



## Global Strategy on SCP & SDG12 – Food Systems Consultative Meeting

### Summary Report

10 March 2022

#### **BACKGROUND**

Unsustainable consumption and production patterns are driving the triple planetary crisis, generating unbearable costs for our societies and environment. Reversing this trend to achieve the 2030 Agenda requires a profound, equitable transformation of our economies and development models. This must be driven by resource efficient, low carbon, non-polluting and people-centred consumption and production patterns. Operating a transformative shift to sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns through the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 12 is essential to achieving the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and international commitments to address the triple planetary crises. Yet, the key role SCP can play must be emphasized and translated into concrete and strategic action.

2022 is a key transition year for the UN Framework for Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP) and its One Planet network (OPN). The Second Committee of the UN General Assembly approved the extension of the 10YFP mandate, which confirms the need for an ambitious post-2022 Global Strategy for SDG 12 and SCP. Developing a new strategy will enable the One Planet network to join hands with other actors, alliances and partnerships working on the transition to a more sustainable, low carbon, inclusive and circular economy, to more rapidly achieve the scale of the economic transformation required.

This consultation is part of the “scoping phase” of the strategy roadmap, which was elaborated in close consultation with Member States and partners and aims at identifying priority areas and actions that can shift the needle in high-impact systems/sectors and where the strategy and the One Planet network can have strong added value. This meeting was convened by the One Planet network Secretariat (10YFP) in close cooperation and co-leadership with One Planet network’s Sustainable Food Systems programme, UNEP and FAO.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE CONSULTATION**

The objectives of this consultative meeting were to:

- Collect inputs from key stakeholders, partnerships and alliances for **the Global Strategy on SCP and SDG 12;**
- Identify priority interventions and approaches **needed in the Food Systems to achieve SDG12 and address the triple planetary crisis through.**
- Identify **key areas of collaboration and a set of catalytic partnerships and tools to be scaled up or developed under the Global Strategy with and across the One Planet network.**

## INTRODUCTION

- Jorge Laguna Celis (10YFP Secretariat) welcomed participants and highlighted that the 10YFP mandate has been extended to 2030. After a consultative meeting focusing on the built environment, this is our second structured consultation to develop a new strategy to be introduced at Stockholm +50 conference and this is the start of its development.
- Jorge stressed that the intention is to create an inclusive, transparent and forward-looking space to obtain feedback both on the main pillars of our global strategy, and secondly on the vision that we are presenting, specifically, our Food Systems agenda.
- Alwin Kopse (OPN SFS Programme, Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture), Jamie Morrison (FAO), and James Lomax (UNEP) pointed out in their introductory remarks to the successes of the network and the Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) Programme and its contribution to the work on sustainable food systems (incl. variety of successfully developed tools), and agreed that food systems should play an important role in the future SCP strategy as they are key for a more sustainable future.
- UNEP has been consulting internally on how to take a more global approach to sustainable food systems in connection to the outcomes of the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) and OPN is a crucial partner in that.
- UNFSS showed that the approach and ideas around SFS have become mainstream with 130 countries actively engaged. OPN contributed significantly to making this possible but needs to adapt towards enhanced collaboration across and beyond the network. This will also require helping the UN country teams to be able to support implementation in the countries.
- Thanks to the involvement from science-based foundations, private company coalitions, UN entities etc., there is a growing variety of actors connected to the network, which needs to come even closer together to achieve SCP.

## THE GLOBAL STRATEGY ON SCP & SDG12

- Jorge presented the slides on the Global Strategy on SCP & SDG12 with key points mentioned above in the “Background” section. In addition, he gave more details on the proposed 2 pillars of the strategy:
  - o Pillar 1: Leaving no one behind – supporting countries for SDG12/SCP integration through joint delivery, leveraging on the UN Development Reform. We have still not achieved SDG12.1 which sets countries to have a policy on sustainable consumption and production on circularity and green economy. Not all countries have achieved this goal, so we need to change the way we work to achieve this and leave no one behind. As part of this pillar, we are developing the UN System Toolbox to support the implementation of SDG12 in response to the triple planetary crisis.

- Pillar 2 is about systematic and catalytic transformation of high-impact sectors. We can understand it as linkages between the enabling programmes of the One Planet Network that are working on consumer information, lifestyles, education and use their tools and knowledge to support action in specific high-impact sectors.
- Once the scoping phase of the strategy development, including this consultation, is finalised, we will be moving to the development and approval phase. We believe this is one of the best contributions that we can make to the 50th anniversary of the Stockholm+50 conference.

### THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE OPN AND THE SFS PROGRAMME TO THE OUTCOMES OF THE UN FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT

#### **The Food Systems Coordination Hub and supporting the National Pathways**

- The Coordination hub will mirror what food systems coordination should look like at a country level. It will look at national pathway follow-up, stakeholder involvement, advocacy. The aim is to make this Hub a one stop shop available for all the countries.
- Success of the Coordination Hub will be dependent on everyone's collaboration. OPN's support in the implementation of the national pathways needs to become key. The strategy should clearly outline how it will support the national pathways and country action plans to ensure it aims it will support at the local level as well.
- This should include direction on how to support countries to integrate food systems in NDCs. The network should seek to harmonize the SFS Hub with the SDG 12 Hub and encourage countries to connect national SCP strategies/roadmaps/workplans and SFS national pathways.
- The OPN SFS Programme suggested new priorities would be around the following three working groups:
  - Continue mainstreaming SFS approach
  - Support UNFSS national pathways
  - Support UNFSS coalitions

#### **Enhanced collaboration across and beyond the food systems and OPN**

- Participants stressed the importance to make a better use of collaboration with stakeholders from other systems/sectors and fields in order to support sustainable transformation of food systems:
  - The Whole-of-Government approach, including ministries of economy, health, industry, finance, in addition to environment and agriculture should be involved.
  - Private sector and consumer groups should be engaged more.
  - Collaboration with existing initiatives and conventions tackling the triple planetary crisis should be strengthened.
  - Enterprises associations, agriculture expert practitioners should be engaged.
- Working on team-based, issue-based topics can enable more efficient cross-collaboration.
- It is important to consider collaboration with all value chain actors when addressing food systems holistically. For example, processing and distribution, incl. packaging, is often missing in the process. Packaging has a major impact on the quality of the food delivery, conservation of the food and how it will be transported to the customer.

## The role of governments and regulators, including the role of public procurement

- There should be a focus on addressing perverse subsidies and incentives from governments and reorienting/repurposing them toward positive outcomes, such as agroecology and regenerative food systems.
- Support localising the SFS elements into national or industrial standards or criteria to support implementation.
- The role of local governments should be better highlighted (including entry points such as food environment, food waste management and urban and peri-urban agriculture) in the urban food systems transformation.
- Support companies in transitioning towards nature positive portfolios of products (Ellen MacArthur Foundation is working with its network to bring this forward).
- Provide financial incentives and capacity building for small, medium and large food manufacturers for resource efficiency and cleaner production as well as valorisation of food by-products for upcycling and use as new ingredients. Create platforms for information sharing on the relevant regulatory processes that need to be completed in order to bring the new ingredients to market.
- SCP should be fully integrated in public procurement stages. The OPN Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) programme launched a new interest group on food procurement. This can be an opportunity to work across OPN programmes on food systems. Similar types of initiatives can be great entry points for cooperation.
- The OPN SPP and SFS programmes could collaborate with WHO on sustainable public procurement of healthy food. A recently developed WHO framework can provide some background information - [Action framework for developing and implementing public food procurement and service policies for a healthy diet](#). The latest work by EMF on public procurement for cities can also be relevant here – [Circular Procurement for Cities – Criteria for Food](#).
- Explore possibility of SFS tackling climate issues in national SPP action plan or national policy.
- Facilitate public-private partnerships on specific topics, such as on conservation of food diversity (esp. on indigenous / landrace varieties).

## Private sector engagement

- It was agreed that private sector engagement is essential to support the implementation of the UNFSS National Pathways for Food Systems Transformation and achieve sustainable food systems, and that it is crucial to bring private sector elements into policy discussions. This should be an important component of the new strategy.
- When talking about the private sector, small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) should also be considered. SME networks such as [Sustainable Business Network](#) could be leveraged.
- The OPN programmes need to better embed the private sector (incl. retailers, global food bands) involvement and to ensure better communication with businesses to support the transformational initiatives. Private sector initiatives like the Consumer Goods Forum or the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, already have some links to these organisations, which should be utilised more. Working more closely with such initiatives could be possible new objectives and targets of the network and its programmes.



- The OPN could define criteria of best practices for engagement with the private sector, including criteria taking into account potential conflict of interest.
- Support food retailers, brands with their role in circular design for food, such as upcycling ingredients, lower impact foods, diverse ingredients, regenerative sourcing.
- Help brands who have big interest in regenerative finance understand and implement value chain financing for transitions.
- Enable access to smart technologies by private sectors to take better SCP decisions (e.g., sensors)
- Assist the private sector in influencing consumers as they are key to change the world to be more sustainable.

### **Promoting sustainable food systems to address climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution**

- It is important to closely cooperate with and get inputs from actors working on tackling the triple planetary crises and specifically with important MEAs, such as, CBD, UNCCD, BRS, SAICM and UNFCCC. Sustainable food systems and the food systems approach should be embedded in all of these fora.
- UNFCCC National Adaptations Plans are an important source to consider when looking at the next steps. Energy prices and affordability is an important topic – by having lower carbon/no carbon production and supply chains we would ensure accessibility and affordability with climate in mind. Current rapidly rising energy prices and other impacts linked to the Russian attack on Ukraine will lead to food prices rising further. How can we best contribute towards food price stability (e.g., renewable energy, local produce, low-carbon food production and supply chains) through an action-oriented approach to ensure tangible outcomes?
- Clear link between sustainable food systems action and its contribution to climate change and biodiversity goals (e.g., inclusion of food systems in NDCs and integration of upcoming CBD biodiversity goals).
- Reducing greenhouse gases in combination with reversing biodiversity loss.
- SAICM and its new beyond 2020 agenda being currently negotiated should provide an effective forum to address and reach consensus on follow up actions related to detoxifying food systems and waste generation from a life cycle perspective. Future SAICM could focus on a set of specific key sectors that are heavy users of chemicals as agents of change such as food systems, and could provide opportunities for public-private partnerships, national interventions coordinated actions as well as globally negotiated agreements on the selected sectors and issues.
- Focus more on the contribution of sustainable food systems to achieve the SDG 12.3.1 indicator of food waste or loss index. For example, [Champions 12.3.](#), is a good way to engage private sector.
- Advocate for incentivising waste infrastructure (incl. waste food and by-products) to deal more effectively with closing food waste and nutrient loops, which can link to biogas production and energy resilience which is topical now.
- Engage public and private sector waste collectors, management companies and organisations like International Solid Waste Association was recommended.



- The OPN strategy should consider the full integration of circular economy principles (waste elimination, circulation and regeneration) in the food design and whole system. Regeneration that strengthens resilience and promotes the long-term health of food systems and in turn its sustained productivity. Building resilience into global food systems is key and should be included as a strategic outcome, given current external shocks including Covid-19 and the Russian attack on Ukraine.
- It was recommended to leverage moments in Africa (e.g., COP, WCEF hosted by the African Circular Economy Alliance) to scale partnerships that support agri-business SMEs in Africa to use circular practices. PACE and WRI Africa have launched a project like this in Rwanda.

### **Achieving healthy & sustainable diets for all**

- Sustainable and healthy diets should be an important outcome of the strategy. The OPN should ensure there is close cooperation with actors from the health sector. This can be strengthened through collaboration with the UNFSS Coalition on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food System and the School Meals Coalition.
- Interconnectedness of human, animal and planetary health is an important element to consider and should be a strategic priority. More details can be found in this WHO publication - [Food systems delivering better health](#). Leverage the One Health concept given importance of public health framing for individuals.
- Consider occupational health in the strategy as that affects all parts of the supply chain.
- Encourage partnerships with the public sector to produce food-based dietary guidelines that take into account sustainability criteria / planetary boundaries.
- Align with scientific findings to promote more plant-based diets.
- The OPN should collaborate with WHO on marketing of food and beverages. In addition, WHO champions 7 priority actions to achieve the vision of SDG2, 3 and 1: including clear nutrition labelling, the regulation of marketing food and beverages high in unhealthy fats, sugar and salt, healthy public procurement policies, reformulation, fortification, fiscal policies and food safety (more information in the [Food systems for health report](#)).
- There is an opportunity to explore specific partnership, such as with the chefs to facilitate industry transition towards healthy and sustainable diets - [Chefs' Manifesto at EAT](#).

### **Communications, advocacy and monitoring**

- The OPN needs to be clear on who is to be reached through advocacy and design its advocacy goals strategically.
- Ensure to continue mainstreaming the sustainable food systems approach and keeping the momentum that has been achieved in the past year in the context of the UN Food Systems Summit.
- Align and simplify main targets across different initiatives, such as top 3 changes we want to achieve, to ensure clear communication messages.
- More mainstream media stories on the current negative impacts of food system practices and the positive opportunities from transformation towards more sustainable food systems should be developed.
- Influencing consumers through information, lifestyles and education - there is a need to collaborate on messaging (labelling, education, etc.) to influence more consumer and



emphasize the role they can play through their food choices. The OPN CI-SCP and SLE programmes can work together on consumer engagement.

- Consultation participants also highlighted that even though the strategy is aimed at 2030, it is important to set shorter concrete targets (e.g., 2-3 years' timeframe) in order to better monitor and communicate progress.

### **Data, Tools & Instruments**

- The participants highlighted that the OPN should provide standard tools, enhance research on gaps and develop evidence of good practices and case studies for concrete steps in different stages of the food value chain and/or parts of food systems
- Deliver data and evaluation of the effectiveness of food systems policy and tools/methods - evidence-driven action.
- Move towards outcome-based indicators to define what is a sustainable food system (e.g., soil health, carbon absorption, etc.)
- Specific tools mentioned during the consultation:
  - o UN Nutrition is working on a guidance note on how to mainstream food systems approach and can be a good tool to explore.
  - o [Socio-Technical Innovation Bundles for Agri-Food Systems Transformation](#) – the report highlights opportunities to bundle technical and social innovations into integrated solutions.

### WRAP-UP & NEXT STEPS

- Jamie Morrison (FAO) and Fabienne Pierre (10YFP Secretariat) thanked the participants for the valuable feedback. They brought attention to Stockholm+50 and continuous collaboration in the development of the new strategy.

### ANNEX

### AGENDA

<b>14:00-14:10</b>	<b>Introduction and objectives of the consultation</b>
<b>14:10-14:30</b>	<p><b>The Global Strategy on SCP &amp; SDG12 and the added value of the One Planet network (OPN)</b></p> <p>This session will aim at presenting the vision, objectives and main pillars of the Global Strategy on SCP &amp; SDG12 in the context of the 10YFP mandate extension and UN Food Systems Summit Outcomes. The session will be closed with Q&amp;As.</p>
<b>14:30-14:45</b>	<p><b>The contribution of the OPN's Sustainable Food Systems Programme</b></p> <p>This session will aim at presenting how the One Planet network's Sustainable Food Systems Programme intends to contribute towards the implementation of the Strategy</p>



**14:45-15:50**

**Breakout group discussions**

Breakout groups will discuss the current gaps and priorities, in particular in terms of tools and partnerships, in order to contribute towards the implementation of the two pillars of the Strategy:

1. Leaving no one behind: supporting countries for SDG12/SCP integration and implementation through joint delivery, leveraging on the UN Development Reform;
2. Systemic & catalytic transformation in high-impact sectors (e.g., Food Systems) - Promoting transformative holistic outcomes.

**15:50-16:00**

**Wrap-up & Next Steps**

**PARTICIPANTS**

	Organisation	Expert's name
1	BRS Conventions	Kei Ohno Woodall
	BRS Conventions	Lina Fortelius
2	CGIAR (Coalition for Food Systems Transformation through Agroecology)	Emile Frison
3	<i>China Environmental United Certification Center (One Planet network Sustainable Public Procurement Programme)</i>	Jing Wang
4	<i>Consumer Goods Forum (Food Waste Coalition)</i>	Ignacio Gavilan
5	Ellen MacArthur Foundation (The Big Food Redesign)	Machi Femiano
6	Ellen MacArthur Foundation (The Big Food Redesign)	Reniera O'Donnell
7	FAO	Jamie Morrison
8	FAO	Zitouni Ould-Dada
9	FAO	Cecilia Marocchino
10	FAO	Denise Costa Coitinho Delmue
11	FAO (One Planet network Sustainable Public Procurement Programme)	Luana Swensson
12	Gain Health (Coalition of Action for Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children & All)	Anouk De Vries
13	Global Agenda for the Future of Food	Lauren Baker
14	Green Fiscal Policy Network	Claire Potdevin
15	<i>ICLEI (One Planet network Sustainable Public Procurement Programme)</i>	Monika Iwona Rut
16	<i>ICLEI (One Planet network Sustainable Public Procurement Programme)</i>	Peter Defranceschi
17	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica (One Planet network Sustainable Food Systems Programme)	Roberto Azofoifa



18	OECD	Koen Deconinck
19	Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy (PACE)	Seth Olson
20	<i>Rijkswaterstaat (One Planet network Sustainable Public Procurement Programme)</i>	
21	SAICM	Mervyn Jones
22	SEED	Pierre Quiblier
23	Stockholm Environment Institute (One Planet network Sustainable Lifestyles & Education Programme)	Arab Hoballah
24	Stockholm Environment Institute (One Planet network Sustainable Lifestyles & Education Programme)	Marcus Carson
25	Stockholm Environment Institute (One Planet network Sustainable Lifestyles & Education Programme)	Carolina Yang
26	Stockholm Environment Institute (One Planet network Sustainable Lifestyles & Education Programme)	Ebba Eriksson
27	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (One Planet network Sustainable Lifestyles & Education Programme)	Anita Lundstrom
28	Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture (One Planet network Sustainable Food Systems Programme)	Patrick Mink
29	Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture (One Planet network Sustainable Food Systems Programme)	Alwin Kolpse
30	<i>UN Nutrition</i>	Stineke Oenema
31	UNDP	Andrew Bovarnick
32	UNEP	James Lomax
33	UNEP	Marina Bortoletti
34	UNEP	Salman Hussain
35	UNEP - Environment and Trade Hub	Beatriz Fernandez
36	UNEP (Coalition on Food is Never Waste)	Clementine O'Connor
37	UNEP (One Planet network Consumer Information programme)	Nils Heuer
38	UNESCO (One Planet network Sustainable Lifestyles & Education Programme)	Bernard Combes
39	UNFCCC	Angela Wagner
40	UNIDO	Annachiara Scandone
41	WHO	Marzella Wüstefeld
42	WHO	Lina Mahy
43	<i>World Resources Institute (Coalition on Food is Never Waste)</i>	Liz Goodwin
44	WWF (One Planet network Sustainable Food Systems Programme)	Michael Mulet
45	One Planet network Secretariat	Andrew Schmidt
46	One Planet network Secretariat	Branislav Mizenko
47	One Planet network Secretariat	Fabienne Pierre
48	One Planet network Secretariat	Filip Michl
49	One Planet network Secretariat	Jorge Laguna Celis
		Oliver Buesing



**One planet**  
handle with care

Implementing  
**SDG 12**



50	One Planet network Secretariat	Waleska Guerrero
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