

## UN Food Systems Summit+2 Stocktaking Moment

### SESSION REPORT

All session recordings will be available after the conclusion of the session. Please send the report of your session to Ms. Yota Nicolarea ([Panayota.Nicolarea@fao.org](mailto:Panayota.Nicolarea@fao.org)) and Mr. Thembani Malapela ([Thembani.Malapela@fao.org](mailto:Thembani.Malapela@fao.org)) by Tuesday 1<sup>st</sup> August COB

Type (click one):  HLS/PLENARY –  LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE –  SPECIAL EVENT

### *Stakeholder Roundtable*

24 July : 16:30-18:00

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Organization/country: FAO

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List of speakers, in all segments, and key messages

NAME AND TITLE OF SPEAKER	SEGMENT (opening, panel, closing, etc.)	KEY MESSAGES OR/AND RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS
1. <b>Tom Arnold</b> , Irish Government's Special Envoy for Food Systems	Opening (keynote)	Presented the Irish experience with developing the national pathways for the development of the country's agri-food strategy and the lessons taken from the process adopting a food systems approach, e.g. be realistic about the starting point and the political environment; understand the nature of the national agri-food system and key challenges and opportunities it faces; take time and care to get the right people on the stakeholder committee; lay down ground rules for the operation of the committee (principle of trust, collegiality); create a framework that defines sustainability with its three main dimensions (economic, social sustainability, and environment); acknowledged that food systems

		<p>transformation is difficult, will require people to talk and collaborate with each other, even those not normally used to doing that; establish short, medium and long-term achievable deadlines; the need to have a spirit of compromise and don't let the best be the enemy of the good; link the national strategy to wider international dimensions and lay down monitoring and implementation arrangements.</p> <p>Acknowledge the interconnectedness between agrifood sector, human health and the natural environment.</p>
<p><b>2. Philip Lymbery</b>, CEO          Compassion in World Farming (CIWF)</p>	<p><b>Panel question 1:</b></p>	<p>Food is central to the solutions to the multiple crisis that we face: climate, biodiversity loss, nitrogen pollution, and food insecurity. Without addressing the challenges of the food systems, the SDGs will be beyond us and climate change will beat us.</p> <p>Health of people relies on the wellbeing of animals and a thriving environment.</p> <p>We need to move away from industrial animal agriculture, which undermines nutrition and pollutes the natural ecosystem.</p> <p>It is important to create space for all perspectives to be expressed.</p>
<p><b>3. Diane Holdorf</b>, Executive Vice-President, World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)</p>	<p>How to support effective integration of food systems transformation with other global agendas and conciliate stakeholders' divergent interests?</p>	<p>Small and medium business as well as multi-national global businesses sit at the heart of what we have to achieve to drive the transformation of food systems.</p> <p>The outcomes we have to see to be successful can only be achieved through multistakeholder, multi-UN and government processes.</p> <p>COP28 is bringing food systems to the heart of the climate agenda, this will allow the private sector to continue these actions that integrate outcomes that need to be seen to be successful. The private sector will continue to take part in agendas that support small farmers equity and initiatives such as Regen 10, COP 30, to work on aligning stakeholders' outcomes behind what will be successful for farmers and the drivers that businesses need to take forward in order to achieve it. The UNFSS Business Declaration was signed by more than 200 businesses and now in collaboration with the World Benchmarking Alliance we will assess the progress made since 2021.</p>

<p><b>4. Rocco Renaldi</b>, Secretary General, International Food and Beverage Association (IFBA)</p>		<p>The global biodiversity agenda should integrate food systems transformation. However, such integration is just part of the answer because we are not going to achieve the SDGs by 2030. Integration of the food systems agenda into the SDGs has been slow and patchy. Mainstreaming the food systems agenda into the global multilateral agendas. Therefore, what is more important is the policy integration and coherence at national level (including incorporating aspects of social inclusion, equity, education, etc.). Food systems transformation is not difficult because of divergent interests among the different groups of interests, but because it implies diverse tradeoffs and economic implications that go beyond the food systems as such. Food systems transformation requires the establishment of numerous partnerships among all actors of the food systems. Food systems governance will require interdepartmental and multi-stakeholder mechanisms, in which farmers will have to play a key role, and it will have to reconcile the divergent interests of the different actors. Numerous partnerships will be needed. Public-private partnerships is the least developed dimension and acceleration is needed, but it is only governments that can unlock it.</p>
<p><b>5. Glindys Virginia Luciano</b>, Network Engagement Coordinator at Young Professionals for Agriculture Development (YPARD)</p>		<p>Are there power imbalances because of failing food systems or rather is it because of power imbalances that food systems are failing? In the opinion of the youth, the latter is the reality. Food systems are man-made and thus we have the possibility to redesign them. Failing food systems is a reflection of a failing economic system that prioritizes profit over the needs of right holders. We must question the economic system and the policies that are not serving people, planet or animals.</p>
<p><b>6. Geoffrey Roth</b>, Vice Chair, United Nations - Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues</p>	<p><b>Panel question 2:</b>  How to address failing food systems negative consequences on social groups, such as power imbalances, social exclusion, and inequity?</p>	<p>Indigenous People (IPs) food practices and management enhance the sustainability of food systems and are related to land use and social dynamics. One of the main issues (IPs) face is the “minorization” of our communities (IPs are described as vulnerable communities, minorities).</p> <p>Request to the UNFSS+2 STM to create proper space for IPs to be effective players in the discussion.</p>
<p><b>7. Arianna Giuliadori</b>, Secretary General World Farmers’ Organization (WFO)</p>		<p>Food systems are about producing and consuming. Producers and consumers are at the heart of the food systems. Food systems is about people, the farmers and their family and the livelihood of their families. We need to rebalance power in the food value chain.</p>

		<p>Farmers are driving solutions of the problems we face in with regards to food systems.</p> <p>Food systems should serve the people who are producing and consuming food.</p> <p>All the challenges come together at farm level (climate change, food and nutrition insecurity, human rights...)</p> <p>Shifting the perspectives (putting farmers at the heart of the transformation) would surprise us what solutions we can come up with.</p>
<p>8. <b>Mansi Shah</b>, Self-Employment Women Association (SEWA) member</p>	<p><b>Panel Question 3:</b></p> <p>What are some of the best practices at the country level for the promotion of all the stakeholder’s participation and the inclusion of the most vulnerable in the food system policy dialogue?</p>	<p>SEWA members engage in circular agriculture. SEWA members (very poor rural women and women informal workers) and despite their tremendous contribution to the economy, these women don’t have voice or visibility to participate in policy dialogues, so SEWA supports them to bring their voices to these platforms. There is urgent need to generate data on informal workers for policy making.</p>

#### Interventions from the floor

SPEAKER	QUESTION OR KEY POINT OF INTERVENTION
<p>1. <b>Rattan Lal</b>, Distinguished University Professor of Soil Science, The Ohio State University</p>	<p>Suggested that agriculture has the potential to and should be very ambitious in regard to GHGs sequestration and climate neutrality.</p>
<p>2. <b>Charly Wellington</b>, Consumers International</p>	<p>Emphasized that consumers are not sufficiently engaged in food systems transformation discussions (at any level, national or global); there should be more efforts to genuinely engage them.</p> <p>Consumer groups should be looked at as allies. All the SENA constituencies are also consumers.</p>

<p><b>3. Secretary General,</b>          Agroindustry in the Arab world</p>	<p>Highlighted the importance of educating both consumers and farmers in order to meet our future needs of food production and food security.</p>
<p><b>4. Jyrie Ollila,</b> National Convenor for Finland</p>	<p>Efforts need to be made to map who the actors of the food system are. This mapping should also include actors in new business and food delivery models that are not conventionally regarded as (and quite often, do not consider themselves as being part of the food systems). The food delivery models represent new ways to choose/order food combined with new types of marketing. These new actors and forces play a determining role on the orientation of food systems. These forces will have a major role in the future of food systems, we should make sure we engage them in food systems related discussions and transformation dynamic processes</p>
<p><b>5. Indian woman,</b> small and marginal farmer, 2 acres of land, <b>SEWA</b></p>	<p>Stressed the importance of having the views of the small and marginal farmers considered in the design and implementation of the national pathways; currently most of the policies are considering the views of big farmers.</p>
<p><b>6. Consortium of International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)</b></p>	<p>Emphasized the importance of data availability and the role of research/researchers and scientists in the agri-food systems transformation agenda and especially when analysing trade-offs.</p>
<p><b>7. Director General,</b> Bangladesh Rice Institute</p>	<p>Stressed the problem of increasing global population and the consequent need of developing new infrastructures, invest in technology and innovation serving agriculture and rural populations.</p>
<p><b>8. Representative of Guatemala</b></p>	<p>Guatemala has updated the national food security and nutrition plan (Plan SAN) in which they engaged the small and medium-sized producers. The Government of Guatemala is committed to ensure that the Plan SAN is for and of all the actors.</p>

Overall summary, conclusions and recommended actions (max 250 words)

1. Crucial importance of bringing key stakeholders together and adopting a multi-stakeholder approach that will support food systems transformation and the challenges face with climate change and the environment.
2. Better stakeholder inclusion, including at the national and international level. Having the voice and agency of those who determine what we eat and how we eat it, and those who consume the food. We need important transformation to make sure that the food systems become people and planet centric and people and planet friendly.
3. Consumers, farmers and IPs feel they are not represented/engaged sufficiently in food systems transformation discussions.
4. We need to rebalance power in the food value chain/food systems and put farmers at the heart of the transformation.
5. There is urgent need to generate data on informal (women) workers in the food systems for policy making.
6. We have seen some acceleration, but efforts must continue to extend beyond food, to include also social policy, and equity agendas. Pursuit of that inclusive agenda is essential to reconcile challenges in the food value chain.