

## FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT ACTION TRACK 2 - PUBLIC FORUM 1 9 DECEMBER 2020

### Summary Report & Responses to All Questions

#### AT2 Public Forum

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

The AT2 Public Forum was held on 9 December 2020, from 13:00 to 15:00 CET. The open meeting was held using Zoom teleconferencing software. Registration in advance was required, but it was free and open to all. The event was promoted widely beforehand through email listservs, social media channels, and on the website of the FSS.

The objectives of the forum were to explain AT2's vision, objectives and direction, introduce the three workstreams, share engagement plans and answer participant's questions. The forum also sought ideas and thoughts from the participants on three questions:

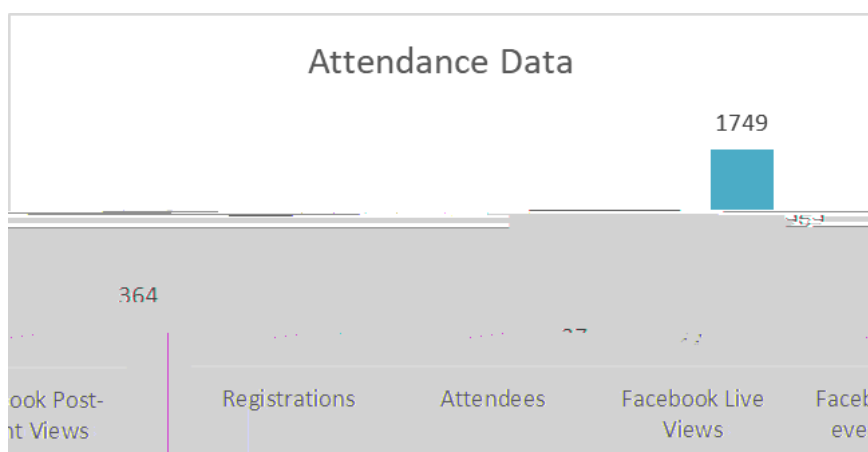
ÉWhat should we focus on in AT2?

ÉWhat do you want AT2 and the Summit to achieve?

ÉWhat is the best way of engaging with you as AT2 moves forward?

#### Participant Information

The event had 969 registrations from 83 countries. Approximately 364 participants attended via Zoom. Additionally, the event was broadcast on Facebook Live, where it received 27 concurrent views and 1749 post-event views. Based on the registration data (which might differ from the actual attendee data), the most well represented continent at the forum was Europe, followed by North America, Asia and then Africa. The representation from South America and Australasia/Oceania was quite low. The best-represented countries were the USA and the UK. Amongst Asian countries, India was the only one in the top 10 countries that were represented at the forum.



### Session Overview

The AT2 Public Forum was facilitated by **Paul Newnham**, who is leading the Public Engagement of AT2 for the Food Systems Summit. He is also the Director of the SDG2 Advocacy Hub and Founder of the Chefø Manifesto network. Mr. Newnham welcomed participants to the forum and encouraged them to introduce themselves and send in their questions. He also introduced **Chef Sam Kass**, a former White House Chef and food entrepreneur/investor who is managing Integration across the workstreams and action tracks for AT2. Chef Kass spoke about how todayø food systems are leading to nutritional problems and environmental degradation, but are also intrinsically linked to identity, culture and family. This makes food systems transformation complex and challenging, which is why we need to listen to ideas from around the world to decide on actions that can tackle this pressing issue.

**Martin Frick**, Deputy to the Special Envoy for the Food Systems Summit, then explained the motivation behind the summit, the five action tracks and how their work ties in to each other. Mr. Frick introduced the FSS as not just another UN summit, but also a one-year engagement process. The five actions tracks are the ðthinking machinesø of the summit, which will explore what is broken in our current food systems and innovate game-changing solutions to fix it. He spoke about how the pandemic has exposed the vulnerabilities and disparities within the food system and highlighted the need for resilience. Mr. Frick encouraged everyone to engage by participating in the member-state and independent dialogues that can be held at the national and local levels.

The next speaker was **Dr. Gunhild Stordalen**, the Founder and Executive Chair of EAT and the Chair for AT2. Dr. Stordalen delivered a presBT/F3 11-67(887 n-IN21-4(hi)5(c)-10(h)-113(w) Tm1 Tf1 0o)-11( Tm0 g0 G

and production towards healthy and sustainable diets. This could be actualised through school health and nutrition programs that source from local farmers and suppliers, as in Brazil. Food product reformulation through policies that protect or add to the nutritional value of food (such as the sugar levy in the UK) and widespread adoption of breastfeeding are also potential game-changers.

The next speaker was **Dr. Mario Herrero**, the Chief Research Scientist of Agriculture and Food at CSIRO and coordinator of the AT2 Scientific Group. Dr. Herrero presented a brief overview of their main findings. He pointed out that several countries were not meeting the national dietary guidelines. Healthy and environmentally sustainable diets were usually high in diverse plant-based foods, such as fruits, legumes and vegetables and low in animal foods (with the exception of fish), fats, sugars and processed foods. Dr. Herrero also spoke to the synergies and trade-offs that need to be considered, including affordability, availability, poor food environments, and a lack of policy success in changing consumer behaviour. He concluded by mentioning that the UNFSS science committee has found evidence of 25 actions in six main c

This was followed by another round of questions from the attendees. The questions revolved around changing consumer behaviour, food industry practices, localising food systems, tools and measurements to track progress and food environments. Lina Mahy (representing Dr. Branca of WHO), Daniel Vennard, Jian Yi and Yolanda Kakabadse responded to attendees' questions.

Next, an overview of AT2 engagement was given by **Lasse Bruun**, Global Director of 50by40 and the civil society lead for AT2. Mr. Bruun began by citing the example of the Paris Agreement, which would not have been possible without the collaboration of civil society, business and other non-state actors. Similarly, the FSS would also benefit from such collaboration, which will require listening and engaging with all stakeholders to ensure inclusivity. This would involve holding consultations in different languages, ensuring a global North-South balance, having a bottom-up approach and addressing cultural differences. Mr. Bruun also spoke about the need to engage with non-UN countries to make the summit truly global. He elaborated the concrete steps being taken to encourage engagement: independent food systems dialogues organised by civil society and a global civil society forum that would amplify their voice. Mr. Bruun





			the cost is significantly reduced, especially to enable poor consumers to access healthy food.
6.	Engagement ó Level of Engagement (global, national or local)	Q&A: Global figures can be the basis for action, or do we need to tackle the problems depending on the real situation in each country, groups of countries?	<b>SK:</b> I think, globally, the job is to identify the big picture direction and key actions that we could take, but they're going to play themselves out and come to life on the national and on the local level in different ways. Our job is to figure out what are the biggest levers we can pull collectively as a community across the planet. Then that's going to get translated into everybody's home country, in a way that makes sense both from the specific complexities of their situation, but also from their culture and identity and preferences on the local level.

7.

Solutions ó  
Behaviour Change,Sol



- 9. Solutions 6 Local Q&A: Would localizing the food system, creating Food Systems











			<p>are already speaking out through the mechanisms that we have created is one of the ways that we have started doing that.</p>
18.		<p>How do we ensure that youth have an enabling environment to meaningfully participate in decision-making?</p>	<p><b>LW:</b> In terms of a meaningful environment to participate, I would say that some of what the UN Food Systems Summit has already been doing for the young people who speak out, really is making sure that all the meetings, discussions and decisions especially. In terms of bringing in more young people, I think we are incorporating their voices into the feedback. This is where the meaningful engagement line is really drawn: there's having young people speak and being r, n terms of</p>



## Annex. 2: Survey Responses



5.	Your country and/or city...	Open Response
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The responses from the surveys are analysed below. Among the survey respondents, Europe was the most represented region, followed by North America. Representation from East Asia, Australia/Oceania and Central or South America was low. The responses to Q2 (Who are the main actors that would put this action into place?) were also analysed. A large majority of respondents believed governments, the private sector and consumers were the main actors who would drive the transformation towards healthy and sustainable consumption.