to encourage regenerative and circular food systems. The better involvement of smallholders in contributing to food systems of the future will depend on the extent to which they are able to access and use innovative technologies. Specifically mentioned is the need to ensure inclusive access to technology and scaling up the use of sustainable technologies throughout the food system (for example, in cold chains).

The need to better understand the working of food systems is also apparent. **Innovative monitoring frameworks** to track improvements in systems performance are proposed. Many feedback forms comment on the need for better analysis of national food systems and highlight plans to review and develop food systems knowledge bases. Proposals include an ambition to integrate various existing food industry databases and to upgrade laboratory capacity. A particular area of knowledge mentioned in feedback forms concerns mechanisms and data for monitoring performance and evaluating policy initiatives in food systems.

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Feedback forms comment on the need for increased international and **national research and development** into innovation and best practice, suggesting also that expertise and knowledge should be developed and shared more readily both regionally and internationally. They also indicate that, within countries, more should be done to spread knowledge and experience among

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farmers. There are specific comments in feedback forms about the importance of community participation in research and development, particularly by women and young people, and (as above) of updating and enriching indigenous knowledge. Feedback forms also highlight some other specific research interests, for example, alternative protein sources, synthesised chemicals to improve crop and livestock sustainability, and warning systems for zoonotic disease.

***And finance is critical...***

**Finance**

The strategic use of public and private finance is identified as a key lever in feedback from many dialogues. Access to finance and credit is mentioned as an important means to encourage economic growth, particularly amongst SMEs. Better access to finance and insurance is seen as important also for smallholders. Targeted investment choices can build resilience in sustainable food systems. Examples of this include purpose driven development funds and development banks. Feedback forms also refer to the use of finance to incentivise system shifts like changing the use of subsidies to support improvements in food quality and sustainable production practices rather than being linked to increases in the quantity that is produced.

***Particularly investing in infrastructure...***

**Infrastructure**

Feedback forms comment repeatedly on the need for enhanced infrastructure. Infrastructure is primarily seen as necessary for increasing production and enabling predictable access to markets, both local and global. This is to be achieved either by directly investing in infrastructure or through incentivising development. Different kinds of investments are advocated: examples include irrigation systems and drainage, national logistics infrastructure (including roads, railways and boats), storage systems (and associated cold chains)) and the infrastructure for food processing and packaging. Other examples include promoting infrastructure for value chain development in producer associations and cooperatives, as well as infrastructure development in response to disasters. Enhanced investment in infrastructure is needed to support innovation and increase resilience with an aim to make food value chains more efficient and sustainable, while at the same time reducing food loss and waste. Improvements in infrastructure are described as needed both at national and local levels (eg municipalities). Much infrastructure improvement is described as being needed locally though funding may need to come from a national or international source.

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***And developing the capacity to change is vital too***

### **People**

Emphasis is also placed in feedback forms on developing the human capacity to change existing food systems. Education from an early age is frequently mentioned, suggesting more could be done in schools to grow awareness of food and food systems. There is frequent mention of working with farmers to learn from their experience while exploring their interest in adopting new practices. These connections with producers enable all concerned to develop a better understanding of the local situation, including around water, pesticide and fertiliser use, and soil science. There is also a common thread in feedback forms that emphasises the importance of working with people in transforming food systems rather than attempting to impose change on them from afar. Feedback forms describe the importance of working directly with a variety of groups including smallholders, Indigenous Peoples, women and youth. The importance of capacity to develop and support large-scale processes of change at a national level is also emphasised. Several feedback forms stress the limited institutional capacities within governments to coordinate across sectors and stakeholders. They also point to the challenge of involving a variety of different government ministries and departments in the transformation of food systems, when the number of skilled professionals and quantity of funding available to advance the transformation is extremely limited.

## ***Areas of difference remain and matter***

The all-encompassing nature of food systems with their implications for health, wealth, environment, land ownership and personal survival makes food systems transformation a contested and deeply political space. There are not necessarily right or wrong answers. Dialogue itself is seen as a valuable part of transformation processes as attempts are made to widen support for systems transformation among all those with a stake.

Although feedback forms reported frequently on areas of convergence, many forms were also clear that there is divergence too. This divergence could be around the vision of what the future direction of food systems should be or around how to achieve the vision in practice.

Feedback forms described situations of divergence for which there are no easy answers. Indeed, working for the benefit of the majority does not imply that everyone wins and nobody loses out. The programmes of Member State dialogues have highlighted such differences and pointed to the areas where tough choices must be worked through. Trade-offs may need to be reassessed.

***Where does the priority lie?***

**Differing National Priorities**

Reports from the dialogues indicate the challenge of combining all food systems objectives within a single approach to transformation. There is a divergence of views on what to prioritize given incompatibilities between the economic, environmental, and human dimensions of sustainability. How can all be prioritized at the same time? Many feedback forms point to the trade-offs that must be worked through so that a balanced approach evolves. It is inevitable that political groups will align around specific priorities, and this may lead to increased tensions. They will need to be exposed and debated within different political contexts.

***When must we act?***

**Long term reform or urgent need**

Some Dialogues spotlight land reform or trade as important Levers of Change, while stressing that these reforms take a long time to be negotiated and implemented, and therefore not compatible with the need for urgency. Engaging in such complex and contested issues means engaging in power structures. Electoral cycles, the functioning of legislatures, the need to maintain levels of service provision, and historical relationships between different groups with an interest can make it hard to agree even on the timing of transformation processes and decisions. COVID19 has focused minds and decreased tolerance for non-functional institutions and processes.

***How will this change take place?***

**Governments' regulation versus Individual Behaviour Change**

Many countries are coping with the costs of responding to the dietary-related diseases of their populations. These include long term conditions such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Obesity, often resulting from excessive consumption of energy-dense foods, is associated with risks to health and life. There are also related problems of food waste caused by the production and consumption of inexpensive and energy dense foodstuffs with low nutritional content.

Feedback forms from national dialogues reflect the continuing debate about where responsibility lies for action to encourage healthy eating. Many questions are posed and some answers are offered, though the resolution of any tension in food systems has to take account of the interests of different stakeholders in their local context. What is the correct role for governments in educating to encourage widespread consumption of nutritious food? To what extent should governments intervene (for example, to limit imports of food with low nutritious quality)? Should obesogenic and

nutrition-poor food be taxed to discourage consumption? Should advertising or the promotion of less-nutritious food be restricted? Should there be special attention to the food environment of younger people as dietary habits are developed? There is much comment on the need to educate and inform everyone, beginning with young people in schools, about the benefits of nutritious diets and healthy lifestyles.

A small number of feedback forms offer the perspective that consumers have the right to make their own choices about their lifestyles and that the involvement of governments is to be kept to a minimum.

***Where must change take place?***

**Local production or open trade**

Reports from many dialogues stress the importance of increasing local food production and shortening supply chains to reduce dependence on imports and bring benefits to local economies. Local food production brings valuable opportunities for promoting nutrient-dense foods, for increasing local employment opportunities, for career development, and for creating viable businesses, especially SMEs.

At the same time, most of the Member States engaged in the Dialogues have signed agreements that commit them to free and open trade arrangements, either globally, regionally, or bilaterally. These limit the extent to which a national government can restrict imports with the intention of protecting emergent local production systems. They can also limit the ability of governments to restrict certain imports to promote consumption of specific foods (and discourage others) with a view to improving nutrition and health outcomes.

Many feedback forms indicate that, during national dialogues, one of the tensions that surfaced was the desire to support increased local production while complying with free trade agreements.

***Who pays the price?***

**Better prices for farmers, nutritious and affordable food for consumers**

Food with a high nutrient density is perceived to be more costly to produce in a sustainable way than staples. Several feedback forms highlight that this high cost of production must be reflected in the price consumers pay, not least to ensure a proper return to producers, but this may mean that such food is not affordable for poorer and more vulnerable members of society.

This tension between ensuring that producers are properly remunerated and that consumers can afford to pay for nutritious food is mentioned in feedback from many Dialogues

***What change is needed?***

**Food and nutrition security versus nutritious and sustainable eating**

The dialogues reflect the growing interest worldwide on the health impacts of what people eat, for example, in the form of diet-related disease and non-communicable disease. However, at the same time, people in many countries are experiencing widespread under-nutrition as a result of inability to access the food they need. They face challenges with ensuring year-round availability of food and are at risk of periods of extreme hunger.

The feedback forms stress the tension in policymaking – between a focus on ensuring that everyone can access a healthy diet and a focus on food processing and transportation so that an economically viable food sector contributes more to the nation’s prosperity.

**Choice of Agriculture production model**

During the national dialogues it was recognized that food production can be detrimental to the environment in several ways, for example by degrading soil, depleting water supplies, and contributing to greenhouse gas emissions. At the same time, agriculture practices often evolve slowly, so the shift to more sustainable production methods must be initiated now if it is to be successful by 2030. Feedback from national dialogues confirms the need for environmentally sustainable agriculture production practices, including a shift to agroecology. Feedback forms, especially from national dialogues in agro-exporting countries, remind us that the world’s growing population needs to be able to access sufficient nutrients and energy and the need for free and fair trade to support this. Some question whether sufficient access can be achieved if there is widespread adoption of nature-positive practices and ‘green deals.’ Many feedback forms point to the tensions which can exist between modernised production versus traditional methods, or between agro-ecology and high-input production systems.

**Plant-based diets versus Animal production**

Feedback from some dialogues articulates the human, environmental, and economic benefits of increasing the proportion of protein intake that is derived from plant sources as an alternative to food from animal-sources (especially red meat) that is rich in

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protein, especially red meat. Feedback from several dialogues indicates that enhanced livestock production is a vital strategy for improving the economic condition and well-being of smallholders. This suggests that there is a need for better ways to enhance sustainable livestock production practices which give high priority to animal welfare while, at the same time, encouraging a shift in consumption patterns away from an overreliance on animal-sourced protein.

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## 4. Pathways to the transformation of Member State Food Systems

### 4.1. Overview

Member States advancing through their Dialogues progression discerned a shift in energy and intent towards adapting their food systems to better serve the needs of people, planet, and prosperity by 2030. As people and organisations came together to explore the nature of food systems in their country, a collective sense of the importance of acting now to ensure a more sustainable future became clearer. The natural expression of this impetus to act has been found in the creation and articulation of pathways to sustainable and equitable food systems by 2030. A national pathway contains much more than the policy direction needed; it weaves policy together with the ownership and thus commitment to participation from wide partnerships of actors. These partnerships are vital to any pathway being enacted.

This section of the synthesis draws on the first eight pathways published on [the Gateway](#) (as of 6 September 2021), and a further 19 draft pathways that have been shared with the Dialogues Support Service as part of their development. In all, around 100 Convenors have indicated that they are currently developing pathways with most aiming for these to be published in time for the summit.

**8 uploaded on Gateway:** Albania, Cambodia, Jordan, Kuwait, Mozambique, Niger, South Africa, Tonga.

**19 drafts available:** Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Burundi, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guyana, Honduras, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mexico, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Switzerland, Tajikistan.

This section considers progress by Member States in developing their pathways to deliver their emerging strategies for transformation of their food systems.

These pathway documents vary in style and content, reflecting the specific circumstances of the Member States and the particular challenges facing their food systems. Typically, however, pathways include analysis and commentary on the following matters:

- Member State context (political, economic, cultural etc)
- Specific challenges for the national food system

#### Pathways by Member States (September 6, 2021)

Pathways uploaded in the Gateway:

- Albania,
- Cambodia,
- Jordan,
- Kuwait,
- Mozambique,
- Niger,
- South Africa,
- Tonga.

Pathway shared in draft format:

- Afghanistan,
- Azerbaijan,
- Bolivia,
- Burundi,
- Dominican Republic,
- Ethiopia,
- Georgia,
- Guyana,
- Honduras,
- Japan,
- Lao PDR,
- Malaysia,
- Mexico,
- Russian Federation,
- Rwanda,
- Samoa,
- Senegal,
- Switzerland,
- Tajikistan.

- Vision for the future evolution of the food system
- Specific objectives of the transformation plan
- Actions and responsibilities
- Timescales
- Monitoring and evaluation processes.

The Pathway documents set out plans for action which broadly reflect the emerging themes of the Summit and the 2030 Agenda.

- People - addressing issues of food access, affordability, safety and nutrition
- Planet - considering issues of sustainability and resilience
- Prosperity - dealing with livelihoods of producers and others, particularly for disadvantaged groups.
- Peace – to provide the stability needed for transformation
- Partnerships – exploring how new connections, alliances and groupings will provide the impetus to unlock so far intractable issues.

Most importantly, Pathway documents describe *how* the transformation will be delivered, drawing out the key elements of food systems which will be required to change and evolve over the next 5 - 10 years and beyond. These elements of the Pathway documents illustrate the growing awareness of the complexity and interconnectedness of food systems and the contribution which the process of Dialogues has made to this emerging shared understanding within and between Member States.

The Pathway documents therefore inform the conduct of the Food Systems Summit and also the commitments and actions which may be expected to flow from it. They give substance to commitments and clarity to intentions, mapping out a route for the next decade which is already being formed and followed.

#### **Country Window**

**Jordan** hosts around 1.3 million Syrian refugees. Amongst major water and energy scarcity challenges, Jordan's vision for 2030 Food System is to improve availability and self-reliance, access to nutritious food and healthy diets for all inhabitants at all times by 2030. Dialogue participants identified several strategies for collective action including to simplify the procedure for employing refugees, and the establishment of cooperatives to organize collective action of small farmers, producers, and consumers. The Government defined in the national pathway solutions focused on improving livelihoods and resilience of all inhabitants including refugees.

#### **Country Window**

**Ethiopia** has prepared a Position Paper (national pathway) with ancillary Technical Synthesis based on a consultative national process that included a high-level roundtable discussion and background paper, followed by three sequential national Dialogues. The final high-level dialogue brought together key stakeholders to launch the Ethiopian Food Systems vision. The dialogue process highlighted both challenges, but also a suite of 22 game changing solutions that are critical to accelerating food systems transformation in the country, including six that require an exceptionally strong policy commitment. The solutions have been designed to both support and evolve existing national policies and programs.

### Country Window

**Cambodia** has led a comprehensive Dialogue programme which has yielded a Roadmap for Cambodian food systems to 2030. The process began with a draft vision which continued to be refined throughout over 30 Dialogues that have engaged over 2,000 participants and driven local level understanding and appreciation of food systems. The success of multistakeholder and multisectoral engagement was made possible due to the readiness of stakeholders following significant coordination work by the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) in preceding years. An exceptional effort was made by the government with partners to engage at the commune level to ensure diverse voices were heard as part of the process.

## 4.2. Visions of the future

The following paragraphs highlight examples from the pathways available at this point to illustrate this route to the future in terms of pathway visions, objectives, and action mechanisms. The following examples of Vision statements from pathway documents illustrate the scope of Member States' ambition for their food systems:

'**Honduras** has a comprehensive and strengthened food system which takes advantage of the existing potential and minimises the inequality gaps in the population'.

'Transforming food systems for a resilient and healthy **Samoa** where no one is left behind'.

'Our vision is for a holistic transformation of **Ethiopia's** food systems from production to consumption that promotes enhanced food safety, nutrition and diets; improved livelihoods; greater land preservation and restoration; and greater resilience to shocks and stress'.

This kind of ambition was also demonstrated during the pre-Summit meeting when Member State representatives spoke about their countries' goals for their food systems. For example:

'Developing a national pathway that, based on the national Sustainable Development Goals and the country's existing plans and strategies, will incorporate the outcomes of the National Dialogue in order to accelerate the transformation of food systems to make them healthier, more sustainable and inclusive' - **Uruguay**.

'We want to highlight the role of the following people in the transition towards a more sustainable food system: (i) Family farmers (both men and women) since thanks to them we can alleviate many socio-economic problems, (ii) Women, who can contribute to the family economy and to the education of children, (iii) Youth, so important to achieve change, (iv) Vulnerable, rural and indigenous groups who are essential in our society' - **Dominican Republic**.

Taken together, the Pathway documents and Ministerial statements indicate that there is good reason to expect that the Food Systems Summit will lead to shifts in national and global food systems to the benefit of the people of the world and of the planet itself.

## 4.3. Framing of pathways around the Summit objectives

Some of the draft pathway documents set out objectives which mirror the Summit's main objectives which are discussed in the earlier sections of this synthesis. Some Pathway documents follow a different trajectory.

The Pathway document from **Samoa**, for example, records specific ambitions using the Summit objectives as the framework. In relation to access to safe and nutritious food, for example, the document suggests the following actions: (i) Transforming the agricultural sector to boost local production, (ii) Strengthening the enabling environment for sustainable production, (iii) Developing evidence-based knowledge of food systems.

The Pathway document from **Bolivia**, for example, focuses on the importance of the recovery and promotion of the traditional local food production system, seeing this as the means to achieve Summit objectives such as access to and availability of nutritious food, environmental stability, prosperity and food system resilience.

This variation in the framing of pathway documents suggests that the process of preparations for the Summit and particularly the Dialogue process have enabled Member States flexibly to address their specific national contexts within the overall framework of Summit objectives. This variation is positive and to be expected. It indicates a genuine level of ownership at the national level, with Member States seizing the opportunity of the Summit to bring together wide and varied groups of stakeholders to shape the future direction of their food systems.

#### 4.4 How pathways will deliver on their ambitions

A particular emphasis in the pathways is on ‘how’ the aspirations for each Member State will be achieved. The strength of creating pathway documents as a progression from national Dialogues is the level of ownership and commitment felt by so many actors. This makes the pathways so much stronger than statements of policy intent. It is the articulation of how food systems will be adapted for 2030 and who will be actively involved in doing this that makes them so meaningful.

Although they vary in approach, the Pathway documents show considerable commonality about the mechanisms which will be required to deliver on the ambitious plans for food system transformation. These can be usefully summarised under the following headings:

- People (particularly the interests of women and young people): : Rights and Capacity
- Governance
- Knowledge and Innovation
- Infrastructure
- Finance

##### People: Rights and Capacity

Pathway documents from a number of Member States draw out the importance of acknowledging and addressing human rights issues and the needs of vulnerable groups in the development of improved food systems. This embraces a number of dimensions, including the treatment of women in current food systems and the importance of engaging and empowering both women and young people in developing the food systems of the future (**Cambodia, Rwanda, Burundi, Samoa, Lao PDR, Albania, Malaysia**).

In a similar vein, there is frequent reference in pathways to ways in which vulnerable groups, including old people and disabled and also Indigenous groups will be included and enabled to participate fully in improved food systems (**Honduras**, for example).

All pathways address issues of capacity in the implementation of ambitious food systems plans. There is frequent reference to the importance of education for all citizens in the nature and importance of healthy diets and the risks associated with food-related ill health. Similarly, there is a clear and consistent recognition of the importance of training and development for all contributors to the production and distribution of food, including smallholder farmers and other actors in the food value chain.

### Governance

A recurring theme in the Pathway documents is the importance of the governance framework for food systems both nationally and internationally.

Several Member States, for example **Afghanistan** and **Azerbaijan**, draw attention to the current inadequacies of the legal framework for food systems in their countries and the need to create new legal environments to deliver necessary change.

There is also a recognition that laws in themselves are not enough: there must be a concomitant commitment from those with power and resources within Governments-nationally, regionally and locally-to implement legal requirements. This is a particular theme for **Cambodia**, **Kuwait**, and **Niger** for example.

A further consideration noted in pathways is the importance of connecting food systems plans and strategies to wider national goals in relation to sustainable economic development.

This is highlighted by several pathways such as **Jordan** and **Ethiopia**.

And a number of Member States, such as **Japan** and the **Russian Federation**, emphasise the need for international cooperation and collaboration in different aspects of food systems including environmental and sustainability considerations; trade and sharing of research, knowledge and innovation.

### Knowledge and Innovation

A consistent theme in Pathway documents is the critical role of knowledge and innovative technology (**Afghanistan**, **Malaysia**, **Bolivia**, **Jordan**, **Tajikistan**). This includes:

- Fundamental understanding and data on the current functioning of national food systems. Numerous Pathway documents report an ambition significantly to improve understanding of their current system
- The need for sustained research at national and international levels to inform policy and practice in food systems
- The need to develop and apply new technologies, particularly digitalisation, across food systems, encompassing understanding of soil condition and preservation; irrigation systems; harvesting; processing; fortification; storage and transportation.
- There is considerable interest in capturing and preserving traditional/ancestral and indigenous knowledge and experience.
- There is a ready recognition of the value and importance of sharing knowledge, research and innovation internationally.

## Infrastructure

Closely related to issues of food systems governance is the necessary infrastructure within and between Member States. This covers a number of areas, notably:

- At the basic level, the arrangements in place to assure availability of soil and, critically, water to enable sustainable food production, particularly for smallholder farmers (**Afghanistan, Kuwait, Azerbaijan, Jordan**). This is linked to policies and practices in relation to the use of pesticides and other chemical methods (**Japan, Azerbaijan, Lao PDR**)
- Development of the physical infrastructure for food production, processing, storage, transport, distribution, and consumption. The Pathway from **Ethiopia**, for example highlights the need for electrification
- Development and maintenance of the whole value chain of food production, particularly as it supports or hinders smallholder farmers (**Georgia**, for example) and for at least one Member State, producers of traditional foodstuffs in particular (**Bolivia**)
- Creation and development of the business ecosystem for producers including business advice, finance, fiscal and related regimes (**Samoa, Senegal**)
- Implementation and maintenance of food system regulatory regimes particularly for production and consumption of safe food (**Russian Federation**).

## Finance

Some pathways documents are explicit on the financial implications of a national pathway. They address investment decisions and where the finance for those investments will be raised. Financial incentives to support specific activities are suggested and mitigation of risk through credit arrangements and social support is also identified.

- **Senegal** identifies 11 investment areas with a total need for investment of \$4bn suggesting that innovative partnerships between multiple players will be needed to achieve this. They also identify other fiscal measures including changes to the tax infrastructure to stimulate desired activity.
- **Albania** points to the importance of public-private partnerships in achieving the necessary developments.
- **Bolivia** plans for by 2024, the provision of financing and technical assistance through the UN mechanisms for the strengthening of traditional Food Systems with a budget and/or jurisdictional support approach.
- **Ethiopia** looks to establish a finance system for farmers to access credit, get insurance services, offering them financial literacy.
- **Guyana** talks about farmers' access to finance, ensuring options available incentivise the direction they seek.
- **Lao PDR** identifies the need to strengthen the private sector and create a business environment that is conducive to attracting private investment.
- **Rwanda** and **South Africa** too, signal that finance will be critical for food systems transformation.

## 4.5. Conclusion

The Pathway documents are at different stages of development. They follow different approaches according to the national contexts which they address. Nevertheless, it already seems clear that they are a valuable and innovative product of the Dialogue process:

- They offer vision and ambition to transform food systems nationally and internationally,
- They demonstrate a clear and growing understanding of the complexity and interconnectedness of food systems, in tune with Summit goals and objectives,
- They show an important understanding of the key mechanisms and levers for change, and
- Even at this stage, several include detailed timetables for action over the next 6 to 12 months while others anticipate plans to produce similar schedules in the near future.

The pathway documents therefore evidence a shift in both thinking and action. If the Dialogues progression has played a valuable role in ensuring the Food Systems Summit is a 'peoples' summit, then the development of pathways plays a similarly valuable role in ensuring it is also an 'action' summit. The pathways are so much more than statements of intent. They are created by partnerships of actors who are already engaged and committed to making food systems sustainable and equitable by 2030 and so ensuring they play their full role in delivering the ambitions of the sustainable development goals.

## 5. Collaborations for implementation

Almost without exception, Official Feedback Forms comment on the importance of collaboration, coordination, and partnerships across stakeholders at multiple levels (local, national, regional and global) when efforts are made to create food systems fit for the future. The interpersonal attributes are described in many ways, but analyses of food systems complexities within national Dialogues reveal that dialogue participants fully appreciate the vital need for multi-stakeholder engagement when efforts are made to stimulate system transformation.

This engagement needs to be governed yet current governance mechanisms are focused on ways to ensure adequate food production so that all people are food secure and the food crises that can result when food supplies are insecure. This is different from governance that focuses on the functioning of food systems. In addition, current governance of food systems tends not to be adapted to complex situations that are changing rapidly. Existing governance processes are often characterized by asymmetries in power and information and are ill-adapted to complexity and rapid changes. The asymmetries and rigidities also tend to apply to governance of inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder arrangements. Some common features of multi-stakeholder, multi-level governance that adapts to rapidly changing food system complexity are emerging through the progressions of Member-States Dialogues. Details are usually context specific.

### 5.1. People-centred multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms

#### 5.1.1. Inclusive engagement of people in food systems and their governance

All people are de facto involved in food systems as consumers and citizens. People focused governance requires the inclusive engagement of people in food systems governance mechanisms. People can be represented through formal and informal representatives.

Members of Parliament are formal representatives of people in democracies. Many national Dialogues have made a point of involving Members of Parliament as well as Mayors, local councillors, worker representatives and other elected officials.

#### **Thematic Focus**

*Azerbaijan, Egypt, European Union, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Jordan, Malawi, Malta, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Sudan, Tanzania, Uruguay and Zimbabwe reported that Members of Parliament participated in their national dialogues.*

People's interests are also represented through informal organisations such as consumers groups, civil society organisations, issue-focused groups, and trade associations.

#### 5.1.2. Pro-active involvement of specific stakeholder groups

Acknowledging power asymmetries within societies in general and food systems in particular, Convenors of national dialogues have used the opportunity to deepen the engagement and build up



the agency of specific stakeholder groups. They have encouraged dialogues among women's organizations, schoolchildren, young people, food producers (especially smallholders), food workers, scientists, Indigenous Peoples, small businesses, medium enterprises and more. They have sometimes engaged them proactively in wider multi-stakeholder discussions. Official Feedback Forms stress importance of sustaining, and continuing to strengthen, the degree to which these specific stakeholder groups are included in the dialogues. Those who hear their words quickly appreciate their constant anxiety that they risk being left behind.

#### **Country Window**

*In addition to thematic national dialogues held on each of the 5 Summit Action Tracks, the Government of **Gabon** and partners organised dialogues with specific stakeholder groups. One dialogue focused on and was held with people living with HIV/AIDS. Its title was: "Food: a source of health and well-being for populations made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS".*

### **5.1.3. Engagement of multiple stakeholders**

There is a widespread appreciation of the value of dialogues for opening up new possibilities for connection, comprehension, collaboration and co-creation among multiple stakeholders. Many of the Convenors, as well as their support teams and those who participated in the different national dialogues, indicate an interest in continuing this way of interacting and connecting together. The general view is "it is just the beginning". Will it evolve spontaneously? What kinds of institutional and governance mechanisms might be needed to shape the evolution in different settings?

## **5.2. Food Systems as an issue for governance in all jurisdictions**

In most national dialogue programmes, especially those with extensive subnational explorations, the dialogues have contributed to food being recognised as an issue of concern within local jurisdictions (such as cities and territories).

### **5.2.1. The roles of local governments in food systems**

Dialogues have contributed to local governments recognizing the value of a food systems perspective when strategic choices are being analyzed. Some dialogues, especially the inter-governmental Dialogue organized by CPLP (the community of Portuguese speaking countries) have explicitly explored the potential of food systems approaches in territories and municipalities (territorial governance). Some Independent Dialogues have been organized by Cities and Local Governments. A Global FSS Dialogue on Empowering cities and local governments to improve food systems globally took place on June 28, 2021. These have revealed the transformative potential of action by local governments. One challenge identified in several Member States dialogues' outcomes is to enable learning and sharing across local governments. Federal authorities are exploring how to organise networks or observatories of innovative approaches being adopted in different provinces and states.

### Country Window

*Despite being one of the countries with the most difficult waves of COVID-19 outbreaks in early 2021, **Nepal's** National Planning Commission with the support of partners was able to make a concerted effort to hold 3 National Dialogues and 7 sub-national Dialogues in each of the country's provinces, engaging over 1,300 participants. Grounding their national efforts with the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act of the constitution as a legal framework, substantial commitments from across sectors and from multiple stakeholders are expected before the Summit that will support a food system that is inclusive, resilient and sustainable in Nepal. There is a recognition that strong coordination across the three spheres of government - federal, provincial, and local – will be critical for the nation's pathway.*

### Country Window

*A finding from one of the four national dialogues in **Ireland** was the important role of urban and peri-urban food systems as part of the local, regional and global food system. The dialogue considered the challenges posed by the growing urban-rural divide, as populations increasingly navigate towards cities. The dialogue considered the promotion of participatory approaches that would create direct links between food producers and consumers, such as community gardens, edible parks and farmers markets.*

## 5.2.2. National governance and partnerships

The syntheses of outcomes from Independent Dialogues consistently point to the important role of Governments in leading actions which contribute to policy implementation on food. To this end, it is helpful if a systems approach is taken to food policy development – one which explicitly recognizes that working on food requires interdisciplinary science, the involvement of the whole of Government and the engagement of all of society. This means that multiple government ministries, for example, agriculture, health, economy, and environment, will be expected to find ways to work together in order to address particular issues in the national food system and their implications for the country and its population more broadly. In establishing governance approaches that will help societies navigate to food systems for the future, decision-makers will want to move beyond *new ways of thinking* to *collective planning* and *synchronized implementation*: this may require more time and effort but experience from the national Dialogues is that it really is worthwhile.

### Country Window

***Switzerland** initiated the process with a national dialogue, followed by three city dialogues, and concluded with a national consolidation dialogue. The city dialogues involved local authorities and stakeholders, focusing on the local food system identifying concrete actions and solutions adapted to their context. Outcomes of the dialogues process contributed to Switzerland's 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy which was adopted in June 2021. In a 3-year Action Plan Switzerland announces a number of measures, including the continuation of multistakeholder dialogues on food systems.*

A central feature of these new ways of thinking and working is that they involve collaborating with groups with whom one may not see an immediate synergy of purpose. Yet unusual connections are key to identifying new opportunities for changing the narrative and pursuing new strategic directions. Within the national Dialogues, public-private partnerships are seen as a way for investing in improved infrastructure so as to enhance the reach and impact of food systems, for example, irrigation, desalination, or food processing. Partnerships with academia to make innovation and technology more widely available as a driver of increasing food security and better livelihoods. Joint approaches through schools and colleges, social media, manufacturers, and government to raise awareness of issues like healthy eating or food loss and waste.

### Country Window

*Indonesia led an inclusive process with a national and six sub-national Dialogues with over 1550 participants, engaging multiple stakeholder groups, sectors, and geographical areas. Covering the diversity of food systems in Indonesia, issues and solutions have been discussed that are specific to the local context of the archipelagic country. Learning from this FSS Dialogue experience, national and sub-national Dialogues were suggested as an institutional innovation in the area of food governance where stakeholders at local and national level get engaged meaningfully in the food systems transformation.*

### 5.2.3. Regional governance and partnerships

Countries in similar geographical locations, often with the same climate patterns often face similar issues in their food systems. In some cases, they may already have the habit of working together and are able to meet through regional organizations. These inter-governmental organisations have been leveraged to explore what countries have in common and how they can use existing structures to transform their food systems. Multiple inter-governmental dialogues have been held regionally (most of these regional dialogues being announced on the Gateway as Independent Dialogues). The five UN Regional Commissions and several regional communities (like EU<sup>5</sup>, ASEAN<sup>6</sup>, AU<sup>7</sup>, SICA<sup>8</sup>, Conference of Ministers of Agriculture of the Americas, CARICOM<sup>9</sup>, CPLP<sup>10</sup>, Nordic council of Ministers, OACPS<sup>11</sup>, IOFS<sup>12</sup> and more) have mobilised their members and organised multi-stakeholder dialogues.

Some National Convenors have seized the opportunity of their country chairing a regional entity to convene inter-governmental multi-stakeholder dialogues (for example SICA was mobilised to do this by Costa Rica during its pro tempore presidency, and the Nordic Council of Ministers has been mobilised by Finland). Some regional FSS Dialogues have been initiated by the Secretariats of the regional integration organisations. In some cases, several institutions have partnered to convene regional multi-stakeholder dialogues focusing on a regional ecosystem: for instance, two independent regional dialogues have been convened to explore 'Pathways for the future of sustainable food systems in the Mediterranean' and an inter-governmental dialogue focused on 'Blue Pacific Food Systems' curated by the SPC<sup>13</sup> (and convened by Tonga).

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<sup>5</sup> EU: European Union

<sup>6</sup> ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations

<sup>7</sup> AU: African Union

<sup>8</sup> SICA: Central American Integration System

<sup>9</sup> CARICOM: Caribbean Community

<sup>10</sup> CPLP: Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries

<sup>11</sup> OACPS: Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States

<sup>12</sup> IOFS: Islamic Organisation for Food Security

<sup>13</sup> SPC: The Pacific Community

These regional inter-governmental dialogues have explored commonalities across countries, harnessed lessons learned, encouraged South-South cooperation and leveraged existing regional strategies and policies to enhance support to the transformation of food systems.

Some of these dialogues have been designed to yield shared regional positions and pathways to food systems of the future. So far, they include:

- The Africa's Common Position on Food Systems, led by the African Union, sets the ground for accelerated implementation for transformation and impact,
- The CPLP calls for the promotion of territorial sustainable food systems and encourages the establishment of an international coalition to "strengthen territorial governance for sustainable food systems,"
- The Nordic Ministers' statement of Food Systems underlines the commitment to a holistic and inclusive approach that is key to a just transformation and to leaving no one behind.

In addition, Official Feedback Forms highlight the value of regional approaches to facilitating trade through integrating access to value chains. Institutional frameworks for regional integration (customs unions, harmonised protocols and regulations for production, transport, marketing, and labelling) will be considered as means to boost intra-regional trade. Regional governance mechanisms will be used to improve policy coherence, encourage harmonisation of national policies and support peer working. Regional spaces are also emerging as spaces for strategic learning and adaptation.

Many Member States are engaging with their neighbouring countries to explore how to leverage other regional spaces to support the implementation of their national pathways (Indian Ocean Commission, Black Sea Economic Cooperation for instance).

### 5.3. Continuous learning in Governance

Convenors appreciate being brought into virtuous circles where problems are identified, action is initiated, there is reflection on progress and actions are adapted to the new context. They are enabled to engage in these ways of thinking and working through accessing spaces where active and forward-looking learning is encouraged with a view to their examining mindsets and behaviours and exploring whether they need to change. Convenors favour facilitated, open-ended conversations which encourage reflection and exploration, working with evidence-based analyses that can be used to support decision making. The analyses need to be based on data from results of research, surveys, routine statistics, as well as reports from evaluations, including qualitative and quantitative data on outcomes and impact, case studies from specific situations, and feedback from partners and colleagues.

How processes are framed and executed will have a major impact on outcomes: appreciating the reason why things turn out as they do is an important step on the path to improvement. Indeed, many Dialogues concluded that strategic learning is an essential element of implementation and should be incorporated within governance processes as part of efforts for continuous improvement. For example, there should be the capacity to explore events and processes that did not go to plan when implemented or lead to the expected improvements in contribution and impact.

#### *Country Window*

*As part of the dialogue preparation and follow-up process, the convening team from **Burkina Faso** organized a thorough review of approximately 70 laws, policies and strategies with a food systems lens. This exercise was supported by the technical secretariat, scientific group, and a group of experts from ministries, technical and financial partners and civil society. The results of the review were then discussed during dialogues involving 180 participants, and the recommendations that emerged intend to improve national laws and policies.*

## 5.4. Global partnerships

Official Feedback Forms also indicate that global issues were explored in national Dialogues: these may be seen to require urgent action. Almost all Official Feedback Forms see **climate change** as a significant influence on food systems and advocate for global responses alongside local activity as essential for mitigating impact. Usually, the countries where food systems are severely impacted by climate change are the least able to effect significant reductions in carbon emissions. This is because they often have a history of low emissions.

Official Feedback Forms also see the need for global approaches to **trade**. Some wish to see universal standards for sustainability, quality, and packaging of traded goods. Others advocate for trade not to be restricted at all. However defined, Action to ensure 'equitable' trading, however defined, is often advocated, and seen to be especially needed at this time.

## 5.5. Convergence with Independent Dialogues Synthesis

Insights from the [\*Synthesis of Independent Dialogues Report 3\*](#), September 2021<sup>14</sup>

*Outcomes of the Independent Dialogues revealed clear directions for the kinds of food systems transformation that are needed and envisioned. They are summarised in the synthesis report as follows:*

Food systems need to transform in ways that lead to major, significant, deep, and broad changes. This goes beyond piecemeal reforms, incremental change, and narrowly focused projects and programs. The transformation should ensure that humanity and nature thrive together, that equity should be a priority in all transformation efforts, that everyone should be treated as a stakeholder in their food systems, and that inclusive engagement and diversity are essential.

Outcomes from the dialogues emphasise that the recognition of food as a human right rather than as just a series of traded commodities provides a unified and universal framework for food systems

<sup>14</sup> Synthesis of Independent Dialogues, Report 3 (2021)

[https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/unfss\\_independent\\_dialogue\\_synthesis\\_report\\_3\\_0.pdf](https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/unfss_independent_dialogue_synthesis_report_3_0.pdf)

transformation. Nature positive solutions should be supported at all times: this means going beyond reducing damage to ecosystems. Instead, the focus must be on thriving, resilient and generative ecosystems supported through a basket of sustainable approaches to agricultural production and human consumption of food: including agroecology, regenerative agriculture, and organic farming, among other related approaches.

National governments were most often identified as the primary actor to drive transformation and dialogues called for transformative partnerships, synergies and alliances supported by multi-stakeholder platforms and networks with all sectors and stakeholders enabled to work together with governments towards food system transformation. Voices that have – in the past – been excluded, including women, Indigenous Peoples, smallholder farmers, and youth, need and deserve special attention and engagement.

When transformations are being implemented, they should be rooted in systems thinking. This means recognizing the complex interactions between different elements of systems, focusing on local systems with place-based innovation and adaptation of solutions to context, and recognizing that one size does not fit all situations. What is already working should be identified, retained, integrated, and built on in systems transformation. What needs to be changed should be changed with innovation and adaptation based on experiences of others.

Transformation processes need to be supported with widespread education about food systems and their implications through extensive efforts to shift perspectives, revise narratives, and encourage the emergence of changed mindsets.

*Outcomes from the dialogues included proposals for how the transformation might be undertaken.*

Dialogues suggest that the need for transformation is urgent, and that success of transformation will depend on the way it is framed (especially the starting principles) and on how different levers of change are applied. The generation and use of necessary financial investments is a high priority: the emerging action coalitions and other regional and global initiatives have great potential but need to be integrated within transformation efforts at then national and local levels.

All aspects of decision-making and implementation related to food systems transformation should be undertaken openly and transparently. New forms of governance should be explored with a view to engaging and involving the full range of government sectors as well as local authorities and multiple other stakeholders (including producer organizations, especially smallholders, and more). The urgency of food systems transformation means that effort is needed to prevent disagreements from becoming bottlenecks and blockages to transformation: this spotlights the need for conflict resolution and the capacity to review trade-offs within these novel governance arrangements. The potential for food systems transformation is inevitably and intrinsically seen as tied to shifts in climate action and public health challenges. Hence the need to connect both with ongoing efforts to increase food systems resilience in the face of COVID19 and with responses to the deepening Climate Emergency with its attendant episodes of severe weather, fires, droughts, and floods. Within the dialogues, the importance of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) came up as a cross-cutting theme regardless of the issue being discussed. Both innovative and more traditional; evaluation approaches were advocated.

*Feedback from dialogues also identified factors that are key to transformative results*

- First, the Summit Principles of Engagement were applied widely and had a positive influence on the ways in which dialogues were conducted.
- Second, the richness of the dialogue outputs reflects ways in which the dialogues were framed; the dialogue convenors, curators and facilitators were trained; and the conscientious manner in which feedback reports from the dialogues were structured and completed.
- Third, the summit has elevated interest in, and focused attention on, food systems with much more use of systems language. Stakeholders will want to become more familiar with the implications of systems thinking in practice. For example, acknowledging and working with complexity means being prepared to focus on system properties including adaptability, resilience, nonlinear interactions, uncertainties, turbulence, and dynamics.
- Fourth, a focus on systems transformation implies the need to ensure that what is called transformation constitutes transformation. It is not a project. Instead, it is multi-dimensional, multi-faceted, and multilevel, cutting across national borders and intervention silos, across sectors and specialized interests, connecting local and global, and sustaining across time. Finally, transparency is key: this applies to all aspects of Food Systems Transformation, at all levels, from beginning to end.
- Fifth, the underlying development infrastructure determines ways that projects and programs in national, regional, and international development are planned, designed, funded, implemented, managed, and evaluated. Transformation of food systems will require changes to this architecture.

***Feedback about continued engagement after the Summit***

After the Summit there will be much to be gained from engaging Dialogue participants in (a) learning about what came out of the Summit and (b) discussing how they can engage with food systems transformation in their own arenas of action. No single entity has the capacity or mandate *on its own* to monitor and assess Food Systems Transformation. A high-level evaluation coalition could be convened and charged with a collective evaluation of Food Systems Transformation.

*These summaries of feedback from the Independent FSS dialogues complement the findings of the national dialogues and offer valuable suggestions for ways in which pathways can be validated, shared and implemented, within different settings, after the Summit.*

## 6. Implications for Implementation

Many of the governments that have launched FSS Dialogues to explore the future of national food systems intend to build on this experience after the Summit and advance bold transformation of these systems locally, nationally, and, in some cases, among countries in their region. Some will take advantage of the emerging opportunities for collaboration – including the multistakeholder initiatives being established by governments and following the July 2021 Pre-Summit in Rome.

The post-summit momentum will have at least two dimensions that will be linked. First, it should reflect the urgent changes that are necessary from a science-based planetary perspective. Second, the momentum will also respond to local and national imperatives while reflecting the realities in each situation. Hence the emphasis on implementation that reflects global ambitions while being adapted to local contexts.

Based on the experience of facilitating the Dialogue programme, the following elements could contribute to both the post-summit momentum and to its impact.

- 1. Stakeholder Reflections immediately after the Summit:** These would be moments and spaces designed for governments and stakeholders to reflect on what emerged at the Summit as well as to plan activities using two-time horizons - six months and two years. These reflections would be an opportunity to explore options for collaborating on priorities as set out in national pathways, including, but not limited to, emerging coalitions. At least three types of reflection are proposed: a) a global stakeholder reflection shortly after the Summit, with the participation of all Summit workstreams, so that Permanent Representatives, constituency leaders, Dialogue Convenors and UN Country Teams can access more detailed information on the outcomes of all Summit work streams. This could include an emphasis on the initiatives and coalitions that are emerging from the process, get to know who engaged in them and how to get involved. This would be a moment when different elements of the preparatory process can be woven together with the Summit outcomes; b) Regional stakeholder reflections convened by regional organisations (such as the African Union) where national governments and other stakeholders come together around their priorities and explore how best to organize follow-up; c) stakeholder reflections at national level through multi-stakeholder dialogues organized by national and independent Convenors in the interval between the Summit and the end of 2021. There would also be value in structured reflections within the different constituencies such as Indigenous Peoples, food producers, civil society, private sector, advocacy organizations.
- 2. Continuation of Dialogues and development of pathways:** It is expected that national Convenors will continue to be responsible for organizing dialogues as well as developing, refining and. In some cases, tracking the implementation of pathways. It is expected that in the post-Summit period pathways will increasingly reflect the shared ambition of governments, the different sectors within them, and the wide range of food system stakeholders, and indicate how they expect to engage together in systems transformation. Convenors and their support teams will develop and enhance pathways, seek their validation by the political processes in government as well as among different stakeholder groups. Pathways will be used as a basis for implementation and will be reviewed at intervals to ensure they are fit for purpose. National pathways are increasingly supported through emerging regional positions on food systems transformation. National



Convenors will be invited to take part in weekly Convenor Connection sessions, as well as regular opportunities to exchange regionally and on specific themes until March 2022 at least. The regional sessions will be opportunities for governments and stakeholders to connect across countries, with greater involvement of regional organizations taking. In addition, networks are being established to enable Convenors of independent and Member State Dialogues to connect and share experiences with one another. The Dialogue Gateway website will continue to collect outcomes both from dialogues and from the development of pathways: a further synthesis will be produced before March 2022 designed to combine reflections from the national and Independent Dialogues together. Potential needs for long-term dialogue support will be assessed through discussion with national Convenors, particularly as it relates to coordinating support for the implementation of national pathways.

- 3. Inclusion and participation of priority groups in Dialogues and pathways:** COVID19 is revealing the important roles played by different groups of essential workers in ensuring that food systems enable all people to access nutritious food even in stressful times. It is helpful if they are prioritized for inclusion and being listened to within efforts to transform food systems. During the post-summit period it will be important to ensure that there are opportunities for multi-stakeholder connection, that there are proactive efforts to enable participation of priority groups, and that their involvement in multi-stakeholder dialogue, collaborative action, review, and learning is expected (and if they are not present, the reasons why are investigated). Priority groups will vary by location but are likely to include women (who are the majority of the food system workforce), Indigenous Peoples, smallholder producers, food workers (who are often migrants), and those in small and medium enterprises. It is also important that the special needs of particular groups are taken into account including disabled people, children and refugees.

It is intended that guidance to national authorities on the post-summit period covers options for identifying such constituencies and engaging them pro-actively. The value of a renewed multi-stakeholder advisory committee chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General should be considered as a potentially important element of support to this work.

- 4. Access to science-based expertise and technical support:** Governments and other stakeholders will require continuous access to interdisciplinary science-based expertise (focusing on both traditional knowledge and new technologies) and to assistance with exploring policy trade-offs in different political, economic, ecological, and societal contexts. Responsive science-policy interfaces are needed at all levels. Inter-country learning and co-creation through “communities of practice” could be encouraged in local, national, regional settings as well as globally (for sharing and learning across continents and regions). Technical support mechanisms are vital, ideally coordinated by the UN system and brought together through potential Summit follow-up arrangements that reflects the totality of UN system capacities, engages the CFS, has in-country leadership from UN Resident Coordinators. Tracking the progress of the post-summit process, preparation for the stocktakes, stimulation of shared learning and identification of gaps will need attention.
- 5. Harnessing levers of change:** The values and principles to be applied when levers are used in systems transformation should a) reflect the interests of all and b) be explicit and subject to public debate. The initial focus is on the four levers already identified in Summit preparation. National governments may wish to focus on mobilizing action through

harnessing other potential levers including developing the capabilities of the practitioners who support systems change and efforts to ensure equitable access to material resources such as water, land, infrastructure, transport, energy, machinery, and agricultural inputs, as well as means for their collective management. Means to encourage the engagement of other groups in transformation, including Indigenous Peoples and disabled persons, will also be needed.

- 6. Governance of Food Systems:** During national dialogues there was focus on how priorities are identified and selected for greater emphasis, how the different levers of change are applied in practice, and how those with responsibility are accountable for their actions. This led to repeated proposals for enhancing the governance of agriculture and food systems in ways that are inter-disciplinary, cross-sectoral and involve multiple stakeholders. Examples of novel governance - within nations, local authorities, territories, producer organizations, co-operatives, outgrower schemes and more – surfaced in the dialogues: they will be explored in coming months and opportunities for sharing experiences will be valued. Dialogues also identified desirable features of food system governance. These include the inclusive engagement of all with a stake in the systems (including parliamentarians), proactive efforts to involve specific groups that are usually not present; consistent procedures to avoid conflicts of interest; governance that crosses sectors; appropriate interactions with regional mechanisms (e.g. African Union, European Union) and international processes including the climate, biodiversity and desertification Conferences of the Parties (COPs), the Committee on World Food Security and more. Without this kind of attention to governance, successful food systems transformation is unlikely to occur.

Statements by Ministers from many UN member states in the pre-Summit revealed the widespread support for a period of intensive implementation after the summit to maximize the likelihood that food systems of future contribute fully to all aspects of the 2030 Agenda with assessments of progress linked to the annual High Level Political Forum.

## 7. Concluding Comments, Looking Forward

### The Food Systems Summit Dialogues progression

Dialogue is a novel form of engagement and has been received with enthusiasm and commitment all over the world. As of 23 August 2021, **148 Member States** had nominated a National Dialogues Convenor. In total, across all forms of the dialogues, over **1400 different Dialogues** had been announced on the Gateway. 105 Member States had published 446 Official Feedback Forms which are synthesised in this report. As the progress continues, more feedback forms are still being received. Many countries intend to continue their dialogues beyond the summit.

In all, close to **100,000 people have engaged** in the Food Systems Summit Dialogues progression, split roughly evenly between the Member State Dialogues and the Independent Dialogues. The participants represent a wide range of sectors and stakeholder groups. The number of men and women participants is close to equal, and the dialogues have engaged increasing numbers of farmers, Indigenous peoples, workers and trade unions, and local civil society organisations.

The Food Systems Summit Dialogues progression has made an extraordinary contribution to the summit. The aspiration from the start was to create a ‘people’s summit’ and the Dialogues progression has made a particularly significant contribution to ensuring this aspiration has been fulfilled. What has been reported is only part of the picture. Each engagement with dialogue Convenors uncovers more information about the breadth and depth of the dialogues progression they have played such a full role in creating.

The significance of the Food Systems Summit Dialogues as a process of engagement has significance that is much wider than the summit itself. Participating in Dialogues has an impact that goes much further than consultation. Because participants have helped create the outcomes published in the Official Feedback Forms and because these have led directly to national pathways, dialogue participants have invested in the creation of these pathways and with that comes a sense of ownership.

This will be a legacy of the Food Systems Summit 2021; a global body of politicians, bureaucrats, activists, farmers, producers, consumers, and all the others who have been involved in Dialogues, that is determined to realise their national pathway to sustainable food systems by 2030.

## Annex A – Official Feedback Forms published by Member State Convenors

- This annex lists all the **148 Member States** that have nominated a Convenor and the number of Official Feedback Forms published by **23 August 2021**.

| Member State having nominated a Convenor of FSSD | Stage 1 Dialogues | Stage 2 Dialogues | Stage 3 Dialogues | No Stage Dialogues | Total Official Feedback Forms |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Afghanistan                                      |                   |                   | 1                 |                    | 1                             |
| Albania  | 1                 | 2                 | 1                 |                    | 4                             |
| Algeria  |                   |                   |                   |                    | N/A                           |
| Angola   |                   |                   |                   |                    | N/A                           |
| Argentina  |                   |                   |                   | 3                  | 3                             |
| Armenia  | 1                 |                   | 1                 |                    | 2                             |
| Australia  |                   |                   |                   | 6                  | 6                             |
| Azerbaijan                                       | 1                 | 1                 |                   |                    | 2                             |
| Bahamas  | 1                 |                   |                   | 1                  | 2                             |
| Bahrain  |                   |                   |                   | 1                  | 1                             |
| Bangladesh                                       | 1                 | 7                 |                   |                    | 8                             |
| Belgium  |                   |                   |                   |                    | N/A                           |
| Benin  |                   | 1                 |                   |                    | 1                             |
| Bhutan   |                   |                   |                   |                    | N/A                           |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of)                 | 1                 | 6                 | 1                 |                    | 8                             |
| Botswana   |                   | 5                 |                   |                    | 5                             |
| Brazil   |                   | 3                 | 1                 |                    | 4                             |
| Burkina Faso                                     |                   |                   |                   |                    | N/A                           |
| Burundi  |                   |                   |                   |                    | N/A                           |
| Cambodia   | 2                 | 24                | 2                 |                    | 28                            |
| Cameroon   |                   |                   | 1                 |                    | 1                             |
| Canada   |                   | 7                 | 1                 |                    | 8                             |
| Central African Republic                         |                   |                   |                   |                    | N/A                           |
| Chad   |                   |                   |                   |                    | N/A                           |
| Chile  | 1                 |                   |                   | 16                 | 17                            |
| China  |                   |                   |                   | 1                  | 1                             |
| Colombia   |                   |                   |                   | 3                  | 5                             |
| Comoros  |                   |                   |                   |                    | N/A                           |
| Congo  |                   |                   |                   |                    | N/A                           |
| Costa Rica                                       |                   |                   |                   | 4                  | 4                             |
| Cote d'Ivoire                                    |                   |                   |                   |                    | N/A                           |
| Czech Republic (Czechia)                         |                   |                   |                   |                    | N/A                           |
| Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)               |                   |                   |                   |                    | N/A                           |
| Denmark  |                   |                   |                   | 1                  | 1                             |
| Djibouti   |                   |                   |                   |                    | N/A                           |
| Dominican Republic                               |                   |                   |                   | 9                  | 9                             |

|                                  |    |   |    |    |     |
|----------------------------------|----|---|----|----|-----|
| Ecuador                          |    |   | 1  | 1  | 2   |
| Egypt                            |    |   |    | 1  | 1   |
| El Salvador                      |    |   |    | 12 | 12  |
| Equatorial Guinea                |    |   |    | 2  | 2   |
| Eswatini                         |    |   |    |    | N/A |
| Ethiopia                         |    |   |    |    | N/A |
| European Union                   |    |   |    | 5  | 5   |
| Fiji                             |    | 3 | 6  |    | 9   |
| Finland                          | 1  | 2 |    |    | 2   |
| France                           |    |   |    | 1  | 1   |
| Gabon                            |    |   |    | 6  | 6   |
| Gambia                           |    | 1 |    |    | 1   |
| Georgia                          |    |   | 1  | 1  | 2   |
| Germany                          |    |   |    | 1  | 1   |
| Ghana                            | 1  | 1 |    |    | 2   |
| Guatemala                        | 1  | 1 | 1  |    | 3   |
| Guinea                           | 1  |   |    |    | 1   |
| Guyana                           | 1  |   |    |    | 1   |
| Haiti                            |    | 3 |    |    | 3   |
| Honduras                         | 2  | 3 |    |    | 5   |
| Hungary                          |    |   |    | 1  | 1   |
| India                            | 1  |   |    |    | 1   |
| Indonesia                        | 1  | 1 |    |    | 2   |
| Iraq                             |    |   |    |    | N/A |
| Ireland                          | 1  | 1 | 2  |    | 4   |
| Israel                           |    |   | 11 | 4  | 15  |
| Italy                            |    |   |    | 1  | 1   |
| Japan                            | 39 | 5 | 1  |    | 45  |
| Jordan                           |    |   |    | 4  | 4   |
| Kazakhstan                       |    |   |    |    | N/A |
| Kenya                            |    | 1 |    |    | 1   |
| Kiribati                         |    |   |    | 1  | 1   |
| Korea                            |    |   |    |    | N/A |
| Kuwait                           | 1  | 2 | 1  |    | 4   |
| Kyrgyzstan                       | 2  |   |    | 1  | 3   |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic |    |   |    | 1  | 1   |
| Latvia                           |    |   |    | 1  | 1   |
| Lesotho                          |    |   |    |    | N/A |
| Liberia                          |    |   |    |    | N/A |
| Madagascar                       | 1  |   |    |    | 1   |
| Malawi                           | 1  | 4 |    |    | 5   |
| Malaysia                         | 3  | 1 |    | 1  | 5   |
| Mali                             |    |   |    |    | N/A |
| Malta                            |    |   |    | 1  | 1   |

|                    |   |    |   |   |     |
|--------------------|---|----|---|---|-----|
| Marshall Islands   |   |    |   |   | N/A |
| Mauritania         | 1 |    |   |   | 1   |
| Mauritius          |   |    |   | 1 | 1   |
| Mexico             | 3 | 6  | 1 |   | 10  |
| Micronesia         |   |    |   |   | N/A |
| Moldova            |   |    |   |   | N/A |
| Mongolia           |   |    |   | 9 | 9   |
| Morocco            |   |    | 1 |   | 1   |
| Mozambique         | 1 | 1  | 1 | 1 | 4   |
| Myanmar            | 1 |    |   |   | 1   |
| Namibia            |   |    |   |   | N/A |
| Nauru              | 1 |    |   |   | 1   |
| Nepal              | 1 | 8  | 1 |   | 10  |
| Netherlands        |   |    |   | 1 | 1   |
| New Zealand        |   |    |   |   | N/A |
| Niger              | 2 |    |   | 2 | 4   |
| Nigeria            | 1 | 24 |   |   | 25  |
| Norway             |   |    |   | 1 | 1   |
| Oman               |   | 2  |   |   | 1   |
| Pakistan           |   |    |   |   | N/A |
| Palau              |   |    |   | 1 | 1   |
| Panama             | 1 | 7  | 1 |   | 9   |
| Papua New Guinea   |   |    |   |   | N/A |
| Paraguay           |   |    |   |   | N/A |
| Peru               |   |    |   |   | N/A |
| Philippines        | 2 | 2  | 3 | 5 | 12  |
| Poland             |   |    | 1 |   | 1   |
| Qatar              |   |    |   | 1 | 1   |
| Republic of Korea  | 5 |    |   | 1 | 6   |
| Russian Federation |   |    |   | 1 | 1   |
| Rwanda             | 5 |    |   |   | 5   |
| Samoa              |   |    |   | 1 | 1   |
| Saudi Arabia       | 1 |    |   |   | 1   |
| Senegal            | 1 | 1  |   |   | 2   |
| Serbia             |   | 1  |   |   | 1   |
| Seychelles         |   | 1  |   | 4 | 5   |
| Sierra Leone       |   |    | 1 |   | 1   |
| Slovenia           |   |    |   |   | N/A |
| Solomon Islands    |   |    |   |   | N/A |
| Somalia            |   |    |   |   | N/A |
| South Africa       | 1 |    |   |   | 1   |
| Spain              |   |    |   | 2 | 2   |
| Sudan              |   | 1  |   |   | 1   |
| South Sudan        |   |    |   |   | N/A |

|                             |   |   |   |   |     |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Sweden                      | 1 | 6 |   |   | 7   |
| Switzerland                 | 1 | 5 | 1 |   | 7   |
| Tajikistan                  |   | 1 |   |   | 1   |
| Thailand                    |   | 1 |   |   | 1   |
| Tonga                       |   |   |   |   | N/A |
| Trinidad & Tobago           |   |   |   |   | N/A |
| Tunisia                     |   |   |   | 1 | 1   |
| Turkey                      |   |   | 2 |   | 2   |
| Tuvalu                      |   |   |   |   | N/A |
| Uganda                      |   |   |   |   | N/A |
| Ukraine                     | 1 | 2 |   |   | 3   |
| United Arab Emirates        |   |   |   |   | N/A |
| United Kingdom of GB & NI   |   |   |   | 2 | 2   |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 1 |   |   |   | 1   |
| United States of America    | 1 | 2 | 1 |   | 4   |
| Uruguay                     |   |   | 3 |   | 3   |
| Uzbekistan                  | 1 | 2 | 1 |   | 4   |
| Vanuatu                     |   |   |   |   | N/A |
| Venezuela                   |   |   | 2 | 8 | 10  |
| Vietnam                     |   |   |   | 2 | 2   |
| Yemen                       |   |   |   |   | N/A |
| Zambia                      |   |   |   |   | N/A |
| Zimbabwe                    | 1 |   |   |   | 1   |

\*N/A = Not Available Official Feedback Form published in the Gateway at the time of this analysis

## Annex B – Official Feedback Forms considered in the Synthesis

This annex lists 446 Official Feedback Forms included in the synthesis by Country, Title of the Dialogue, and stage.

- Dialogues shaded in *dark green* were included in the Synthesis of Member State Dialogues, Report 2.
- Dialogues shaded in light green were received before the deadline of 15 August 2021 for inclusion in Section 2, ‘participant analysis’.
- All dialogues listed in this annex (including those without any shade) are included in Section 3, ‘Ensuring food systems are fit for the future’

| Countries   | Dialogue Title  | Dialogue Stage |
|-------------|---|----------------|
| Afghanistan | <u>Consolidated Report of Afghanistan's Dialogues for Food Systems Summit</u>   | Stage 3        |
| Albania     | <u>From food, nutrition, and health, to equitable, resilient and sustainable food systems in Albania</u>  | Stage 1        |
| Albania     | <u>Sustainable Food &amp; Tourism Value Chain and Local Natural Resources – Lowland &amp; Coastal area</u>  | Stage 2        |
| Albania     | <u>Sustainable Food &amp; Tourism Value Chain and Local Natural Resources – Mountain area</u>   | Stage 2        |
| Albania     | <u>Final National Dialogue: From food, nutrition, and health, to equitable, resilient and sustainable food systems in Albania</u>                           | Stage 3        |
| Argentina   | <u>Fortalecer los sistemas alimentarios para el desarrollo sostenible (I)</u>   | No stage       |
| Argentina   | <u>Fortalecer los sistemas alimentarios para el desarrollo sostenible (II)</u>  | No stage       |
| Argentina   | <u>Fortalecer los sistemas alimentarios para el desarrollo sostenible (III)</u>   | No stage       |
| Armenia     | <u>BUILDING SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS THROUGH INCLUSIVE VALUE CHAINS</u>   | Stage 1        |
| Armenia     | <u>Reshaping National Food Systems: Recommendations for Effective Actions and Policies</u>  | Stage 3        |
| Australia   | <u>Australian Food Systems - Addressing Shared Challenges</u>   | No stage       |
| Australia   | <u>Eating for our health and the environment - balancing nutrition and sustainability</u>   | No stage       |
| Australia   | <u>Future proofing our food systems - boosting resilience</u>   | No stage       |
| Australia   | <u>Growing Greener – food production and a healthy environment</u>  | No stage       |
| Australia   | <u>Achieving healthy diets from sustainable food systems by 2030 – what science, innovation, and actions are needed in Australia?</u>                       | No stage       |
| Australia   | <u>What role does food labelling play in helping to shift consumers towards healthier, safe and sustainable consumption?</u>                                | No stage       |
| Azerbaijan  | <u>FIRST NATIONAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE MEETING IN AZERBAIJAN</u>  | Stage 1        |
| Azerbaijan  | <u>2nd MULTI-STAKEHOLDERS MEETING/Agri-food systems transformation for sustainable national food systems: scientific approaches from Strategy to Action</u> | Stage 2        |



|                                  |   |          |
|----------------------------------|---|----------|
| Bahamas                          | <u>Making nutritious foods available and accessible throughout the Bahamian Family Islands. How can we support our Family Islands local food systems?</u> | No stage |
| Bahamas                          | <u>Food Safety for Improved Health and Consumption</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Bahrain                          | <u>استراتيجيات تحقيق الأمن الغذائي: التحديات والفرص</u>   | No stage |
| Bangladesh                       | <u>First National Dialogue for the preparation of UN Food Systems Summit 2021</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Bangladesh                       | <u>First Sub-National Dialogue in Satkhira</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Bangladesh                       | <u>Second Sub-National Dialogue in Barguna</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Bangladesh                       | <u>Third Sub-National Dialogue in Jamalpur</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Bangladesh                       | <u>Fourth Sub-National Dialogue in Bandarban</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Bangladesh                       | <u>Fifth Sub-National Dialogue in Sunamganj</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Bangladesh                       | <u>Sixth Sub-National Dialogue in Kurigram</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Bangladesh                       | <u>Second National Dialogue for the preparation of UN Food Systems Summit 2021</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Benin                            | <u>Transformations dans les Systèmes Alimentaires au Bénin</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | <u>DIÁLOGO NACIONAL DE EXPERTAS Y EXPERTOS RUMBO A LA CUMBRE SOBRE LOS SISTEMAS ALIMENTARIOS</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | <u>Diálogo Regional del Altiplano de Bolivia rumbo a la Cumbre sobre los Sistemas Alimentarios</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | <u>Diálogo Regional del Valle de Bolivia rumbo a la Cumbre sobre los Sistemas Alimentarios</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | <u>Diálogo Regional del Llano y la Amazonía de Bolivia rumbo a la Cumbre sobre los Sistemas Alimentarios</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | <u>Diálogo Nacional: Academia e Instituciones de Investigación</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | <u>Diálogo de las Naciones y Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | <u>Diálogo Nacional de la Industria en los Sistemas Alimentarios de Bolivia</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | <u>GRAN DIÁLOGO NACIONAL DE BOLIVIA RUMBO A LA CUMBRE SOBRE LOS SISTEMAS ALIMENTARIOS</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Botswana                         | <u>Ensuring Access to Safe and Nutritious Food for All - How Have we Fared?</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Botswana                         | <u>How Sustainable are Consumption Patterns in Botswana</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Botswana                         | <u>What Processes are in Place to Reduce Biodiversity Loss and Promote Conservation</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Botswana                         | <u>How Inclusive are Botswana Food Systems?</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Botswana                         | <u>Are Botswana Food Systems Resilient?</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Brazil                           | <u>Promoting Food Security and Ensuring Equitable Inclusion</u>   | Stage 2  |

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| Brazil   | <u>Building Resilient Food Systems</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Brazil   | <u>Fostering Sustainable Production and Consumption of Healthy Foods</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Brazil   | <u>Sustainable Food Systems: Proposals from Brazil</u>  | Stage 3 |
| Cambodia | <u>Strengthening Food Systems for Sustainable Development in Cambodia</u>   | Stage 1 |
| Cambodia | <u>Introducing Food Systems at a technical level to the ministries and institutions of the Royal Government of Cambodia</u> | Stage 1 |
| Cambodia | <u>Preliminary discussions for moving forward with food fortification in Cambodia</u>                                       | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>The voice of youth in strengthening food systems for sustainable development</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>SUN Civil Society Alliance Cambodia's food system dialogues</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>A Roadmap for Action for the Prevention of Child Wasting in Cambodia</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>The Enabling Environment for Food Fortification</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>Agroecology and Safe Food Systems Transition</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>Innovation Showcase for Agricultural Research-to-Market Programme</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>Commercialization of Food Fortification Roundtable</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>Exploring what it means for Cambodia's food system to 'Build Back/Forward Better' from COVID-19</u>                      | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>Exploring National Commitments for Sustainable Food Systems for Cambodia in 2030</u>                                     | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>Youth's Vital Role in Sustainable Food Systems in Cambodia</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>Food systems dialogues with school-age children and adolescents</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>Enhancing the role and contribution of Private Sector in Improving Nutrition</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>Food Systems and WASH and Nutrition</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>Fostering Food Safety through Partnership</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>Fish to Fork: Building a sustainable fisheries sector in Cambodia</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>National Food Systems Dialogues: Food Safety and the Role of Private Sector</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>In-depth exploration for food fortification – Operational Environment</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>A commune perspective on factors that shape local food systems</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>Provincial multi-sectoral coordination for sustainable food systems</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>An In-depth exploration of Home-Grown School Feeding as a Platform to Enhance Local Food Systems</u>                     | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>Shock Responsive Social Protection and Food Systems</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>Information technologies and innovation for agriculture: Consultation Meeting on MetKasekor</u>                          | Stage 2 |
| Cambodia | <u>Dialogue for Civil Society Organizations on Cambodia's food systems roadmap</u>  | Stage 2 |

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| Cambodia | <u>Developing consensus for the vision and key themes for sustainable food systems for Cambodia in 2030</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Cambodia | <u>Cambodia's Roadmap for Food Systems for Sustainable Development by 2030</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Cameroon | <u>Cameroon on Move Towards Sustainable Food System</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Canada   | <u>Fostering Collaboration on Food Loss and Waste / Collaboration sur la perte et le gaspillage d'aliments</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Canada   | <u>Sustainable Agri-Food Value Chains / Durabilité des chaînes de valeur alimentaires</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Canada   | <u>Food Security Data and Measurement / Mesure de l'insécurité alimentaire et données connexes</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Canada   | <u>Sustainable Production for Canadian Food Systems / Durabilité de la production dans les systèmes alimentaires canadiens</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Canada   | <u>Resilient Regional Food Systems / Résilience des systèmes alimentaires régionaux</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Canada   | <u>Food Environments' Role in Supporting More Equitable and Sustainable Food Systems / Rôle des commerces alimentaires dans le soutien de systèmes alimentaires plus équitables et durables</u>           | Stage 2  |
| Canada   | <u>Climate Adaptation and Food Security / Adaptation aux changements climatiques et sécurité alimentaire</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Canada   | <u>Toward a more sustainable and equitable food system: A call for collective action / Vers un système alimentaire plus durable et plus équitable : appel à l'action collective</u>                       | Stage 3  |
| Chile    | <u>Diálogo Nacional: Sistemas alimentarios sostenibles que permitan garantizar el acceso a dietas saludables</u>  | No stage |
| Chile    | <u>Diálogo Regional de Magallanes y la Antártica Chilena: Adopción de modalidades de consumo sostenible</u>   | No stage |
| Chile    | <u>Diálogo Regional de Atacama: Seguridad alimentaria y reducción de enfermedades crónicas no transmisibles.</u>  | No stage |
| Chile    | <u>Diálogo Regional de Aysén: Alimentación Escolar</u>  | No stage |
| Chile    | <u>Diálogo Regional de Tarapacá: Adoptar modalidades de consumo sostenibles</u>   | No stage |
| Chile    | <u>Diálogo Regional de Los Ríos: Las modalidades de consumo y producción sostenible priorizan el cuidado y aprovechamiento máximo de los recursos naturales, proporcionando una mejor calidad de vida</u> | No stage |
| Chile    | <u>Diálogo Regional de Valparaíso: Garantizar el acceso a alimentos sanos y nutritivos para todos y todas</u>   | No stage |
| Chile    | <u>Diálogo Regional de La Araucanía: Alimentos ancestrales y su rol en los sistemas alimentarios</u>  | No stage |
| Chile    | <u>Diálogo Regional de Coquimbo: Seguridad Alimentaria</u>  | No stage |
| Chile    | <u>Diálogo Regional de Arica y Parinacota: Garantizar el acceso a alimentos sanos y nutritivos para todos y todas</u>   | No stage |
| Chile    | <u>Diálogo Regional de Biobío: Garantizar el acceso a alimentos sanos y nutritivos para todos y todas</u>   | No stage |
| Chile    | <u>Diálogo Regional de Maule: Derecho a una Alimentación Saludable y Nutritiva</u>  | No stage |

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| Chile              | <u>Diálogo Regional de O'Higgins: Sistemas alimentarios de la Región de O'Higgins</u>  | No stage |
| Chile              | <u>Diálogo Región Ñuble: Sistema alimentarios sostenibles que permitan garantizar el acceso a dietas saludables, promoviendo políticas públicas de producción y consumo, y mediante la creación de entornos alimentarios escolares y comunitarios más saludables</u> | No stage |
| Chile              | <u>Diálogo Regional de Los Lagos: Alimentación saludable y nutrición para los adultos mayores de Los Lagos</u>   | No stage |
| Chile              | <u>Diálogo Regional de la Región Metropolitana: Estrategias y políticas regionales que permitan garantizar acceso y disponibilidad a alimentos sanos e inocuos, involucrando a todos los actores del sistema alimentario</u>   | No stage |
| Chile              | <u>Diálogo Regional de Antofagasta: Derecho a la Alimentación</u>  | Stage 1  |
| China              | <u>Report of China's National Dialogue on Food Security and Sustainable Development for the United Nations Food Systems Summit</u>   | No stage |
| Colombia           | <u>Ruta de los diálogos subnacionales y nacionales hacia la Cumbre 2021 sobre los Sistemas Alimentarios – Colombia</u>   | No stage |
| Colombia           | <u>Ruta de los diálogos subnacionales y nacionales hacia la Cumbre 2021 sobre los Sistemas Alimentarios – Colombia</u>   | No stage |
| Colombia           | <u>Primer Diálogo Subnacional hacia la Cumbre 2021 sobre los Sistemas Alimentarios – Colombia</u>  | No stage |
| Colombia           | <u>Segundo Diálogo Subnacional de Colombia hacia la Cumbre sobre los Sistemas Alimentarios.</u>  | No stage |
| Colombia           | <u>Primer Diálogo Nacional hacia la Cumbre sobre los Sistemas Alimentarios – Colombia.</u>   | No stage |
| Costa Rica         | <u>Acciones transformadoras hacia cambios positivos para la producción y el consumo sostenible en Costa Rica</u>   | No stage |
| Costa Rica         | <u>Soluciones basadas en naturaleza: Pilar de los sistemas alimentarios sostenibles.</u>   | No stage |
| Costa Rica         | <u>Garantizando el acceso a alimentos sanos y nutritivos para todas y todos</u>  | No stage |
| Costa Rica         | <u>Innovación digital en la agricultura para la transformación de los sistemas alimentarios</u>  | No stage |
| Denmark            | <u>Danish National Food Systems Dialogue 2021</u>  | No stage |
| Dominican Republic | <u>Diálogo Nacional - La dieta y la nutrición de la población dominicana como pilar clave en el desarrollo humano y social</u>   | No stage |
| Dominican Republic | <u>Diálogo Nacional - Cambio Climático y su impacto en la producción agropecuaria dominicana</u>   | No stage |
| Dominican Republic | <u>Diálogo Nacional - La producción y suministro de alimentos en la República Dominicana post pandemia COVID-19</u>  | No stage |
| Dominican Republic | <u>Diálogo Local - Cambio Climático y su impacto en la producción agropecuaria dominicana</u>  | No stage |
| Dominican Republic | <u>Diálogo Local - La dieta y la nutrición de la población dominicana como pilar clave en el desarrollo humano y social</u>  | No stage |
| Dominican Republic | <u>Diálogo Local - La producción y suministro de alimentos en la República Dominicana post pandemia COVID-19</u>   | No stage |

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| Dominican Republic | <u>Diálogo - Cambio Climático y su impacto en la producción agropecuaria dominicana. Enfoque Global</u>   | No stage |
| Dominican Republic | <u>Diálogo - La dieta y la nutrición de la población dominicana como pilar clave en el desarrollo humano y social. Enfoque Global</u>                       | No stage |
| Dominican Republic | <u>Diálogo - La producción y suministro de alimentos en la República Dominicana post pandemia COVID-19. Enfoque Global</u>                                  | No stage |
| Ecuador            | <u>Visión al 2030 del Sistema Alimentario Ecuatoriano</u>   | No stage |
| Ecuador            | <u>¿Cómo superar los principales desafíos del sistema agroalimentario ecuatoriano?</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Egypt              | <u>Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on Egypt's Food System</u>  | No stage |
| El Salvador        | <u>Consulta hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - El Salvador - Región Occidental</u>  | Stage 2  |
| El Salvador        | <u>Consulta hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - El Salvador - Región Oriental</u>  | Stage 2  |
| El Salvador        | <u>Consulta hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - El Salvador - Región Central</u>   | Stage 2  |
| El Salvador        | <u>Consulta hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - El Salvador - Región Paracentral</u>   | Stage 2  |
| El Salvador        | <u>Consulta hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - El Salvador - Diálogo Nacional</u>   | Stage 2  |
| El Salvador        | <u>Consulta hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - El Salvador - Diálogo Nacional (virtual)</u>   | Stage 2  |
| El Salvador        | <u>Consulta hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - El Salvador - Personas con discapacidad (auditiva, visual, física e intelectual)</u> | Stage 2  |
| El Salvador        | <u>Consulta hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - El Salvador - Mujeres</u>  | Stage 2  |
| El Salvador        | <u>Consulta hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - El Salvador - Personas adultas mayores</u>   | Stage 2  |
| El Salvador        | <u>Consulta hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - El Salvador - Niñez</u>  | Stage 2  |
| El Salvador        | <u>Consulta hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - El Salvador - Pueblos indígenas</u>  | Stage 2  |
| El Salvador        | <u>Consulta hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - El Salvador - Organizaciones de Consumidores</u>                                     | Stage 2  |
| Equatorial Guinea  | <u>DIALOGO NACIONAL SOBRE SISTEMAS ALIMENTARIOS: LA ALIMENTACION SANA ASEGURA EL FUTURO</u>   | No stage |
| Equatorial Guinea  | <u>SEGUNDO DIALOGO NACIONAL SOBRE SISTEMAS ALIMENTARIOS: LA ALIMENTACION SANA ASEGURA EL FUTURO</u>   | No stage |
| European Union     | <u>The European Green Deal: opportunities to anticipate and address emerging risks</u>  | No stage |
| European Union     | <u>EU dialogue for the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit - Meeting with Stakeholders</u>  | No stage |

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| European Union           | <u>EU Platform on Animal Welfare</u>   | No stage |
| European Union           | <u>EU Citizens Dialogue on Food Systems</u>  | No stage |
| European Union           | <u>EU Dialogue for the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit High-Level Event</u>  | No stage |
| Fiji                     | <u>Action Track 5 National Dialogue on Building Resilience to Vulnerability, Shocks and Stress</u>                                     | Stage 2  |
| Fiji                     | <u>National Food Systems Summit Dialogue-Day 1</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Fiji                     | <u>National Food Systems Summit Day 2</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Fiji                     | <u>Action Track 1 Food Systems Stakeholders Dialogue</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Fiji                     | <u>Action Track 2- Shift to sustainable consumption patterns</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Fiji                     | <u>Action Track 3 - Nature Positive Production</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Fiji                     | <u>Action Track 4- Livelihoods and Equity in Fiji</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Fiji                     | <u>NATIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT DIALOGUE</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Fiji                     | <u>NATIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT DAY 3</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Finland                  | <u>Towards a resilient food system</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Finland                  | <u>Towards Sustainable Food Systems</u>  | Stage 2  |
| France                   | <u>Concertation pour l'élaboration de la Stratégie Nationale Protéines</u>   | No stage |
| Gabon                    | <u>Systèmes Alimentaires respectueux de l'Environnement</u>  | No stage |
| Gabon                    | <u>Garantir un l'accès de tous à des aliments sains et nutritifs</u>   | No stage |
| Gabon                    | <u>Stimuler la production respectueuse de la nature</u>  | No stage |
| Gabon                    | <u>Promouvoir des moyens de subsistance équitables</u>   | No stage |
| Gabon                    | <u>Résilience face aux vulnérabilités et aux chocs et stress</u>   | No stage |
| Gabon                    | <u>Consultation des Partenaires Techniques et Financiers du Gabon</u>  | No stage |
| Gambia (Republic of The) | <u>Food System Summit Dialogues , The Gambia</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Georgia                  | <u>The First National Dialogue - The Future of Georgian Food Systems</u>   | No stage |
| Georgia                  | <u>The Third National Dialogue - The Future of Georgian Food Systems</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Germany                  | <u>"Pathways towards Sustainable Food Systems" - A German contribution to the UN Food Systems Summit 2021</u>                          | No stage |
| Ghana                    | <u>NATIONAL DIALOGUE ON GHANA'S FOOD SYSTEMS: DEVELOPING A RESILIENT AND EQUITABLE FOOD SYSTEM FOR IMPROVED NUTRITON SECURITY</u>      | Stage 1  |
| Ghana                    | <u>SUB-NATIONAL DIALOGUES ON GHANA'S FOOD SYSTEMS: DEVELOPING A RESILIENT AND EQUITABLE FOOD SYSTEM FOR IMPROVED NUTRITON SECURITY</u> | Stage 2  |
| Guatemala                | <u>Primer Diálogo Nacional de Guatemala de cara a la Cumbre de Sistemas Alimentarios 2021</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Guatemala                | <u>Segundo Diálogo Nacional de Guatemala de cara a la Cumbre de Sistemas Alimentarios 2021</u>   | Stage 2  |

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| Guatemala | <u>Tercer Diálogo Nacional para la Cumbre de Sistemas Alimentarios</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Guinea    | <u>LA CHAINE DE VALEUR AGRICOLE / ELEVAGE / PECHE EN GUINEE</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Guyana    | <u>Guyana's National High-Level Dialogue in preparation for the UN Food Systems Summit</u>                                    | Stage 1  |
| Haiti     | <u>SAN et les ODD</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Haiti     | <u>SAN et les ODD</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Haiti     | <u>Systèmes Alimentaires analyse et solutios</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Honduras  | <u>DIALOGO ACCIONES PARA TRANSFORMAR EL SISTEMA ALIMENTARIO DE HONDURAS AL 2030</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Honduras  | <u>Segundo Dialogo Nacional para Transformar los Sistemas Alimentarios de Honduras al 2030</u>                                | Stage 1  |
| Honduras  | <u>Primer Dialogo Sub nacional para transformar los sistemas alimentarios de Honduras al 2030</u>                             | Stage 2  |
| Honduras  | <u>Segundo Dialogo sub nacional para transformar los sistemas alimentarios de Honduras al 2030</u>                            | Stage 2  |
| Honduras  | <u>Tercer Dialogo Sub nacional para Transformar los sistemas alimentarios de Honduras al 2030</u>                             | Stage 2  |
| Hungary   | <u>Dialogue on achieving sustainability in food production and food consumption (economic, environmental, social impacts)</u> | No stage |
| India     | <u>Food Systems Summit 2021- National Dialogue Agri-Food Systems in India- Advancing Equitable Livelihoods</u>                | Stage 1  |
| Indonesia | <u>INDONESIAN NATIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS DIALOGUES</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Indonesia | <u>INDONESIAN SUB-NATIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS DIALOGUES</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Ireland   | <u>Sustainable Food Systems and Ireland's 2030 Agri-food Strategy</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Ireland   | <u>Health and Well-being of People and Society</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Ireland   | <u>Promoting an Inclusive Food System for the Future</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Ireland   | <u>Aligning Domestic and Foreign Policy towards Sustainable Food Systems</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Israel    | <u>Implementation guidance for healthy and sustainable diets policy: Challenges</u>   | No stage |
| Israel    | <u>Implementation guidance for healthy and sustainable diets policy: Vision</u>   | No stage |
| Israel    | <u>Food security, regulation, industry and cities: Vision</u>   | No stage |
| Israel    | <u>Implementation guidance for healthy and sustainable diets policy: Pathways</u>   | No stage |
| Israel    | <u>Environmental global changes, local implications: challenges</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Israel    | <u>Plant food systems: Challenges</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Israel    | <u>Food security, regulation, industry and cities: Challenges</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Israel    | <u>Plant food systems: Vision</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Israel    | <u>Animal food systems: Vision</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Israel    | <u>Animal food systems: challenges</u>  | Stage 3  |

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| Israel | <u>Environmental global changes, local implications: Vision</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Israel | <u>Plant food systems: Pathways</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Israel | <u>Animal Food Systems: Pathways</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Israel | <u>Food security, regulation, industry and cities: Pathways</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Israel | <u>Environmental global changes, local implications: Pathways</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Italy  | <u>The culture of food in sustainable food systems</u>   | No stage |
| Japan  | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue (The Planning Subcommittee of The Council of Food, Agriculture and Rural Area Policies)</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Japan  | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue (The Evaluation Expert Committee on Promotion of Food and Nutrition Education)</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Japan  | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue (Association of Consumer Organizations (SHUFUREN))</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Japan  | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation(MeaDRI)with Nihon Hojin-Kyokai (Japan Agricultural Corporations Association)</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Japan  | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation (MeaDRI) with JA-ZENCHU (Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives)</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Japan  | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation(MeaDRI)with farmers (vegetable grown outdoor/Fruits)</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Japan  | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation(MeaDRI)with farmers (Greenhouse horticulture/Flowers)</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Japan  | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation(MeaDRI)with farmers (paddy rice)</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Japan  | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation(MeaDRI)with farmers (upland farming)</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Japan  | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation (MeaDRI) with farmers (livestock)</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Japan  | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation (MeaDRI) with farmers (Young and family-farmers)</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Japan  | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation(MeaDRI)with the Norinchukin Bank (the national-level financial institution for agricultural, fishery and forestry cooperatives in Japan)</u> | Stage 1  |
| Japan  | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation (MeaDRI) with Agricultural machinery manufacturers</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Japan  | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation (MeaDRI) with pesticide manufacturers</u>  | Stage 1  |



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| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation (MeaDRI) with farmers (organic farming)</u>   | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation (MeaDRI) with The National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations (ZEN-NOH)</u>                                | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation (MeaDRI) with food industries and related organization</u>  | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation (MeaDRI) with fertilizer manufacturers and a related association</u>  | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation (MeaDRI) with Japan Processed Foods Wholesalers Association (an association related to food marketing and distribution)</u> | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation (MeaDRI) with fisheries stakeholders</u>  | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation (MeaDRI) with aquaculture industries and related organizations</u>  | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with Japan Agricultural High school Principals Association</u>  | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with 4H Club members</u>  | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with Japan Agricultural Corporations Association</u>  | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with the Committee Meeting on New Policies for Agricultural Communities</u>   | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation (MeaDRI) with Renewable Energy Businesses and Related Parties</u>   | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with Nougyoujoshi Project (female farmers groups project)</u>   | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with Japanese Consumers' Cooperative Union</u>  | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with The Planning Subcommittee of The Council of Food, Agriculture and Rural Area Policies</u>  | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with Sustainable Consortium for Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Food</u>   | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with Consumer Goods Forum</u>   | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation (MeaDRI) with Land Improvement Related Parties</u>  | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue on the Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation (MeaDRI) with Consumer Organizations</u>  | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with Consumers Japan</u>  | Stage 1 |
| Japan | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with Food-Tech companies (co-hosted by MAFF and OECD)</u>   | Stage 1 |

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| Japan                            | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with Japan Food Industry Center Environment Committee</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Japan                            | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with Japan Business Federation Committee on Agriculture</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Japan                            | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with National Chamber of Agriculture</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Japan                            | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue (co-hosted by JISNAS-FAO Monthly Joint Seminar)</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Japan                            | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with Hokkaido, Yamanashi, Aichi and Tokushima Prefectural Governments</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Japan                            | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with Municipal Governments (Tsuruoka City, Yokohama City, Niigata City, Ohnan Town, Maniwa City, Itoman City)</u>          | Stage 2  |
| Japan                            | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with Municipal Governments (Obihiro City, Hanamaki City, Toyama City, Kyoto City, Toyooka City, Chikuzen Town)</u>         | Stage 2  |
| Japan                            | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with Municipal Governments (Tenei Village, Iwate Town, Shima City, Yosano Town, Kamikatsu Town, Aya Town)</u>              | Stage 2  |
| Japan                            | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with Ishikawa, Shiga, Kumamoto and Okinawa Prefectural Governments</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Japan                            | <u>Japan National Food Systems Dialogue (Plenary Dialogue)</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Jordan                           | <u>حوار دون وطني حول النظم الغذائية في المملكة الاردنية " نحو بناء القدرة المجتمعات المحلية على الصمود في مواجهة الازمات والصدمات والضغوط</u>                      | No stage |
| Jordan                           | <u>حوار دون وطني حول النظم الغذائية في المملكة الاردنية " نحو ضمان حصول الجميع على طعام مأمون ومغذ "</u>   | No stage |
| Jordan                           | <u>حوار دون وطني حول النظم الغذائية في المملكة الاردنية " نحو تعزيز سبل العيش المنصفة "</u>  | No stage |
| Jordan                           | <u>"Transforming to more efficient and sustainable food systems in light of crises"</u>  | No stage |
| Kenya                            | <u>Resilient &amp; Inclusive Food Systems for Sustainable Economic and Human Development in South Eastern Kenya Economic Block (SEKEB)</u>                         | Stage 2  |
| Kiribati                         | <u>Transforming Kiribati Food System in the Atoll Setting</u>  | No stage |
| Kuwait                           | <u>KUWAIT National Food Systems Dialogue</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Kuwait                           | <u>Improving the health and nutritional status of school children in Kuwait</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Kuwait                           | <u>Food loss and food waste management in Kuwait</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Kuwait                           | <u>Towards sustainable food systems in the State of Kuwait</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Kyrgyzstan                       | <u>Устойчивые продовольственные системы Кыргызской Республики через внедрение инновационных решений, зеленой экономики и адаптацию к климатическим изменениям</u>  | No stage |
| Kyrgyzstan                       | <u>Устойчивые продовольственные системы Кыргызской Республики: через внедрение инновационных решений, зеленой экономики и адаптацию к климатическим изменениям</u> | Stage 1  |
| Kyrgyzstan                       | <u>Устойчивые продовольственные системы Кыргызской Республики: через внедрение инновационных решений, зеленой экономики и адаптацию к климатическим изменениям</u> | Stage 1  |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | <u>Food Systems Summit 2021: Member State Dialogues in Lao PDR</u>   | No stage |

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| Latvia     | <u>Resilient Rural livelihoods for food and for future generations</u>  | No stage |
| Madagascar | <u>Population malagasy bien nourrie et en bonne santé, grâce à des systèmes alimentaires performants, inclusifs, résilients et durables</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Malawi     | <u>Building healthier sustainable and equitable food systems for a better Malawi</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Malawi     | <u>Building Healthier, Sustainable and Equitable Food Systems for a Better Malawi</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Malawi     | <u>Building Healthier, Sustainable and Equitable Food Systems for a Better Malawi</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Malawi     | <u>Building Healthier, Sustainable and Equitable Food Systems for a Better Malawi</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Malawi     | <u>Building Healthier, Sustainable and Equitable Food Systems for a Better Malawi</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Malawi     | <u>Building Healthier, Sustainable and Equitable Food Systems for a Better Malawi</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Malaysia   | <u>National Food Security Webinar</u>   | No stage |
| Malaysia   | <u>Food Safety and Nutrition In Ensuring Food Security</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Malaysia   | <u>Food Safety for Home-based Businesses</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Malaysia   | <u>Food Systems Summit 2021 - Youth &amp; Food : Do You Care?</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Malaysia   | <u>NATIONAL SURVEY: Building Resilience to Vulnerabilities, Shocks and Stress in Food Security</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Malta      | <u>Lifestyle Changes towards Sustainable Food Systems</u>   | No stage |
| Mauritania | <u>Contraintes et défis des systèmes alimentaires en Mauritanie</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Mauritius  | <u>National Dialogue on Food Systems</u>  | No stage |
| Mexico     | <u>Primer Diálogo Nacional de México-Cumbre de Sistemas Alimentarios</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Mexico     | <u>Tercer Diálogo Nacional de México camino a la Cumbre de Sistemas Alimentarios. Programa de comunicación de cambio de comportamiento para una alimentación saludable, justa y sostenible.</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Mexico     | <u>Segundo Diálogo Nacional de México camino a la Cumbre de Sistemas Alimentarios. ¿Cómo evaluar avances en la política del sistema agroalimentario?</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Mexico     | <u>Primer Diálogo Sub-nacional de México camino a la Cumbre de Sistemas Alimentarios</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Mexico     | <u>Cuarto Diálogo Nacional de México Camino a la Cumbre de Sistemas Alimentarios. Mujeres rurales y productores de pequeña y mediana escala.</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Mexico     | <u>Sexto Diálogo Nacional de México Camino a la Cumbre de Sistemas Alimentarios. "Pueblos Indígenas y Afromexicanos"</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Mexico     | <u>Séptimo Diálogo Nacional de México Camino a la Cumbre de Sistemas Alimentarios. "Producción y consumo nacional de verduras y frutas para lograr medios equitativos de vida de productores"</u> | Stage 2  |
| Mexico     | <u>Octavo Diálogo Nacional Cumbre de Sistemas Alimentarios: "Redes de Recursos Genéticos para una Alimentación Saludable, Justa y Sostenible"</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Mexico     | <u>Quinto Diálogo Nacional de México Camino a la Cumbre de Sistemas Alimentarios. "Prevención de la mala nutrición en los primeros 1000 días de vida".</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Mexico     | <u>Noveno Diálogo Nacional "Retoolimentación"</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Mongolia   | <u>Sub-national dialogue - Western region</u>   | No stage |

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| Mongolia    | <u>Sub-national dialogue - Khangai Region</u>   | No stage |
| Mongolia    | <u>Sub-national dialogue - Eastern region</u>   | No stage |
| Mongolia    | <u>Sub-national dialogue - Gobi region</u>  | No stage |
| Mongolia    | <u>Sub-national dialogue - Municipal dialogue</u>   | No stage |
| Mongolia    | <u>Sub-national Dialogue - Central region</u>   | No stage |
| Mongolia    | <u>High level National dialogue</u>   | No stage |
| Mongolia    | <u>Private sector dialogue</u>  | No stage |
| Mongolia    | <u>Member state dialogue</u>  | No stage |
| Morocco     | <u>Dialogue National sur les Systèmes Alimentaires au Maroc</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Mozambique  | <u>Contributing to the consolidation of food systems' value chains</u>  | No stage |
| Mozambique  | <u>Contributing to integrated and sustainable food systems towards zero hunger</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Mozambique  | <u>contributing to resilience to extreme weather events</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Mozambique  | <u>Contributing to improve the situation of food and nutritional security in Mozambique</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Myanmar     | <u>Dialogue for Shaping of National Pathway to Sustainable Food System of Myanmar on 2021 UN Food Systems Summit</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Nauru       | <u>Nauru's Food System Dialogue- 'A bottoms-up approach to food system transformation'</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Nepal       | <u>"Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system"</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Nepal       | <u>"Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system"</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Nepal       | <u>"Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system"</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Nepal       | <u>"Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system"</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Nepal       | <u>"Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system"</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Nepal       | <u>"Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system"</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Nepal       | <u>"Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system"</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Nepal       | <u>"Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system"</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Nepal       | <u>"Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system"</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Nepal       | <u>"Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system"</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Netherlands | <u>Dutch Member State Dialogue for the UN Food Systems Summit</u>   | No stage |
| Niger       | <u>Quelles actions pour transformer les systèmes alimentaires, moderniser le monde rural et améliorer l'état nutritionnel des nigériens en relation avec l'atteinte des ODD ?</u> | No stage |
| Niger       | <u>Quelles actions pour transformer les systèmes alimentaires, moderniser le monde rural et améliorer l'état nutritionnel dans le contexte spécifique de la région d'Agadez</u>   | No stage |

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| Niger   | <u>Quelles actions pour transformer les systèmes alimentaires, moderniser le monde rural et améliorer l'état nutritionnel des nigériens en relation avec l'atteinte des Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD) ?</u> | Stage 1 |
| Niger   | <u>Quelles actions pour transformer les systèmes alimentaires, moderniser le monde rural et améliorer l'état nutritionnel des populations dans les régions de Tahoua et Agadez</u>                                     | Stage 1 |
| Nigeria | <u>NIGERIA NATIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS DIALOGUES</u>   | Stage 1 |
| Nigeria | <u>Owerri Food System Exploratory Dialogue</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>Ibadan Food System Exploratory Dialogue</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>Lagos Food System Exploratory Dialogue</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>Sokoto Food System Exploratory Dialogue</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>Gombe Food System Exploratory Dialogue</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>BAUCHI FOOD SYSTEM EXPLORATORY DIALOGUE</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>ILORIN FOOD SYSTEM EXPLORATORY DIALOGUE</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>LAFIA FOOD SYSTEM EXPLORATORY DIALOGUE</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>CALABAR FOOD SYSTEM EXPLORATORY DIALOGUE</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>KANO FOOD SYSTEM EXPLORATORY DIALOGUE</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>ASABA FOOD SYSTEM EXPLORATORY DIALOGUE</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>Enugu Food System Exploratory Dialogue</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>IHIE-IYI (ABIA STATE) RURAL COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS FOOD SYSTEM DIALOGUE</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>SABAGREIA (BAYELSA STATE) RURAL COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS FOOD SYSTEM DIALOGUE</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>ADOGO (KOGI STATE) RURAL COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS FOOD SYSTEM DIALOGUE</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>ZAWARO-BIDA (NIGER STATE) RURAL COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS FOOD SYSTEM DIALOGUE</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>KOBAPE (OGUN STATE) RURAL COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS FOOD SYSTEM DIALOGUE</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>BOLORUNDURO (ONDO STATE) RURAL COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS FOOD SYSTEM DIALOGUE</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>MILE SIX, JALINGO (TARABA STATE) RURAL COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS FOOD SYSTEM DIALOGUE</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>OMOR (ANAMBRA STATE) RURAL COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS FOOD SYSTEM DIALOGUE</u>  | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>Private Sector National Food Systems Exploratory Dialogue</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>NIGERIA AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY VALUE CHAINS FOOD SYSTEM SUMMIT DIALOGUE</u>   | Stage 2 |
| Nigeria | <u>Nigeria Women in Food, Agriculture and Nutrition Dialogue</u>   | Stage 2 |

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| Nigeria     | <u>NIGERIA YOUTH IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE EXPLORATORY DIALOGUE</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Norway      | <u>National dialogue on sustainable food systems - NORWAY</u>  | No stage |
| Oman        | <u>Creating a safe, healthy and available national food system for all members of society</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Palau       | <u>Identifying Pathways to Sustainable Food Systems in Palau</u>   | No stage |
| Panama      | <u>Consulta Nacional sobre los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles: “Cerrando Brechas para la Seguridad Alimentaria”</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Panama      | <u>Consulta Hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - Provincias de Herrera y Los Santos</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Panama      | <u>Consulta Hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - Provincias de Panamá Este, Oeste y Darién</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Panama      | <u>Consulta Hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - Provincia de Chiriquí</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Panama      | <u>Sesión de Intercambio Hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - Territorios Indígenas de Panamá</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Panama      | <u>Consulta Hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - Provincia de Colón</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Panama      | <u>Consulta Hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - Provincia de Bocas del Toro</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Panama      | <u>Consulta Hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - Provincias de Veraguas y Coclé</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Panama      | <u>Fase 3 - Consulta Nacional sobre los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles: “Cerrando Brechas para la Seguridad Alimentaria”</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Philippines | <u>National Dialogue on Engaging the Youth in Agriculture: The Key to Food Secure Future</u>   | No stage |
| Philippines | <u>Workshop Symposium on Indigenous People Development Programs and Thrusts</u>  | No stage |
| Philippines | <u>Advancing Innovations and Science-based Farm Production Systems: The Role of State Universities and Colleges in Modernizing, Industrializing, and Professionalizing Philippine Agriculture Food Systems</u> | No stage |
| Philippines | <u>Women Agribusiness Summit : “Women in Agriculture Break Barriers” A Town Hall Consultation</u>  | No stage |
| Philippines | <u>UNFSS Sub-National Dialogue with Farmers and Fishers’ Groups</u>  | No stage |
| Philippines | <u>National Dialogue on Models of Sustainable Agri-Industrial Business Corridors (ABCs): Promoting Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Further Innovation</u>                                      | Stage 1  |
| Philippines | <u>Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agro-Biodiversity in Traditional Ecosystems: Empowering IPs Towards Sustainable Food Production Systems</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Philippines | <u>National Dialogue on Responsible Agricultural Investments</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Philippines | <u>NATIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS DIALOGUE IN THE PHILIPPINES</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Philippines | <u>National Food Security Summit 2021</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Philippines | <u>Consultation Forum on the Demographic Aspect of the Food System</u>   | Stage 3  |

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| Philippines        | <u>National Dialogue on the Population and Peace Building Towards Food Security</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Poland             | <u>Developing a food identification system in Poland, which provides actors in the food supply chain with access to transparent and credible information on how and where food is produced</u>    | Stage 3  |
| Qatar              | <u>Qatar Food System National Dialogue</u>  | No stage |
| Republic of Korea  | <u>5th National Dialogue for Sustainable Food Systems in the Republic of Korea</u>  | No stage |
| Republic of Korea  | <u>First National Dialogue for Sustainable Food Systems in the Republic of Korea</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Republic of Korea  | <u>Korean National Dialogue on Food Security and International Cooperation</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Republic of Korea  | <u>Korean National Dialogue on Sustainable Food Production and Consumption</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Republic of Korea  | <u>Korean National Dialogue on Food for All</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Republic of Korea  | <u>Dialogue on the National Food Plan with Related Ministries</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Russian Federation | <u>TOWARDS THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT: RUSSIAN PRIORITIES, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND TARGETS</u>  | No stage |
| Rwanda             | <u>Ensuring Access to Safe and Nutritious Food for All in Rwanda: What game changing actions should be implemented for increased availability and accessibility of safe and nutritious foods?</u> | Stage 1  |
| Rwanda             | <u>Game-changing actions for promoting and creating demand for healthy and sustainable diets among Rwandan population and reducing food waste</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Rwanda             | <u>Toward Sustainable Food Systems: What game changing solutions to deal with climate change, protect critical ecosystems, reduce food loss and energy usage?</u>                                 | Stage 1  |
| Rwanda             | <u>Toward Sustainable Food Systems in Rwanda: Advancing Equitable Livelihoods and Value Distribution</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Rwanda             | <u>Toward Resilient and Inclusive Food Systems in Rwanda: Economic, Social and Environmental Resilience.</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Samoa              | <u>Samoa Food Systems Dialogue</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Saudi Arabia       | <u>National Dialogue for Sustainable Food Systems in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia</u>  | Stage 1  |
| Senegal            | <u>Concertation sur les principales caractéristiques et perspectives des Systèmes alimentaires au Sénégal</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Senegal            | <u>Identification des éléments constitutifs de la position du Sénégal au Sommet mondial sur les systèmes alimentaires durables.</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Serbia             | <u>FIRST NATIONAL DIALOGUE - DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS THROUGH INCLUSIVE VALUE CHAINS</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Seychelles         | <u>The imperative of food and nutrition security and sovereignty; activating the bold steps - The perspective of householders.</u>  | No stage |
| Seychelles         | <u>The imperative of food and nutrition security and sovereignty; activating the bold steps - The perspective of the youth.</u>   | No stage |
| Seychelles         | <u>The imperative of food and nutrition security and sovereignty; making the bold steps - The perspective of members of the National Assembly</u>   | No stage |

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| Seychelles   | <u>The imperative of food and nutrition security and sovereignty; activating the bold steps - The perspective of policy influencers</u>                     | No stage |
| Seychelles   | <u>The imperative of food and nutrition security and sovereignty; activating the bold steps - The perspective of local producers.</u>                       | Stage 2  |
| Sierra Leone | <u>Sierra Leone National Food Systems Dialogue - Building Consensus on the the Pathway to Attain Sustainable Access to Safe and Nutritious Food for All</u> | Stage 3  |
| South Africa | <u>Leveraging Public-Private Partnerships towards scaling up food systems solutions in South Africa</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Spain        | <u>“DEL MUNDO A LOS TERRITORIOS, Y DE LOS TERRITORIOS AL MUNDO: SISTEMAS ALIMENTARIOS DIVERSOS QUE PROVEEN A LAS PERSONAS Y RESPETAN EL PLANETA”</u>        | No stage |
| Spain        | <u>Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles: necesidad y oportunidad</u>   | No stage |
| Sudan        | <u>Develop Food system to be more resilint, equatable and sustainable, leaving no one behind</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Sweden       | <u>National Dialogue for the Food System Summit</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Sweden       | <u>Regional dialogue in Södertälje</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Sweden       | <u>Regional dialogue in Härnösand</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Sweden       | <u>Social sustainability in the food system</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Sweden       | <u>Boost nature positive food production – for people and planet.</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Sweden       | <u>Food Systems Dialogue: Towards Equitable Food Systems</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Sweden       | <u>Food security, conflict and resilience</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Switzerland  | <u>Swiss National Food Systems Summit Dialogue “From Challenges to Actions”</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Switzerland  | <u>City Dialogue Geneva and Lausanne</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Switzerland  | <u>City Dialogue Lausanne and Geneva</u>  | Stage 2  |
| Switzerland  | <u>City Dialogue Basel and Zürich</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Switzerland  | <u>City Dialogue Zurich and Basel</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Switzerland  | <u>City Dialogue Bellinzona</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Switzerland  | <u>Swiss National Food Systems Summit Dialogue “From Challenges to Actions”: Stage 3</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Tajikistan   | <u>Продовольственная безопасность и питание</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Thailand     | <u>Food security vs Sustainable Food System</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Tunisia      | <u>Pour des systèmes alimentaires durables, résilients et créateurs de richesse</u>   | No stage |
| Turkey       | <u>Transforming the Food Systems for A Better Future - 1</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Turkey       | <u>Transforming the Food Systems for A Better Future - 2</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Ukraine      | <u>National approach to the transformation of food systems.</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Ukraine      | <u>National approach to the transformation of food systems. The country's potential in the development of food systems</u>                                  | Stage 2  |



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| Ukraine  | <u>National approach to the transformation of food systems. Transformation of food systems: Ukrainian context</u>   | Stage 2  |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | <u>UK National Food Systems Dialogue</u>  | No stage |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | <u>UK National Food Systems Dialogue - Youth</u>  | No stage |
| United Republic of Tanzania                          | <u>Food System Transformation is Our Responsibility: Play Your Part!</u>  | Stage 1  |
| United States of America                             | <u>U.S. National Food Systems Dialogues</u>   | Stage 1  |
| United States of America                             | <u>Second U.S. National Food Systems Dialogue: Building More Sustainable U.S. Food Systems</u>  | Stage 2  |
| United States of America                             | <u>Youth Voices in Sustainable U.S. Food Systems</u>  | Stage 2  |
| United States of America                             | <u>Final U.S. National Food Systems Dialogue: Pathways for More Sustainable U.S. Food Systems</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Uruguay  | <u>Uruguay: Hacia sistemas alimentarios más saludables, sostenibles e inclusivos. Impulsar la producción favorable a la naturaleza.</u>                                 | Stage 3  |
| Uruguay  | <u>Uruguay: hacia sistemas alimentarios más saludables, sostenibles e inclusivos. Adoptar modalidades de consumo sostenibles.</u>                                       | Stage 3  |
| Uruguay  | <u>Uruguay: hacia sistemas alimentarios más saludables, sostenibles e inclusivos. Garantizar el acceso alimentos sanos y nutritivos para todos.</u>                     | Stage 3  |
| Uzbekistan   | <u>UZBEKISTAN FIRST NATIONAL DIALOGUE TOWARDS THE UN 2021 FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT</u>   | Stage 1  |
| Uzbekistan   | <u>UZBEKISTAN SUB-NATIONAL DIALOGUE TOWARDS THE UN 2021 FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Uzbekistan   | <u>UZBEKISTAN SUB-NATIONAL DIALOGUE TOWARDS THE UN 2021 FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT</u>   | Stage 2  |
| Uzbekistan   | <u>UZBEKISTAN NATIONAL DIALOGUE TOWARDS THE UN 2021 FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of                    | <u>Actores Claves para la Justicia Social</u>   | No stage |
| Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of                    | <u>Distribución suficiente, justa y equitativa del Sistema Alimentario Venezolano</u>   | No stage |
| Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of                    | <u>Hábitos alimentarios para el bienestar del pueblo venezolano</u>   | No stage |
| Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of                    | <u>Estado Mayor de Alimentación para el Impulso de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles</u>  | No stage |
| Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of                    | <u>La Educación Universitaria y su contribución en la construcción de pensamiento para la producción sostenible</u>   | No stage |
| Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of                    | <u>Diálogo con Organizaciones Populares relacionadas a la Alimentación, enmarcado en la Cumbre Mundial sobre Sistemas Alimentarios. Aporte de Ciencias y Tecnología</u> | No stage |

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| Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of | <u>La Agricultura Urbana en el Marco de la Construcción de Un Sistema Agroalimentario Sustentable, Saludable, Soberano y Solidario.</u> | No stage |
| Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of | <u>Plataforma de Mujeres y Sistemas Alimentarios</u>  | No stage |
| Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of | <u>Diálogo Nacional Sistema Alimentario Sostenible con el Medio Ambiente. Enfoque venezolano</u>  | Stage 3  |
| Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of | <u>Diálogo Nacional Motor productivo del Sistema Alimentario Venezolano</u>   | Stage 3  |
| Viet Nam                          | <u>Sub-National Dialogue on Developing Sustainable Food Systems in the Northern Vietnam</u>   | No stage |
| Viet Nam                          | <u>The Second National Dialogue: Viet Nam Food Systems: Transparency - Responsibility - Sustainability</u>                              | No stage |
| Zimbabwe                          | <u>Transforming Production and Food Systems in Zimbabwe</u>   | Stage 1  |