



**Sustainable
Food Systems
PROGRAMME**

Proceedings of the 1st Global Conference of the
10YFP Sustainable Food Systems Programme


Sustainable Food Systems for All

Catalyzing Change through Multi-Stakeholder Action



Organized by:



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Proceedings of the 1st Global Conference of the
10YFP Sustainable Food Systems Programme

Sustainable Food Systems for All

*Catalyzing Change through
Multi-Stakeholder Action*

21–23 June 2017

Pretoria, South Africa

Edited by:

Patrick Mink, Dominique Faes, Michael Mulet Solon and Nout van der Vaart

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The Conference would not have been possible without the active contributions of all speakers, panelists, chairpersons, and of course the lively interactions of all participants.

Furthermore, we would like to express our thanks to all organizations that contributed financially to the organization of the conference, including the City of Tshwane, the Department of Trade and Industry (South Africa), the Federal Office for Agriculture (Switzerland), Hivos, Nestlé, the Government of the Netherlands, and WWF.

Finally, we extend our special thanks to Bridget Carle for the note taking and summaries, as well as to Suzanne Redfern for the compilation of the conference proceedings.

Agenda

Date:	21–23 June 2017
Time:	1:15pm on 21 June to 2:45pm on 23 June
Venue:	Sierra Burgers Park Hotel 0001 CNR Lilian Ngoyi and Minnaar Street Pretoria, South Africa

WEDNESDAY, 21 June 2017	
1:15 – 2:15pm	<p><u>Session 1: Opening and setting the scene</u></p> <p>Chair: Mr. Garth Strachan, <i>Deputy Director General, Department of Trade and Industry, Republic of South Africa</i></p> <p>Welcome and opening remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prof. Bernard Lehmann, <i>State Secretary for Agriculture, Switzerland</i> - Ms. Carol Gribnau, <i>Director Green Society Department, Hivos</i> - Ms. Tatjana von Bormann, <i>Senior Manager: Policy and Futures Unit, WWF South Africa</i> - Cecilia Lopez y Royo, <i>Coordinator, 10YFP Secretariat</i> <p>Overview of the 10YFP Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Video “Why do we need to change our food systems?” - SFS Programme Coordination Desk <p>Questions and answers</p> <p><i>This session will provide background on the SFS Programme, and explain the rationale and approach of the conference.</i></p>
2:15 – 3:15pm	<p><u>Session 2: Innovative multi-stakeholder approaches to tackle food systems challenges</u></p> <p>Chair: Prof. Bernard Lehmann, <i>Director General, Federal Office for Agriculture, Switzerland</i></p> <p>Keynote address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Scott Drimie, <i>Director, Southern Africa Food Lab</i> <p>Presentation of an SFS Programme project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusive Business Co-creation Accelerator - Alliance for Agri-Food, <i>Ana Perez Aponte, Inclusive Business Sweden</i> <p>Interactive exchange of views</p>
3:15 – 3:45pm	<p><u>Tea break</u></p> <p><i>There will be poster presentations during the tea break.</i></p>

3:45 – 5:20pm	<p>Session 3: Thematic discussion on Sustainable diets</p> <p>Chair: Prof. Elliot Berry, <i>Former Head Braun School of Public Health, Hebrew University</i></p> <p>Presentations of SFS Programme projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable diets in the context of sustainable food systems; <i>Fatima Hachem, FAO and James Lomax, UN Environment</i> - Sustainable and healthy gastronomy as a key driver for sustainable food systems; <i>Roberto Azofeifa, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, Costa Rica and Natascha Kooiman, Smackmakers</i> - Online-video-course "Sustainability and Nutrition"; <i>Dr. Karl von Koerber, Working Group Sustainable Nutrition (Germany)</i> <p>Input from the floor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African Food and Cuisine Initiative; Vuyo Tofile, EntBanc Group <p>Discussion</p>
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Following session 3, there will be a networking reception for all participants, including a brief ceremony to announce the selected 10YFP Trust Fund projects.

THURSDAY, 22 June 2017	
8:45 – 10:15am	<p>Session 4: Thematic discussion on Sustainability along all food value chains</p> <p>Chair: Ms. Elise Golan, <i>Director for Sustainable Development, USDA</i></p> <p>Presentations of SFS Programme projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainability along all value chains: identifying and promoting local initiatives linking small-scale producers and consumers; <i>Allison Loconto, FAO and French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA)</i> - Completing existing value chain sustainability assessments: Measuring, communicating, and valuing biodiversity in food systems; <i>Urs Schenker, Nestlé</i> - New products based on cereals and pseudo cereals from organic farming systems; <i>Marija Bodroža, Institute of Food Technology in Novi Sad, Serbia</i> <p>Discussion</p>
10:15 – 10:45am	<p>Tea break</p> <p><i>There will be poster presentations during the tea break.</i></p>
10:45am – 12:15pm	<p>Session 5: Thematic discussion on the Reduction of food losses and waste</p> <p>Chair: Mr. James Lomax, <i>Sustainable Food Systems and Agriculture Programme Management Officer, UN Environment</i></p> <p>Presentations of SFS Programme projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivering SDG Target 12.3 on Food Loss and Waste Reduction; <i>Emilie Wieben, FAO and Marina Bortoletti, UN Environment</i> - Establish Low Carbon Consumption and Production in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines; <i>Tanja Ploetz, WWF Germany</i> <p>Inputs from the floor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approaches to reducing food waste in South Africa; <i>Peter Skelton, WRAP</i> - Vietnam – The Netherlands collaboration on food losses and waste reduction in the Asian region; <i>Willem Schoustra, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Netherlands</i> <p>Discussion</p>

12:15 – 2:00pm	<p>Lunch break</p> <p>Two parallel side events will take place during the lunch break, starting at 1:00pm.</p>	
	<p>Side event “Health Impacts of Food Systems: Identifying Levers for Change”, organized by the Global Alliance for the Future of Food</p>	<p>Side event “The GEF and Sustainable Food Systems: Advancing a “Safe Space” to Feed the World”, organized by the Global Environment Facility</p>
2:00 – 5:15pm	<p>Learning journeys</p> <p>Participants will be able to choose among five parallel learning journeys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Multi-stakeholder approaches to tackle food systems challenges: collaborating to address food security -Sustainable diets: urban markets and a view on into the changing nature of South African diets -Reduction of food losses and waste: tackling waste in fresh produce trading markets -Sustainability along all food value chains: one retailer’s efforts to ensure sustainability from farm to customer -Resilient, inclusive, diverse food production systems: understanding efforts to bring new actors into the supply chain and diversify diets <p>The experiences of the learning journeys will be shared in the evening during the dinner.</p>	

Following the learning journeys, there will be a dinner for all conference participants.

FRIDAY, 23 June 2017	
8:45 – 10:20am	<p>Session 6: Thematic discussion on Resilient food production systems</p> <p>Chair: Ms. Fatima Hachem, <i>Senior Nutrition Officer, FAO</i></p> <p>Presentations of SFS Programme projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Food Systems – what’s in it for farmers?; <i>James Lomax, UN Environment and Michael Bergöö, Biovision</i> - The Organic Food System Program (OFSP): Organic food systems as models and living laboratories for transformation processes towards sustainable food systems; <i>Prof. Dr. Carola Strassner, Muenster University of Applied Sciences</i> - Building a global open source seeds alliance; <i>Frank Mechielsen, Hivos</i> <p>Input from the floor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IPES-Food report: From Uniformity to Diversity; <i>Emile Frison, IPES-Food</i> <p>Discussion</p>
10:20 – 10:50am	<p>Tea break</p> <p>There will be poster presentations during the tea break.</p>

10:50am – 12:15pm	<p><u>Session 7: Ensuring sustainable food systems in Africa in the face of a changing climate and growing urbanization</u></p> <p>Chair: Mr. Roger Tuckeldoe, <i>Director Small Holder Development, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Fisheries, Republic of South Africa</i></p> <p>Keynote address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Bulelani Gratitude Magwanishe, <i>Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, Republic of South Africa</i> <p>Presentation of an SFS Programme project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Towards Food Sustainability: Reshaping the Coexistence of Different Food Systems in South America and Africa; <i>Dr. Mikalitsa S. Mukhovi, Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Nairobi, Kenya</i> <p>Panel discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Anne Roulin, <i>Head of Sustainability for Research and Development, Nestlé</i> - Mr. Hans Herren, <i>President, Biovision Foundation</i> - Mr. Maxas Bweupe Ng'onga (MP), <i>Chair Person, Agriculture/Fisheries & Livestock Committee of the Zambian National Assembly</i> <p><i>The panel discussion will focus on sustainable food systems priorities from an African perspective. Active participation from the floor will be encouraged.</i></p>
12:15 – 1:15pm	<p><u>Standing lunch</u></p> <p><i>There will be poster presentations during the lunch break.</i></p>
1:15 – 2:45pm	<p><u>Session 8: Closing session - ways to empower action</u></p> <p>Chair: Ms Ncumisa Mcata-Mhlauli, <i>Chief Director: Agro-Processing, Department of Trade and Industry, Republic of South Africa</i></p> <p>Presentation of an SFS Programme project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving governance of food systems through multi-stakeholder action - Setting the Table for our Children; <i>James Lomax and Marina Bortoletti, UN Environment; Michael Bergöö, Biovision; Nout van der Vaart, Hivos; and Mr. Maxas Bweupe Ng'onga, Zambian National Assembly</i> <p>Panel discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Nguyen Anh Minh, <i>Deputy Director General, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Vietnam</i> - Ms. Carol Gribnau, <i>Director Green Society Department, Hivos</i> - Prof. Bernard Lehmann, <i>State Secretary for Agriculture, Switzerland</i> - Mr. Morné du Plessis, <i>CEO, WWF South Africa</i> - Mr. Lewis Hove, <i>FAO Representative in South Africa</i> <p><i>The panel discussion will discuss the findings and priorities identified over the course of the conference, and address ways and tools to empower action on local, national and international levels, including through the 10YFP Sustainable Food Systems Programme. Active participation from the floor will be encouraged.</i></p> <p>Closing</p>

Conference resolution

More than 150 SFS Programme members as well as further interested actors, based in 28 different countries from all world regions, gathered in Pretoria, South Africa, from June 21st through 23rd, 2017, with the purpose to build new partnerships and create synergies among stakeholders to accelerate the shift towards more sustainable food systems.

By locating its 1st Global Conference in South Africa, the SFS Programme strove to underline the centrality of food security and sustainable diets in efforts to build more sustainable food systems. The conference provided a forum for active and vocal African expert participation and gave momentum to stronger Programme ownership in Africa to drive the shift to more sustainable food systems.

The global goals for action are already agreed in the SDGs; the SFS Programme provides a mechanism to mobilize action for the delivery of these goals, especially SDG 2 and SDG 12.

The objectives of the conference were to:

- Offer a dialogue platform to share experiences and exchange ideas;
- Encourage participants to transition into a crafting and decision-making mode, by proposing concrete collective actions and initiatives, and highlighting relevant tools, approaches and good practices;
- Underline the importance of a multi-stakeholder, systems-based approach to make food systems more sustainable; and
- Lay the foundations to kick-off cooperation on collective action(s) and initiatives to address the critical challenges in food systems and accelerate the shift to sustainability.

In the course of the conference, participants identified key areas for future work, including:

- Further exploring the complex relationship between food security, nutrition and sustainability, with the aim to promote the transformation towards more sustainable food systems.
- Fostering collaborations to assess value chain priorities and to develop platforms for sharing best practices for developing participatory systems.
- Expand the SFS Programme network to achieve a more balanced representation of stakeholders, especially more actors from Africa and Asia.
- Increasing the number of countries with strategies, policies and programmes to reduce food losses and waste, in order to meet SDG target 12.3.
- Supporting the shift from subsistence underperforming production to sustainable production, using innovative technologies, approaches and incentives which are locally adapted.

On the basis of their deliberations, conference participants concluded that:

- The priority entry point in the transformation of the current food system is action to address the heavy burden of malnutrition.
- There is an urgency to move beyond talk, and invest in strengthened multi-stakeholder action to promote and implement a holistic, systemic approach.
- Sustainable diets present an opportunity to accelerate the shift for a transformation of food systems.
- Investment is required in formal and informal food value chains that truly reflect the values and needs of producers, local communities and consumers.
- There is an immediate opportunity for reducing food losses and waste within a country specific and food systems context.

We call for action to strengthen multi-stakeholder engagement as presented in the SFS Programme, and supported by stronger political commitment and appropriate policy environments.

Introduction

ABOUT THE 10YFP SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS PROGRAMME

The Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) Programme is one of six thematic multi-stakeholder programmes of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP). The 10YFP is a global framework of action that aims to promote national, regional and international cooperation to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP) in developed and developing countries.

The SFS Programme was launched in October 2015, based on preparatory work by FAO and UN Environment. The Co-Leads of the SFS Programme are South Africa (Department of Trade and Industry), Switzerland (Federal Office for Agriculture), Hivos and WWF, and they are supported by a 23 member Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC). In addition, the SFS Programme currently has over 105 partners worldwide.

BACKGROUND

Despite the fact that the world is producing enough food to feed its entire population, almost 795 million people are going hungry and about two billion are malnourished. At the same time, the number of overweight people has reached more than 1.4 billion adults globally, and around one third of the food produced worldwide is lost or wasted. Furthermore, irrigated agriculture accounts for roughly 70 percent of water withdrawals globally, and food production and consumption patterns as well as disposal are a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions, estimated between a quarter and a third of total anthropogenic emissions. Current pressures on the planet's natural resources will further increase unless consumption and production patterns become more sustainable.

In short, the main challenge for the food and agriculture sector today is to simultaneously provide enough nutritious food to everyone while conserving the natural resources for present and future generations. This requires a systems-based approach that takes into account the necessary linkages between food production and consumption, and nutritional health, as well as the underlying socio-economic, biophysical, cultural and institutional elements that ultimately affect the quantity, quality and accessibility of food, as well as health and well-being. Such a systems-based approach to change requires multi-stakeholder participation involving actors across the food production and consumption chain.

CONFERENCE THEME

The theme of the 1st Global Conference of the 10YFP Sustainable Food Systems Programme was “Sustainable food systems for all – Catalyzing change through multi-stakeholder action”. The Conference explored innovative multi-stakeholder approaches to tackle food systems challenges in general, and discussed the need to ensure sustainable food systems in the face of a changing climate and growing urbanization in the African context more specifically.

OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE

The purpose of the Conference was to build new partnerships and create synergies among stakeholders to accelerate the shift towards more sustainable food systems. In this context, the objectives of the Conference were to:

- offer a dialogue platform to share experiences and exchange ideas;
- encourage participants to transition into a crafting and decision-making mode, by proposing concrete collective actions and initiatives, and highlighting relevant tools, approaches and good practices;
- underline the importance of a multi-stakeholder, systems-based approach to make food systems more sustainable; and
- lay the foundations to kick-off cooperation on collective action(s) and initiative(s) to address the critical challenges in food systems and accelerate the shift to sustainability.

The Conference provided a springboard to jumpstart new collaborative initiatives and consolidate existing alliances, and to empower organizations to take action and achieve a real impact to accelerate the shift towards more sustainable food systems.

Under the framework of the SFS Programme, the Conference was a forum for matchmaking, allowing participants to join a collaborative community of practice and to identify opportunities as well as allies to address the pressing challenges in our planet's food systems.

PARTICIPANTS

The Conference was open to all SFS Programme members including the Co-Leads, MAC members and Programme Partners, as well as further relevant actors and interested food system stakeholders upon invitation.

Overview of highlights of each session

The Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) Programme held this conference with the objectives stated above and presented the opportunity for attendees to achieve them. One theme throughout the conference was drawing attention to specific concerns in each segment of the food system and subsequently providing tangible examples of how people are working to address them.

Please note that this summary of highlights is for illustrative purposes only and does not cover the full wealth of presentations and discussions. It does not necessarily reflect the views of the 10YFP SFS Programme Co-Leads, nor has it been formally endorsed by the Programme's membership.

Session 1: Opening and setting the scene

- The opening speeches reiterated the problem statement and many concerns of the global food system – highlighting the need to involve African governments if this continent is to play a larger role as a food producer
- High expectations of the conference: build understanding, develop partnerships, idea formulation
- Focus on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and use of the 10YFP platform to drive action towards a healthier food system
- Examples given: change diets, improve production processes, provide governments with needed advisory services on best practices → move to action!

Session 2: Innovative multi-stakeholder approaches to tackle food systems challenges

- Scott Drimie, the Director of Southern Africa Food Lab, gave a powerful keynote address that acknowledged the 2007 food crisis as a catalyst for action and the recognition of the enormity of health issues that stem from poor diets requiring immediate attention
- Food production systems are also ridden with practices harming the environment – with costs borne by society. While it is highly productive, it is highly destructive
- We all come to the table with different agendas and definitions – must welcome conflict and disagreement – yet move forward with a shared vision to be successful in implementing change
- Example shared: Alliance for Agri-Food enables those at the bottom of the pyramid by making them suppliers/producers who benefit from job security in agriculture

Session 3: Thematic discussion on Sustainable diets

- Elliot Berry defined sustainable diets as those with low environmental impact which that contribute to food and nutrition security and to a healthy life for present/future generations.

- Sustainable diets are defined as protective and respectful of biodiversity and ecosystems, culturally acceptable, accessible, economically fair and affordable, nutritionally adequate
- Successful partnership example was shared: in Costa Rica, they aim to educate the gastronomy sector (chefs, caterers) on sustainable production/consumption and getting them on board to deliver and build demand
- FAO shared their project on SFS – developing case studies on certain diets that can be used to develop a framework to define specifics
- Dr. von Koerber also shared his video on sustainability/nutrition that can be used to promote transformation to sustainable lifestyles
- ADB shared their platform to assist chefs/food entrepreneurs focused on African cuisine www.AFDBfoodcuisine.com

Session 4: Thematic discussion on Sustainability along all food value chains

- Improving the whole value chain starts with the farmer and moves up, to the producer, grocers, markets and end-consumers
- FAO shared collaboration efforts with the African Union to explore participatory guarantee systems and how they can be developed locally
- Also highlighted efforts by Nestlé, Slow Food and the Institute of Food Technology at adding value – either through access to data, participatory guarantee systems or developing functional products with natural ingredients. Nestlé is also working to incorporate a biodiversity certification into existing certifications
- Suggestions to connect chefs with farmers – help consumers find sustainable products!
- Tangible suggestions for improvement included increasing productivity of short value chains (to decrease the intermediary's cut), school gardens that can teach children how/why to grow healthy foods, farmers' markets to connect consumers with healthy products
- Recognized value of using one database (i.e. FAO) for nutrition, environmental footprint and biodiversity
- The fact that externalities are not factored in the price of food is a ticking time bomb

Session 5: Thematic discussion on the Reduction of food losses and waste

- Sharing of best practices to encourage people to waste less food – India, for example, has a campaign educating people to be a “complete food saver”, in the United States of America they are working to correct date labels on food to distinguish between best tasting and expiry dates as people inadvertently throw away good food; in Europe they focus on encouraging people to eat less meat, FAO/UNEP developing consumer education tools, UK's WRAP engages businesses to volunteer to measure/reduce waste and connecting them with consumers who can use excess crop supply
- WWF-Germany's Tanja Ploetz gave an overview of the low carbon production and consumption project that has kicked off in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines focusing on maize, palm oil and food waste

- In Africa, a majority of the food waste occurs more at the production/distribution levels, rather than the consumer level. This should be addressed by increasing efficiencies of food value chain, use of composting and educating on best practices – FAO/UNEP collaborating with the African Union to develop policies with a local context
- Labelling food waste as such leads to an ugly image in people’s minds – how about rescued food instead?”

Session 6: Thematic discussion on Resilient food production systems

- Examples provided: push-pull methodology of intercropping helps farmers to improve soil fertility and allows use of fewer agriculture inputs, less fertilizer used when it is noted it ruins water supply downstream, diversification of agriculture, UNEP/Bioversity partnership to get 1 million farmers to adopt climate-smart rice production practices
- Open source seeds programme by Hivos provides a knowledge-sharing platform for farmers, lobbies governments to promote investment in crop variety and links open source seed initiatives in nine countries
- IPES report on diversified agriculture systems, away from monocropping – encourages a shift from measuring success based on yield alone to nutrition and environmental impacts
- Importance of nutritional value, not just calories
- Elsewhere in the world, people are trying to move back to organic practices, but this has always been the norm in many African countries – and now the big agriculture companies encourage the opposite. Protect local seeds
- Proper payment for farmers and ensuring they get a decent price for their products – majority of young people are uninterested in agriculture
- Green public procurement, access to markets, education, and/or subsidies can help incentivize farmers to deploy these more sustainable production practices

Session 7: Ensuring sustainable food systems in Africa in the face of a changing climate and growing urbanization

- Mr Magwanishe, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry (South Africa), gave a thought-provoking keynote, quoting Hippocrates “let food be thy medicine and medicine be thy food’ – but noted that our current systems require heavy investment in storage facilities, improved distribution and processing systems, and education
- It is time to implement the SDG framework – too little action has been taken so far
- A Member of Parliament from Zambia shared that they prioritize agriculture diversification by providing resources and inputs to farmers that allow them to make the shift from rice/maize production to a more diversified structure
- Stressed the importance of gender equality in the food system, ensuring women have land rights and access to agriculture as they are more often the ones making choices of the family’s consumption

- Examples of projects being undertaken: biofortified crops, providing clean energy options for cooking, integrated pest management, drip irrigation

Session 8: Closing session – ways to empower action

- Viet Nam offered suggestions to empower change – providing financial services (loans, insurance) to farmers, extension services (they train 1 million farmers/year), strengthening cooperation with international organizations
- Hivos/UNEP/Biovision shared their tool to help government decision-makers decide on integrated policy planning that will allow them to accomplish their SDG commitments
- WWF- South Africa's CEO noted the importance of human behaviour in improving food systems and how we can work across a local and global scale to encourage sustainable practices. Can use nature as an example for the collective system: government is the soil (need good policies/regulation and quality soil to grow), businesses are the fruit-producing trees and NGOs/academia represent the bees that bring pollen to enable the trees

SESSION 1

Opening and setting the scene

Introduction

Garth Strachan

Deputy Director-General of the Department of Trade and Industry, Republic of South Africa

INTRODUCTION

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. First I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the Co-Leads and MAC for the invitation to deliver the welcome note at the 1st Global Conference for Sustainable Food Systems, the first of its kind on African soil.

It is a privilege to stand among people who have dedicated themselves to issues of sustainable food systems in one capacity or another. In fact it is through your work as scientists, economists, policy-makers, diplomats and leaders that we are gathered in this juncture.

Your work is the grist of the successful Sustainable Food System Programme across the world and the basis for what I hope will be an ongoing international dialogue on innovation, exchange of new technologies on sustainable food systems and financing opportunities.

THE ROAD TO THE CONFERENCE

In 2012, South Africa participated in the SCP Task Force on Agriculture and Food in Rome, and was subsequently elected as chair of that task force in 2013. At national level, South Africa then created a platform for different stakeholders including government departments – the Department of Trade and Industry (the DTI), the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) – and representatives from the private sector (for example Pioneer Food, Premier Foods etc., SA grain milling), FAO, industries (for example FABCOS, Food Bank SA), universities and the National Cleaner Production Centre of South Africa (NCPC-SA).

The platform was aimed at discussing the action plans for South African Sustainable Consumption Production (SA-SCP) in developing SCP enabling policy, sustainable production, food waste and market incentives and breakaway sessions convened.

The process leading up to the conference has been a successful one, especially for the DTI. It has been a catalyst in getting various government departments as well as intergovernmental institutions to coordinate efforts on sustainable food systems. Together with its various divisions and affiliates the DTI has been able to coordinate its work on sustainable food systems more effectively, i.e. this is embodied in the newly created Internal SFS Steering Committee.

The next step is that we ensure to engage in a dialogue built on collegiality and sharing of experiences. My expectations of this conference include:

- raise awareness of sustainable food systems and its development dimension worldwide;

- examine the role of Africa in sustainable food systems especially pertaining to poverty reduction, employment creation and development;
- display of best practices, where sustainable food systems have been made to work for development in both developed and developing countries

BEYOND THE CONFERENCE

This must be the beginning of a new era for improved international cooperation on sustainable food systems. We must seize this moment and use these three days to define what cooperation on SFS actually means in practice. We must frame sustainable food system issues in ways that allow us to move forward together and commit to adopt the resolutions of this conference.

I hope the resolutions that emanate from your robust deliberations will assist South Africa in achieving its 2030 vision, more especially on sustaining and creating decent employment opportunities in the food industry. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

Opening remarks

Bernard Lehmann

State Secretary for Agriculture, Switzerland

Welcome to all conference participants, and thank you to the Chair and to all the organizers, and in particular South Africa for hosting us.

After less than two years since the launch of the 10YFP Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) Programme, this conference marks a further major milestone in the implementation of this crucial multi-stakeholder partnership for the promotion of more sustainable food systems. Over the past two years, we have first put in place the necessary structures and processes to make the SFS Programme operational, and then switched to action mode with the development and implementation of the Programme's core initiatives. Today is the first time that the entire network of over 120 members have the opportunity to meet in person, to showcase their achievements, exchange their ideas, learn from each other and hopefully forge new fruitful partnerships.

Switzerland is proud to be a Co-Lead of the SFS Programme, playing an active role in its development and implementation. In fact, the promotion of sustainability in the food and agriculture sector is anchored in the Swiss constitution. At the national level, we are doing this through our agricultural policy, for example by providing incentives for sustainable agricultural practices that are beneficial to biodiversity. But we also recognize that we have to look beyond our borders, including because a significant part of our food supply is being imported from abroad. My country also holds an important amount of expertise with respect to sustainable food systems, with many important global actors being based in Switzerland. Furthermore, Switzerland is fully committed to promote the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, both at national as well as international level. For all these reasons, we are highly motivated to keep playing an active role in the SFS Programme, and to take the implementation of the Programme to another level, including through concrete action on the ground that can be replicated and brought to scale.

This conference has given us, as Co-Leads, but also our entire membership, a strong impetus to make progress in developing and implementing such concrete activities and projects on the ground – and I look forward to hear about all these activities and projects over the course of the two and a half days ahead of us. I expect this conference to fully grasp this enthusiasm and – by identifying further key priorities, promoting exchange of ideas and laying the basis for new partnerships – to produce even more momentum for the years ahead of us.

Opening remarks

Carol Gribnau

Director Green Society Department, Humanist Institute for Cooperation (Hivos)

Dear participants,

My name is Carol Gribnau, Director Green Society Department, Humanist Institute for Cooperation.

It is truly exciting to stand here, at the opening of the first Global Conference of the 10YFP SFS Programme. To see so many participants from all over the world, from governments and researchers, to private sector and civil society.

But it is especially exciting that this global conference is taking place in South Africa – on the African continent – while so many of the global debates around our food system are happening in the so-called Northern part of our world. So, first of all, a big thank you to our host, the Department of Trade and Industry of South Africa.

Your participation is a recognition and reflection of a growing momentum for a transition towards a more sustainable food system.

We are all familiar with the alarming figures: about the 2 million people being malnourished and 1.4 billion being overweight, about the serious impact of our food system on climate change, loss of biodiversity and soil fertility, and growing inequality.

And clearly, this is not just a problem of low- or middle-income countries; it is a problem that affects us all!

We need to adjust: the way we produce, transport and consume food, our understanding of the linkages between food and other aspects of life such as health and socio-cultural identities and values, but also how we shape our economies and to what extent we keep on ignoring the high social and economic costs associated with our current economic model.

This momentum is not just built on a sense of urgency; it is also built on hope and concrete action: across the globe, citizens, local governments and businesses are taking steps. Some big, most still small, but always bold: as there is no blueprint for what a sustainable food system looks like.

We are seeing parts of the puzzle, but we are not yet seeing the total picture. It is up to us, as participants of this conference, as members of the 10YFP-SFS and as part of a broader movement of change, to acknowledge the changes, embrace them and allow them to become part of our new narrative around food.

Hivos

My organization, Hivos, is proud to be a Co-Lead of the SFS Programme.

Hivos is an international organization that seeks new solutions to persistent global issues. We innovate for social change: with smart projects in the right place, we work towards making our societies more open and green.

Sustainable food is one of our core themes.

Our work is based on humanist values: we put people centre stage in everything we do. We believe that people have not only created many of today's problems, but more so that people have the capacity to find new answers and to change.

We cooperate with various partners across four continents. For over 40 years, we have supported civil society in the global South through grantmaking, developing organizational capacity, helping groups to campaign and lobby for their cause. Today, we collaborate with a wide variety of partners: from civil society organizations to governments and financial institutions, from businesses to artists and hackers, and from local to global.

What we and our partners have in common is that we seek innovative ways to resolve persistent problems and a strong desire to make our societies more open and transparent, and green.

For us, the 10YFP is an excellent platform that brings together those actors that see the need for change and are committed towards action, that have the ambition to accelerate the shift towards a sustainable food system. As such, it perfectly aligns with our ambitions and we are very honoured to Co-Lead this programme together with the governments of Switzerland, South Africa and WWF.

Systems/multi-actor approach

We fully believe that the challenges of today's food system can only be solved by a systems approach – an approach that supersedes sectoral thinking and individual actors, that links production with consumption, relates what it takes to have a healthy planet with what it means to strive for healthy people. I know that this may sound abstract and it is. But sectoral and institutional boundaries often seem less logical when one arrives at the level of individual communities. One of my first missions, 25 years back, brought me to Sarawak, on the island of Borneo. I had to evaluate a number of projects working on sustainable land use. For that, I stayed ten days in a village, a traditional longhouse, which I only managed to reach after travelling for hours by boat through the thick forest. I learned about the deep knowledge people/farmers, had about their environment, how they had adjusted over time with increasing pressure on their land, how they understood the need for further changes – technical/agricultural changes that I, as a biologist and expert in sustainable land use, very well understood. But what I only learned at the end of my stay was what kept them away from introducing such changes: it was their inability to change their food pattern in which rice played a central role, and where eating was a highly social event.

It is a small example, but similar conclusions can be drawn from experiences working with local communities in Western Uganda, in India, Zambia, Bolivia, and so on. Health, gender, equality, environment, culture, economy – all these aspects come together in our food system. Changing one element cannot be done without influencing another, positively or negatively. We need to start from where it all comes together: at the level of food producers, of consumers: put people/ordinary citizens and their needs centre-stage. And we need the knowledge of all actors and sectors to understand the deep challenges our food system is facing, and jointly design a way forward.

As said before, there is no blueprint. As we move forward into the relatively unknown, we need to closely monitor impact, remain curious and keep on questioning and not falling into the trap that we know what it takes to combat these huge challenges with “old/known” solutions. Because old solutions have worked insufficiently.

I strongly feel that the SFS Programme is on the right track, given the richness of its members, with core programmes identified, and monitoring and evaluation work progressing.

I wish this conference and the participants the courage to move from talking to action, and while doing so to remain open and curious – to learn, and to seek new collaborations and partnerships.

Thank you.

Opening remarks

Tatjana von Bormann

Senior Manager: Policy and Futures Unit, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) South Africa

We live in deeply uncertain times when political and social upheavals, and development challenges, are further confounded by a rapidly changing and unpredictable climate. In many ways, our food systems sit in the centre of this uncertainty, being both impacted upon and a significant contributor to the changes we see in our environment both in terms of the transformation of natural habitat and in the steady escalation of CO₂ in the atmosphere, as a result of the growing demand for meat. Until recently it was smokestacks – rather than what we had for lunch – that symbolized the damage we were doing to the environment, but we are now coming to understand that it is food production and consumption – which are only increasing in environmental cost and intensity – that have done more to change our terrestrial and marine landscapes more than any other human activity.

But while agriculture and fisheries are not benign activities, the food they produce is one of the most precious resources of our finite planet. Food is not only key to our survival but also central to the very fabric of our society. I would hazard a guess that it is partly the pleasure we take in food that makes all of us in this room love the work we do. This and our sense of possibility in building a just, equitable and inclusive food system is what brings us to this conference.

Why is the Sustainable Food Systems Programme important for WWF?

Certainly for WWF it is this opportunity to learn, collaborate and replicate successful projects that makes us proud to be Co-Leads of the SFS Programme.

The new strategic framework adopted by the WWF network last year includes sustainable food systems as a critical environmental outcome and we know that this is something that can only be achieved through effective partnership. As a global organization with 150 offices around the world, WWF is uniquely positioned to collaborate on a global and local scale.

Second, we have already seen fulfilment of the SFS Programme ambition to provide a platform to support and drive positive change in our food system.

Our partnership with the Department of Trade and Industry, Co-Leads and hosts of today's conference, has been rewarding and is clear evidence of the political mandate in South Africa that we hope will incentivize the redirection of financial flows towards sustainable production and consumption activities

The third and final point is the strength of the holistic, systems-based approach of the SFS Programme.

In the years of working in production and consumption, WWF has come to understand that, just as climate change cannot be effectively tackled if it is perceived as a one-dimensional problem, so food security needs to be addressed in a multidimensional way. In viewing it as a system, we recognize that this is not just a linear value chain but something

far more complex that includes interactions between people, institutions and the physical environment from which food is produced.

So in summary, for WWF the SFS Programme provides a critical platform for technical expertise sharing, for multistakeholder collaboration and for effective government engagement, all within a holistic framework.

Expectations for the conference?

We all know that in the face of an increasingly unpredictable future, the transformation of our food system is going to take courage, investment and, critically, cross-sectoral collaboration. All of you have been invited here in recognition of the role you can play in meeting this challenge. So, if we can make an appeal for just one action in the next few days, it would be to go looking for those unlikely allies; this is the place for it, and we trust you will make maximum use of the opportunity.

Thank you.

Opening remarks

Cecilia Lopez y Royo

Coordinator, 10YFP Secretariat (UN Environment)

Following the opening remarks given by the Sustainable Food Systems Programme Co-Leads, as the 10YFP Secretariat I would like to highlight sustainable production and consumption in the context of the Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development. While acknowledging the contribution of Sustainable Food Systems to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 and other related Goals, it is key to recall that Sustainable Food Systems, as one of the Programmes of the 10YFP on Sustainable Production and Consumption is instrumental in the implementation of SDG 12. Implementing the 10YFP is target 12.1 of the SDGs, this mandate provides great opportunities and responsibilities.

In relation to this, as the 10YFP Secretariat – with the overview of the 10YFP across programmes and regions – I would like to highlight three aspects in particular that may provide additional elements for consideration throughout the discussions at this conference.

The first is on building synergies – one of the objectives of the 10YFP is to “reduce fragmentation and support synergies”. The 10YFP programmes bring together actors, expertise and resources to deliver sustainable consumption and production by bringing together existing initiatives and leveraging them towards common objectives. Reducing fragmentation and building synergies implies, on the one hand, sharing and highlighting relevant tools, approaches and best practices – many of which we will be hearing about during this conference – and on the other hand there is building the synergies and connecting the dots, which the conference will lay the foundations for and that will be much of the follow-up thereafter.

The second is on building a movement on sustainable food systems and sustainable consumption and PRODUCTION, including through the cooperation with other 10YFP programmes:

- Sustainable Public Procurement;
- Consumer Information;
- Sustainable Tourism;
- Sustainable Buildings and Construction;
- Sustainable Lifestyles and Education.

To build this movement, we need to: (a) demonstrate progress on the shift to sustainable consumption and production – what are we doing, where and how; (b) fully engage the network; the Sustainable Food Systems Programme alone has 120 members across different stakeholder groups, which is an incredible leverage and is critical to the success of the movement; and (c) communicate key messages and mobilize support: this conference is one valuable approach, another is our messaging, as ultimately our personal connection to sustainable food systems is the root of how strong our visibility can be.

The third and final point concerns the purpose of the 10YFP: the 10YFP was established to accelerate the shift to sustainable consumption and production in both developed and developing countries. Countries will report on the progress of the SDGs, including on target 12.1 and on the support provided by the 10YFP network.

While we learn about tools and approaches over the next few days, I suggest that we all keep in mind how will this help countries in the shift to sustainable consumption and production. What are the needs at country level for this shift? The tools, solutions and best practices you are developing or highlighting are the asset base with which to advise government in implementing sustainable food systems and sustainable consumption and production. A number of countries have developed national action plans on sustainable consumption and production and have identified national priorities, which may include food and agriculture. Identifying these countries and connecting with them is an opportunity for you all to advise on the implementation of the action plan and to support countries in achieving SDG 12.

In the course of this conference I look forward to, on the one hand, furthering synergies and cooperation on the basis of the discussions and presentations we will hear from, and on the other hand on understanding how this wealth of expertise, experience and practices can meet country needs and support the shift to sustainable food systems and sustainable consumption and production at the national level.

Presentation by the SFS Programme Coordination Desk

Thembelihle Ndukwana

Department of Trade and Industry, South Africa

The Sustainable Food Systems Programme builds on previous work that the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has carried out together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). In 2012, South Africa, through the DTI, was elected to chair the Sustainable Consumption and Production Taskforce on Agriculture and Food. Subsequently, in 2015, South Africa was elected to Co-Lead the Sustainable Food Systems Programme together with Switzerland, the WWF and the Humanist Institute for Cooperation (Hivos).

Agriculture and agroprocessing are the strategic growth areas in South Africa and across the African continent, more so given that by 2030, 20 percent of the world's population is expected to be found on the African continent. In South Africa, the sector is expected to create 1 million jobs by 2030 as highlighted by National Development Plan (NDP). Therefore, the focus of this conference on creating systems for sustainable consumption and production comes at a time when such thinking proves very critical for the continent.

Patrick Mink

Federal Office for Agriculture, Switzerland

The Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) Programme is one of the six multi-stakeholder programmes of the UN 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production that was just introduced by Ms Lopez y Royo, with the goal of accelerating the shift towards more sustainable food systems. Building on several years of interagency work led by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme, the Programme was kicked off in October 2015.

Given the complexity of food systems, the SFS Programme focuses on promoting activities to raise awareness, building enabling environments, increasing access to knowledge, information and tools, as well as strengthening collaboration, in line with five focus themes, which are:

- o sustainable diets;
- o sustainability along all food value chains;
- o reduction of food losses and waste;
- o multistakeholder platforms at all levels; and
- o resilient, inclusive, diverse food production systems.

South Africa, Switzerland, WWF and Hivos, as Co-Leads of the SFS Programme, are ensuring its overall coordination and implementation. In doing so, they are supported by a Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC), which provides guidance for the steering of the Programme. This so-called MAC consists of 23 member organizations, including government agencies, civil society organizations, scientific and technical institutions, UN agencies and other intergovernmental institutions, and private sector entities. In addition, the SFS Programme has another 95 partners, bringing the entire network to over 130 members worldwide.

Nout van der Vaart

Hivos

The Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) Programme's Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC) met in person in the days prior to this conference. The MAC would like to bring the following points to the attention of the conference participants, summarizing the main priorities of the Programme's leadership:

1. The MAC would like to transfer a sense of urgency to move from plan to action to all conference participants. There is a clear need to move from plans to action to accelerate the transformation of food systems towards sustainability. Equipped with a United Nations (UN) mandate as part of the UN 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP) and providing a multi stakeholder mechanism for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development (in particular achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and SDG 12), the SFS Programme actors are well placed to accelerate the shift towards more sustainable food production and consumption. MAC members are the driving force behind this 10YFP Programme, and will act as Ambassadors of the Programme.
2. The MAC sees an opportunity to reframe the wider global food policy debate, introducing the food systems vocabulary to change the global policy narrative. With a clear need to approach food and agriculture from a systems perspective, there is a role to play, and an opportunity to be leveraged, to introduce the food systems vocabulary into the global food policy debate. Recognizing the complexities and interconnectivity of the different elements of food systems, there is a clear need for policy- and decision-makers to discuss and formulate a coherent vision on health, economic, environmental and socio-cultural effects and impacts of our current production and consumption patterns.
3. The MAC is dedicated to collaboratively get to work with the different initiatives under the SFS Programme's portfolio so far– and connect to others. One of the main priorities for the MAC and the Programme is to see its initiatives become fully operational and funded, and ensure internal coherence to avoid a duplication of efforts. The Programme's projects, in particular its "core initiatives", are its main operative elements, and their implementation will be the main focus to further position the SFS Programme in the global food policy debate. Overseeing

the different initiatives, the MAC is dedicated to ensure internal coherence and alignment, and to actively connect to and reach out to other like-minded actors, platforms and/or initiatives outside the SFS Programme to ensure effective allocation of resources.

Michael Mulet Solon

WWF

The Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) Programme is set up to be the hub on food system sustainability due to a set of characteristics. First and foremost, the mandate: the SFS Programme has the mandate to be the multi-stakeholder platform to drive sustainable consumption and production patterns in food systems. It is embedded in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), listed as a vehicle for implementation of SDG 12, but with linkages to several related SDGs, namely SDG 2. At least 13 of the 17 SDGs are food-related. Second, its multi-stakeholder nature equips it with legitimacy and allows for transparent accountability, and gives voice to those institutions and sectors involved in food systems. More importantly, the configuration of the Programme and the kick-off of its activities are already key milestones in the endeavour of accelerating the shift to sustainability in our food systems. The platform provided by the Programme is comprised of some of the most relevant partners, which bring with them the expertise, knowledge and leverage to implement holistic approaches that can transform food systems towards more sustainable patterns. The SFS Programme's stakeholders and its increasing number of partners work across their traditional themes and disciplines, breaking the "silos", on the principle of cooperation. This conference has brought these partners (us) together, with the objective of enhancing our cooperation to tackle the pressing challenges of food security, nutrition, development and environmental protection that we face.

Summary of key messages and main discussion points of session 1

Please note that this summary is for illustrative purposes only and does not cover the full wealth of presentations and discussions. It does not necessarily reflect the views of the 10YFP SFS Programme Co-Leads, nor has it been formally endorsed by the Programme's membership.

- The objective of the conference is to offer a dialogue and idea exchange on sustainable food systems, in order to encourage participation, and propose collective action towards best practices.
- This will cover sustainable diets, sustainability along all food value chains, reduction of food losses and waste, fostering multistakeholder governance, resilient food production and ensuring sustainable food systems in Africa in the face of a changing climate and growing urbanization.
- This is the first time since the entire 10YFP SFS Programme network comes together to showcase their achievements, share ideas, learn from each other and hopefully create new partnerships.
- Switzerland holds a level of expertise on SFS and is fully committed to promoting the fulfilment of the SDGs, and therefore will continue to play an active role in implementing solutions that can be replicated and scaled up.
- Continue to seek innovative ways to improve our food systems using the 10YFP platform – finding links between production and consumption towards a healthy planet with healthy people.
- Use and include local farmers who have deep knowledge of their own climate, land and the type of changes that are needed.
- Without changing our dietary habits (consumption), we will be unable to change production of food. It needs to start at the level of farmers and consumers.
- SFS are a critical environmental outcome that can only be achieved through partnerships – WWF is uniquely positioned to help drive these partnerships worldwide.
- The 10YFP SFS Programme is instrumental in the implementation of SDG 2 and SDG 12 – this gives us huge responsibility. Reducing fragmentation and building synergies – via sharing/highlighting tools and also building cooperation and connecting the dots.
- What do countries need – tools, best practices and advisory services. A number of them have developed sustainable action plans and we must support their implementation.

- Changing consumption patterns is a key hurdle and we must start at the farm/ consumer levels to develop a blueprint for a SFS, monitoring impact along the way.
- The Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC) of the SFS Programme wants to make use of this conference to transfer a sense of urgency to move from plan to action, reframe the wider food debate to change the narrative, dedication to collaboratively get to work on the different initiatives and connect to others.
- The SFS Programme is the best placed global framework on SFS, stemming from the Rio+20 mandate and a key mechanism to support implementation of SDG 2 and SDG 12. It is multi-stakeholder in nature and represents a key milestone in the collective goal of accelerating the shift towards more sustainable food systems.

SESSION 2
**Innovative multi-stakeholder
approaches to tackle food
systems challenges**

Introduction

Bernard Lehmann

State Secretary for Agriculture, Switzerland

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. It is a great honour to be chairing this session on “innovative multi-stakeholder approaches to tackle food system challenges”. We will have two excellent speakers, and after that about 20 minutes to half an hour for an interactive discussion in which all of you will be invited to actively participate.

But first, I would like to start by saying some words about the relationship between sustainable development and food in general.

With the inclusion in the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of a goal that combines promoting sustainable agriculture with achieving food security, the international community recognized that sustainable agriculture must be among the driving forces for sustainable development. There will be no sustainable development without sustainable agriculture and food systems. Sustainable agriculture has to be part of the solutions to the many challenges the planet faces today.

Hence, our food systems need to shift more radically towards sustainable practices. In Switzerland, we started that shift some 20 years ago – but there remains work to be done. Therefore, we are currently putting in place the necessary structures to ensure we deliver on the 2030 Agenda, which entails that the SDGs are integrated into sectoral policies and programmes, including in our agricultural policy. But we will only be successful if we bring together all the different stakeholders and promote new forms of collaboration, including ingenious multi-stakeholder partnerships. This holds true both at national as well as at international level, and the importance of such multi-stakeholder partnerships is highlighted by SDG 17.

Such multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public–private partnerships, are then ingenious if they do not limit themselves to bring together the public and private sectors – private meaning civil society and industry. The three P’s should also combine in a systemic manner: production of scientific data, policy development and practices change in the field. Such new forms of collaboration, including multi-stakeholder and public–private partnerships, are crucial for the future of our food. They are important instruments, both at national as well as international level, to catalyse the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in different regional and national contexts and by different actors. Especially in the food sector, a holistic “systems approach” linking the different public and private actors together, can truly underpin the move towards more sustainability.

And this, of course, is at the core of the 10YFP Sustainable Food Systems Programme. It is a partnership that goes beyond the classical forms of collaboration between donor agencies and implementing agencies, by promoting truly collaborative and science-based projects carried out jointly in a multi-stakeholder fashion.

With this, I would like to invite our keynote speaker to come to the podium.

Multi-stakeholder collaboration: Addressing food system failures

Scott Drimie

Director, Southern Africa Food Lab

The address considers the fundamental tensions within contemporary food systems and different kinds of responses to the existing crisis. It is argued that compelling answers on how best to respond often remain unconvincing. While different actors have strategic and tactical overlaps, food and hunger efforts tend to split ideologically between those that seek to stabilize the market-dominated system, and those that want to change it. We know, however, that food systems face challenges that are caused by multiple and often interrelated factors. This complexity means that a single organization cannot generally solve a public policy problem by itself.

Addressing complex social problems will need to go beyond concepts and will require an inclusive process (of institutions and actors) with a strong focus on results. Although the language of multi-stakeholder collaboration or multi-actor governance of the food system has become increasingly strident, little is, however, known about more appropriate strategies that enable actors to come together to address linked issues related to food. Our conventional understanding is that it requires us all to be on the same team and headed in the same direction, to agree and make sure our solutions happen, and to get people to do what needs to be done.

Reflecting on Adam Kahane's recent book, *Collaborating with the enemy* it is argued that this conventional assumption is wrong. When we work in complex situations with diverse others, collaboration cannot and need not be controlled. Unconventional, stretch collaboration abandons the assumption of control. It gives up unrealistic fantasies of harmony, certainty, and compliance, and embraces messy realities of discord, trial and error, and co-creation. Stretch collaboration moves us toward embracing both conflict and connection within and beyond the team. It moves us away from insisting on clear agreements about the problem, the solution and the plan, and moves us towards experimenting systematically with different perspectives and possibilities. And it moves us away from trying to change what other people are doing, and move towards entering fully into the action, willing to change ourselves.

In summary, establishing the convening space for multi-stakeholder collaboration requires innovative thinking and commitment that essentially allows for learning, experimentation and adaptation of responses. It should also enable new forms of collaboration to emerge that embraces conflict and draws from it. Changing the food system requires a much deeper understanding of the system including the inherent contradictions and insecurities. Dialogue and debate about the dangers of these and the various substantive options that exist require new ways of engaging across the system.

Inclusive Business Co-creation Accelerator: Alliance for Agriculture and Food: “From multi-stakeholder connection to action”

Ana Perez Aponte
Inclusive Business Sweden

Inclusive Business describes commercially viable business models in which those at the base of the pyramid (BoP) – the 4.5 billion people living on less than USD8 per day – are included as producers, consumers and entrepreneurs in the value chain.

Inclusive Business Sweden engages and supports organizations in developing sustainable, innovative and inclusive business models with the BoP. Our vision is for business to profitably and sustainably meet the global challenges of poverty – by creating economic opportunity, enhancing food security and enabling access to energy, water, sanitation and healthcare.

The experience that Inclusive Business Sweden shared during the 1st Global Conference of the Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) Programme was about how to move from connection to impact along the food value chain or, in other words: how innovative multi-stakeholder approaches such as the Inclusive Business Alliance for Agriculture and Food can tackle food systems challenges. To answer that question, Inclusive Business Sweden presented a case that is an affiliated project of the SFS Programme, the **“Inclusive Business Co-creation Accelerator: Alliance for Agriculture and Food”**

The Inclusive Business Co-creation Accelerator engages businesses across agrifood, energy, information and communication technology (ICT), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and textiles and clothing to work towards global challenges of poverty. Each sector is working towards a specific ambition – all of which have recently been aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The ambition for the agrifood alliance is to “end hunger, improve nutrition and promote sustainable food systems for 10 million smallholder farmers”. One of the main projects that came out from the agrifood sector is an ongoing project that started in 2016 called “Small agribusiness in Nigeria”.

The project focuses on enabling the business environment and on transferring proven technology-based solutions that can increase productivity, attractiveness and income of smallholders farmers focusing on the value chains of palm oil, rice, cocoa, cassava, fish, pig and poultry. The project will first empower 120 to 180 graduates to establish 20 smallholder agribusiness in two regions of Nigeria by developing innovative inclusive business models to ensure market-based production of selected food products and access to markets. Smallholders

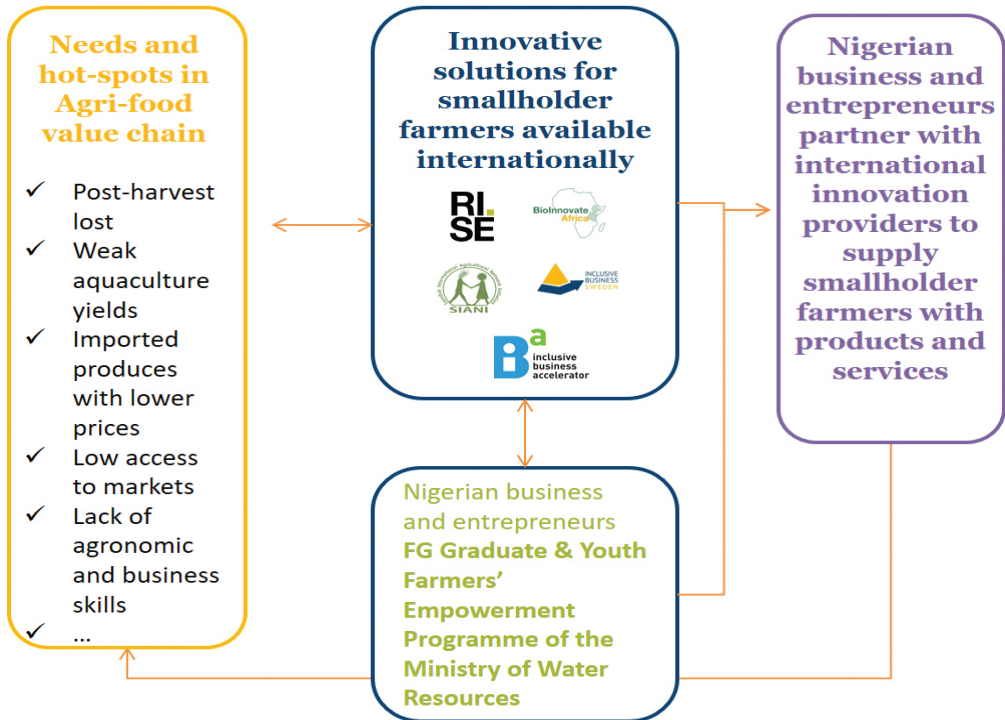


Figure 1.

will also be facilitated to collaborate regionally under a unified management and operation model, in order to gain greater control over value chains, have greater access and influence over markets, and efficiently manage resources, by-products and waste.

Summary of key messages and main discussion points of session 2

Please note that this summary is for illustrative purposes only and does not cover the full wealth of presentations and discussions. It does not necessarily reflect the views of the 10YFP SFS Programme Co-Leads, nor has it been formally endorsed by the Programme's membership.

- “Stretch collaboration” was presented as a key innovative multi-stakeholder approach, that involves two components:
 - i) acceptance of conflict and the realities of discord, including the fact that stakeholders have divergent views and multiple approaches can exist simultaneously;
 - ii) not insisting on consensus regarding problems and solutions, but rather experimenting, learning and adapting.
- The need for openness to change ourselves was highlighted, as well as the willingness to learn how the different stakeholders function.
- Multi-stakeholder creation requires the creation of spaces where real learning and exchange can emerge.
- If it does not lead to constructive exchanges, the collaboration needs to be stopped.
- Balancing the need to create job security and employment for agriculture in Africa
- Need to include youth, innovation and technology

SESSION 3
Thematic discussion on
Sustainable diets

Introduction

Elliot Berry

Former Head, Braun School of Public Health, Hebrew University

OPENING REMARKS

It is my great pleasure to Chair Session 3, which is a *Thematic discussion on sustainable diets*.

At the outset I want to thank the organizers in South Africa and the excellent team in Switzerland – Patrick Mink and Dominique Faes – for all their very hard work to make this 1st Global Conference of the SFS Programme possible.

Many other people have been involved who, I hope, will forgive me for not naming personally – but they should feel here in South Africa as a practical example of *ubuntu* – a native term defined by the late Nelson Mandela as the recognition that “we are only people because of other people”. And so this has been a really splendid team effort.

The purpose of this session is to emphasize the importance of sustainable diets for sustainable food systems. We are most fortunate to have excellent speakers but there is a lot of work to be done.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

I thank all the speakers for their excellent presentations and you the audience for your constructive participation and comments.

I wish to conclude, as I began, with words from Nelson Mandela, which I feel are most appropriate to the spirit of this meeting and ubuntu – remember “we are only people because of other people”.

They are taken from his speech at the London School of Economics in April 2000 and they deal with his inspiration. I quote:

My inspiration are men and women who have emerged throughout the globe, and who have chosen the world as the theatre of their operations and who fight socio-economic conditions which do not help towards the advancement of humanity wherever that occurs.

Men and women who fight the suppression of the human voice, who fight disease, illiteracy, ignorance, poverty and hunger.

Some are known, others are not. Those are the people who have inspired me.

After this conference, if you have time, I strongly urge you to visit Robben Island in Cape Town where he was imprisoned for many years and also the Apartheid Museum in Johannesburg as a testimony to his vision and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission that he established with de Klerk as a model system for non-violent conflict resolution. I hope and pray that Commissions like this could be applied to the rest of the world – including the Middle East.

May these words of Nelson Mandela inspire all of us here today – in his home country South Africa – to achieve the most important and worthwhile goals of this conference.

I hereby formally conclude Session 3: Thematic discussion on sustainable diets. Thank you.

Sustainable and healthy gastronomy: key driver for sustainable food systems and sustainable diets

Roberto Azofeifa¹ and Natascha Kooiman²

¹ *Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Costa Rica*

² *Smaackmakers*

TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Current consumption patterns among Latin American countries are driven by misinformation and lack of knowledge concerning nutritional food values and sustainability. Unhealthy diets based on unsustainably produced food are a major reason for health problems, environmental degradation and food biodiversity loss owing to the disappearance of endemic, native and local high nutritional value of regional cuisine edible plants. In 2012, a multi-stakeholder initiative launched the National Plan on Healthy and Sustainable Gastronomy to reverse this trend in Costa Rica. While the Plan has triggered important progress in this sector, lack of information and awareness about health and environmental impacts of food has been identified as a major obstacle for achieving more impact.

The proposed project addresses this specific issue and links the efforts in Costa Rica with those existing successful approaches from specific partners in other countries. It builds upon the existing experience of the Sustainable Diets for All global lobby campaign (Hivos), the Approach to promote sustainable diets through sustainable gastronomy (Smaackmakers), and the Food for Life global communication campaign (IFOAM). It aims at combining approaches and transforming them to a cultural applicable format. This project is meant to be replicated, starting with a pilot in Costa Rica and the ambition to get to a format applicable in other countries.

THE GASTRONOMY SECTOR AS ACCELERATOR OF SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

The gastronomy sector forms part of our surroundings and is an important channel in determining our eating habits and in what we see as the norm. Consumers are tempted to adopt unsustainable diets, pushed by their surroundings and the information they are absorbing. Availability of sustainable choices, and positioning sustainable and healthy choices as the new norm, can reverse the unfortunate situation of the current motion towards unsustainable and unhealthy food choices. Moreover, the sector is the paragon

for the countries' food culture, and links production, distribution, presentation and offer, commerce and consumption.

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The objective of the project is "a more sustainable gastronomy sector in Central American countries to enhance sustainable diets and production", by: creating a healthier and more sustainable *food environment* by helping the hospitality and gastronomy sector towards a more sustainable and healthy offering, and the new, healthy and sustainable country's cuisine holding more local, plant-based products, especially endemic edible plants, less animal-based and more plant-based food; *educating the gastronomy sector* by stimulating awareness about the need and advantages, enthusiasm to work on the switch and knowledge and skills to facilitate new behaviour, and *enhancing the production and consumption of the wide variety of native products* by revitalizing the high natural variety of food as a driver of development in the agriculture sector and strengthening production opportunities for diversified family farming systems.

To achieve this objective, the project works on the following deliverables: a training programme on sustainable diets; sustainability dialogues; a communication campaign in the gastronomy sector; an inventory of endemic, native and organically grown relevant species of food at the regional and national level; and gastronomy laboratories for innovation and dissemination of options for consumption of endemic, native and organic products.

JOINING

Part of this project is about bringing together complementary, existing approaches and specifically the translation to different cultural contexts. It offers the opportunity to start simultaneously in emerging markets and Western countries. We therefore stimulate other countries and programmes to partner with the project. Specific ideas for partnerships are: the project as a subject for research (on the effectiveness of this methodology); the project as an opportunity to promote and further implement sustainable diets (e.g. Nordic diet, Mediterranean diet); and cooperation with projects aimed at reducing food losses and waste.

RELEVANCE

The project is highly relevant to the 10YFP SFS Programme since it focuses on the sustainable diets topic, connecting it with sustainable production and nutrition. Furthermore, the project contributes to achieve food security, improved nutrition and promotion of sustainable agriculture (SDG 2). It also focuses on sustainable consumption towards more plant-based diets and production patterns through the gastronomy sector (SDG 12). Increased demand for sustainably produced food also contributes to climate change mitigation and adaptation (SDG 13), and to sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation (SDG 15). It fosters economic growth at local, national and regional levels, and also seeks to increase diverse and local gastronomy offers within the sustainable tourism industry (SDG 8). The initiative has an international approach because of the coalition of partners that includes national and international non-governmental

organizations and the Government of Costa Rica in this phase and other governments as well in the follow-up phase (SDG 17).

A core initiative in collaboration with:
Hivos, IFOAM, CACORE, and InBio

Online-video-course “Sustainability and Nutrition”

Karl von Koerber

Working Group Sustainable Nutrition, Munich, Germany

The bases of our work are the global challenges in the field of nutrition, e.g. poverty, food insecurity, climate change, water scarcity, soil degradation, loss of biodiversity and nutrition-related health problems. Our goal is to promote the transformation towards sustainable lifestyles. We would like to contribute to the training for an intensified communication of the complex relationship between sustainability and nutrition, in the areas of education, economy, politics and media. Therefore the target groups are:

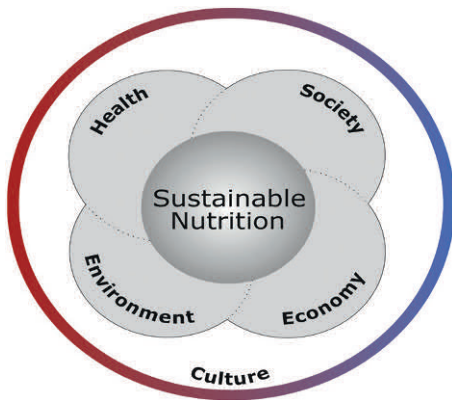
- multipliers from different professional fields, for example nutrition science and nutrition consultation, development cooperation, environmental education;
- other professionals and stakeholders;
- students and doctoral candidates;
- interested consumers.

The online-video-course comprises 18 lectures of 30 to 60 minutes. As a first step, the videos and slides are in German – a translation into English is a future project for which additional funding is crucial. The videos are available for free (private use): https://www.youtube.com/channel/UClaxfPuvIGVmJ2FNM6u_pZw. – Download of slides, etc.: <http://www.nachhaltigeernaehrung.de/ONLINE-VIDEO-KURS-Nachhaltigke.97.0.html>.

Five different dimensions of our dietary habits and our food system are addressed (environment, economy, society, health, culture – Figure 1) – from a local, national and global perspective (von Koerber, Bader and Leitzmann, 2016). The approach considers all stages of the food supply chain: input production, agricultural production, food processing, distribution, preparation and waste disposal (including food losses and waste).

The aspiration of the concept is to develop and spread potential solutions for the existing global challenges in the field of nutrition. Therefore, we propose seven action-oriented principles of sustainable nutrition (Figure 2). All are phrased in a motivational and consumer-friendly way and are systematically considered in the already mentioned five dimensions (von Koerber, Bader and Leitzmann, 2016; von Koerber and Hohler 2013).

The response of different target groups to our online-video-course is encouraging so far. We have already planned the implementation at several universities – with the possibility for students to receive credit points. Also, the course will be in use at training institutes, trade associations, etc. – partly in combination with live lectures. An interactive discussion blog is planned for 2018, together with our partner, NAHhaft e.V. An intensive cooperation with global institutions of education for sustainable development (ESD) is very important, such as UNESCO (UNESCO, 2014) and Regional Centres of Expertise (RCEs).



Sustainable nutrition promotes different goals in the five dimensions:

- preventive health protection
- fair economic relationships
- social justice and food security
- clean air and water, healthy soils
- enjoyable eating culture.

Figure 1. Five dimensions of sustainable nutrition and promoted goals

Sources: von Koerber, Männle and Leitzmann (2012) (modified); von Koerber, Bader and Leitzmann (2016).

Working Group Sustainable Nutrition 

Contents of the Online-video-course

1. Sustainability and global challenges
2. Climate change and global food insecurity

} Global challenges

3. Preference of plant-based foods
4. Sustainable/organic foods
5. Regional and seasonal products
6. Preference of minimally processed foods
7. Fair Trade products – food security strategies
8. Resource-saving housekeeping
9. Tasty meals – enjoyment without regret

} Principles for a Sustainable Nutrition



Online-Video-Kurs
Nachhaltigkeit in der Ernährung
Lerneinheit 1
Nachhaltigkeit und globale Herausforderungen
Dr. Karl von Koerber
Interdisziplinäre Fachliche Ernährung, München
www.nachhaltigkeitsberatung.de

Dr. Karl von Koerber, Munich, Germany 5

Figure 2. Contents of the online-video-course “Sustainability and Nutrition” – seven action-oriented principles of sustainable nutrition

Sources: von Koerber, Bader and Leitzmann (2016).

Possibilities in the African context: Of course, if requested, the cooperation with universities and different organizations in Africa is desired from our side – maybe to adapt and introduce parts of the online-video-course in their work. Some contacts in Uganda already exist.

Conclusions: The concept of sustainable nutrition is based on holistic thinking and has the potential to cope with global challenges in the field of nutrition. The high quality of sustainable products cannot be for free. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the appreciation of our food. To reach this goal, ESD is a promising approach.

LITERATURE FOR FURTHER READING

- von Koerber K., Bader, N. & Leitzmann, C. 2016. Wholesome nutrition: an example for a sustainable diet. Proceedings of the Nutrition Society, Cambridge University Press (available at <http://www.scpclearinghouse.org/sustainable-food-system/portfolio-work?type=resources>).
- Consumer-friendly book in English, with a theoretical part and about 100 recipes:
- von Koerber, K. & Hohler, H. 2013 *The joy of sustainable eating*. Stuttgart, New York, USA, Thieme.

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African Food and Cuisine Initiative

Vuyo Tofile
EntBanc Group

The African Food and Cuisine initiative of the African Development Bank (AfDB) is a knowledge-sharing platform (<http://afdbfoodcuisine.com/>) that was initiated to complement the Bank's efforts through the ENABLE Youth Program, looking at more downstream activities, as African food and cuisine offers a different entry point into agricultural value chains, matching more traditional approaches that focus on agricultural produce production and processing. The web-platform provides the following services: (i) knowledge sharing; (ii) mentorship services; (iii) skills development; and (iv) blogging. The aim is to empower the African food community, support youth and women entrepreneurs, connect food innovators, and provide a platform to showcase new products in Africa.

BACKGROUND

The AfDB, under the leadership of the Department of Gender and Women's Studies and civil society organizations, is starting to support the growth of African small, medium- and micro-sized enterprises operating in the creative industries, notably the fashion, film and food value chain. By using technology as a driver for the development of the skills and capacity of the African creative artists, the Bank would like to stimulate job creation on the continent, especially for women and youth.

The initiative is in line with the High-5 agenda, specifically: (i) feed Africa; (ii) industrialize Africa; and (v) improve the lives of African people through the Jobs for Youth Strategy 2016–2025 and the AfDB's Gender Strategy 2014–2018.

FROM FARM TO FORK

The initiative seeks to provide all agrifood sector stakeholders along the value chain with a platform for:

- a communication and collaborative approach in which the community and partners contribute to content and the community drives the web-platform;
- a two-way user engagement (forums, surveys and polls);
- provision of information to guide and inform users;
- links to opportunities highlighted through the community and platform (access to suppliers, finance, information, markets).

Summary of key messages and main discussion points of session 3

Please note that this summary is for illustrative purposes only and does not cover the full wealth of presentations and discussions. It does not necessarily reflect the views of the 10YFP SFS Programme Co-Leads, nor has it been formally endorsed by the Programme's membership.

- Problem/challenge: Malnutrition is a persistent challenge, and current food systems are being increasingly challenged to provide adequate, safe, diversified and nutrition-rich food. Issues around what we produce, how/if it becomes accessible to consumers, dietary patterns – need a systems approach customized to fit local needs.
- Food system-based approach objectives: (to establish) sustainable diets and sustainable food systems in both developed and developing countries.
- Four areas of focus: health/nutrition, environment, economy, socio-cultural factors.
- Definition of “sustainable diets”: sustainable diets are those diets with low environmental impacts which contribute to food and nutrition security and to healthy life for present and future generations. Sustainable diets are protective and respectful of biodiversity and ecosystems, culturally acceptable, accessible, economically fair and affordable; nutritionally adequate, safe and healthy; while optimizing natural and human resources (FAO, 2010).
- Definition of “food system”: A food system gathers all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food, and the outputs of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes (HLPE, 2014).
- Definition of “sustainable food system”: A sustainable food system (SFS) is a food system that ensures food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition of future generations are not compromised (HLPE, 2014).
- Impact and results: contribute to the first area of work of the Nutrition Decade for Action.

Key areas for future work in relation to the specific session theme:

- There is a complex relationship between sustainability and nutrition – goal is to promote transformation towards sustainable lifestyles background.
- Five dimensions of sustainable nutrition: health, society, economy, environment and culture.
- Challenges: sustainability and global challenges, climate change and global food insecurity.

- Several principles such as a focus on a plant-based diet.
- Initial launch of Mr. Körber’s online video course and testing has been good in terms of appetite and response, but will require additional funding in order to expand and translate the course.

Multi-stakeholder “collaborative clusters”:

- One example was shared of a project with the objective to create a more sustainable gastronomy sector in Central American countries. This should be achieved creating a healthier, more sustainable food environment, educating the gastronomy sector and enhancing sustainable production and consumption of native products.
- The project partners are looking for additional funding and working with governments in several countries!
- They will develop a training programme on sustainable diets and run sustainable diets dialogues, and a communications campaign.
- Gastronomy links the food value chain from production to consumption – and also contributes to the SDGs, especially 2, 12, 8 and 17.
- The project aims to combine existing activities to bring it to scale and replicate successful processes.

Main regional priorities of relevance to the specific session theme, from an African perspective:

- FAO shared their project on sustainable food systems and sustainable diets and they will develop case studies on certain diets that can be used to develop a framework and guidelines to define sustainable diets. It was raised that they should ensure looking at indigenous and local diets in Africa, what do they need? How diversified are the local food systems?
- AFDB developed a web platform that can encourage chefs/food entrepreneurs focused on the African cuisine market. There are opportunities for individuals to access this platform, to get assistance with funding and to use as a place to facilitate ideas/ a community. It is advised to work with the gastronomy sector in African countries to train interested actors on better nutrition, and to improve the understanding of the impact of foods on nutrition, environment and economy.

SESSION 4
Thematic discussion on
Sustainability along all food
value chains

Introduction

Elise Golan

Director for Sustainable Development, USDA

Welcome to day two of “Sustainable Food Systems for All” and to session 4 on “Sustainability along all food value chains.” Over the next hour and a half – as we listen to and interact with the three fabulous speakers in this session – I would like to challenge us all to think critically about what we mean by “value” and “food value chains.”

- Who decides what is valuable in a food chain? What role should consumers play? How are economic, social and environmental values measured and compared?
- How is value created along the food chain? What is the role of farmers, processors, manufacturers, grocers and consumers?
- How is value rewarded along the food chain? What is a fair return to farmers? To labour? To capital? To innovation?

It is important to ask these questions – and to challenge ourselves to shed our cultural assumptions about value. We will only succeed in building more sustainable food systems if we invest in food value chains that truly reflect the values and needs of local communities and consumers.

Sustainability along all value chains: Identifying and promoting local initiatives linking small-scale producers and consumers

Allison Loconto

National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Sustainable food systems (SFS) hold the possibility of reorganizing relationships among producers. The purpose of this core initiative (CI) is to map, through multi-actor participatory approaches, the markets that contribute to creating SFS and to develop nutrition-sensitive value chain (VC) approaches at the country level. We start off with FAO's definition of a value chain, which consists of the full range of farms and firms and their successive coordinated value-adding activities from farm to plate. However, the VC concept only captures monetary value for individual product lines. The research, tools and guidance developed in this CI build on lessons from VCs, but with an emphasis on different innovative approaches that can help to increase dialogue among and across VC actors as we shift the focus from individual value chains towards networks of markets that contribute to SFS. Re-focusing on territorial markets and institutional innovations, we can begin to include the accompanying processes and services that contribute to the economic value and socio-cultural values of the SFS approach.

In this CI, we focus on innovative markets for sustainable agricultural products through the cross-fertilization of ideas across all world regions. Working from the premise that a diversity of strategies leads to more resilient systems, we explore the variety of value chains and institutional innovations (such as voluntary standards and participatory guarantee systems) that can act as incentives for the adoption of sustainable production and consumption patterns. The specific objectives of the CI are to: (i) develop a participatory methodology to map and analyze existing initiatives, in developing and developed countries; (ii) gather and share knowledge and experiences through workshops and develop guidance materials on how to implement these innovations; and (iii) provide policy support to public, private and civic actors who want to support these types of approaches. The specific outputs that we plan to deliver through this CI are: (i) policies at national and regional level that promote innovative markets for sustainability supported; (ii) knowledge and data for mapping local and territorial markets for sustainable food systems generated;

(iii) sustainability and inclusiveness in voluntary standards schemes including geographical indications (GI); and (iv) guidance to value chains actors for promoting innovative markets for agroecology and sustainable agriculture provided.

The first delivered output from this CI is the workshop that was held from 6 to 7 June 2017 in Panama City, Panama, entitled: *Taller Internacional sobre “Oportunidades y Desafíos de los Sistemas Agroalimentarios Sostenibles en América Latina”*. The workshop gathered around 40 technical experts and representatives from many regional organizations such as the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), the International Conservation, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Tropical Agriculture Research and Education Center (CATIE), among others. In addition, the Ministers of Agriculture from Panama and Costa Rica were present at the opening and closing sessions. The 10YFP SFS Programme was represented by Roberto Azofeifa (Costa Rica, MAC Member) and Carlos Paniagua (Hivos). The discussion was focused on the following topics: (i) food losses and waste; (ii) climate-smart agriculture; (iii) inclusive markets and sustainable consumption; and (iv) financial markets and good practices to scale up sustainable consumption and production strategies. A list of policy recommendations, important implementing actors and specific actions was produced during the workshop.

This CI builds on the focus theme “sustainable value chains for all” and uses participatory approaches to engage participants from VCs in each of its deliverables. The participatory mapping of territorial and innovative markets will be starting in 2017/2018 and we are continuing to adapt and improve the guide for innovators through country validations by our partners and through regional workshops throughout 2018. Sharing experiences and experimenting new ideas are fundamental aspects of this CI, and we invite new partners to join us.

A core initiative in collaboration with:

FAO (lead), INRA, UNEP (Panama), MAG Costa Rica, CONADES Honduras, IFOAM and CIHEAM and in collaboration with innovators in: Benin, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, China, Ecuador, France, India, Kenya, Namibia, Peru, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda.

Completing existing value chain sustainability assessments: Measuring, communicating, and valuing biodiversity in food systems

Urs Schenker
Nestlé Research

Biodiversity loss is one of the principal global challenges in pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 14 and 15. Food systems, and in particular agricultural production and fishing, are key drivers for terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity loss. Addressing this challenge requires effective measures to protect biodiversity as well as sound metric systems to monitor ongoing loss of biodiversity and success of conservation measures. Yet there is currently no consensus on generally accepted, reliable and actionable biodiversity assessment methods.

Such methods (or system of methods) should be used alongside more established environmental indicators, for instance for greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, communicating on biodiversity is more challenging due to its intrinsic complexity and the lack of common units, such as CO₂-eq for carbon footprint. Furthermore, biodiversity needs to be assessed across multiple levels to yield meaningful results – this includes the landscape level for which current tools and methods are insufficient or lack compatibility.

This core initiative aims to improve requirements in standards and sourcing rules, and valuation methods for agricultural, fishery and wild biodiversity as well as identify how these can be adapted to measure impacts at the landscape level. Furthermore, the initiative aims to motivate companies, developers of standards and other actors to use those tools and methods in order to increase the biodiversity performance of the food sector.

In a kick-off meeting on 2 June in Zurich, partners of the core initiative have set up the work programme of the core initiative, and have discussed the previous work that serves as the starting point of the core initiative. Currently, work is focusing on deliverable 1 (methods to assess biodiversity) and deliverable 3 (effective biodiversity criteria in guidelines and standards of the food sector). Deliverable 2 (on valuation and natural capital) is on hold for the moment, and we are looking for other partner organizations that could help us drive this deliverable.

On deliverable 1, different organizations have developed and are in the process of developing biodiversity assessment methods. Some of those methods are aligned or inspired by life cycle assessment (and build on the life cycle initiative's consensus indicator on

biodiversity impacts of land use), while others take a different viewpoint. For instance, the ABD indicator, currently in development by Bioversity International, assesses the biodiversity of the crops that form a food system or diet.

The EU Project Life co-funds deliverable 3 of the core initiative, which already started in August 2016. Requirements related to biodiversity of existing standards and labels for the food sector have been screened by the project, and a report has been published (available at <https://www.globalnature.org/en/themes---projects/business---biodiversity/biodiversity-food-industry>). Currently, the team is working on recommendations to improve the biodiversity performance of sourcing standards, and the development of a Biodiversity Performance Tool (BPT) to operationalize criteria into measures and facilitate a quantitative but also qualitative assessment on farm level. The BPT will be tested in pilot projects together with the private sector.

The core initiative has also been presented repeatedly at conferences. Communicating about the activities is not only crucial to reach and to involve the food sector, but also to identify synergies and to make sure that work from other organizations will be taken into account in order to avoid duplication of efforts.

New products based on cereals and pseudocereals from organic farming systems

Marija Bodroža-Solarov

Institute of Food Technology in Novi Sad, Serbia

- The Project title is: New products based on cereals and pseudocereals from organic farming systems.
- Leading Institution: Institute of Food Technology, University of Novi Sad.
- Leader of Project: Marija Bodroža-Solarov.
- Funded by: Ministry of Education and Science, Republic of Serbia.

This project is set up towards an emerging strategic direction in the development of agriculture and food production that supports sustainable development in organic farming. The basic aim of the project is to create an assortment of new bakery and confectionery products based on cereals (spelt) and pseudocereals (amaranth, buckwheat) – the grains that are agrotechnically and economically convenient for cultivation in organic farming. The Institute for Food Technology provides all necessary scientific potential for the successful realization of the project's goals, which contribute to the development of the organic products' market. In the frame of genetic divergence research, populations and cultivars of these species are collected and investigated regarding various aspects of quality with emphasis on phytopathology and health safety issues. Part of the research related to the production of new bakery and expanded/extruded products includes process optimization and modelling, selection of adequate natural supplements and improvers tolerable in processing organic materials aimed at enhancing the nutritional, sensory and functional properties of new products. Basic medicinal research to support and confirm the functional contribution of nutrition enhanced with the products based on alternative cultures will be commenced in parallel directions – using an animal and human model with disorders in nutritive status. Research activities in the field of organic product marketing and development strategy address details essential to successful development and upgrading the sustainable national organic market.

- This project concept is applicable to specific conditions of African resources.
- Underused natural and genetic diversity of plant resources with great potential for development of new sustainable functional food products with added value.
- High importance of food quality and safety control related to alternative crops in African climatic conditions.
- Development of *functional products* with the addition of natural ingredients: inulin (*Stachys affinis*, crosne), betaine (sugar beet), ellagic acid (raspberry seed, food waste).

- Food waste valorization is a driver for bio-economy as a base for sustainable food systems.
- We have the potential to transfer high-quality knowledge to industry within Serbia, the Western Balkans, Southeast European countries and worldwide.
- Dissemination activities interactively provide and create the new knowledge and interlink stakeholders within the SFS Programme, which will ultimately stimulate joint innovation projects and guarantee a successful and synergic cooperation in the future.

Summary of key messages and main discussion points of session 4

Please note that this summary is for illustrative purposes only and does not cover the full wealth of presentations and discussions. It does not necessarily reflect the views of the 10YFP SFS Programme Co-Leads, nor has it been formally endorsed by the Programme's membership.

Key areas for future work in relation to the specific session theme:

- Let us leave our preconceived notions at the door and be open to collaboration throughout the conference!
- Focus on improving the value chain – starting with how does the farmer add value to the value chain and moving up, to the processor, to the grocer or market, to the parents feeding their family – who gets to decide what is a value-added product and who gets to keep it?
- Establishing platforms for collaboration at national and regional levels.
- In Africa, FAO is collaborating with the African Union Commission to explore how participatory guarantee systems (PGS) can be developed locally – Ms Allison Loconto asked that people join her in this work. Setting up regional SFS platforms to begin policy dialogues on this work.
- Slow Food does work with PGS systems – and wants to be involved. Connection of these two groups can happen in New Delhi this November as the French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA) will be there.
- Nestlé will be connecting initiatives to identify common elements and blind spots first as they move towards collecting data and making them available.
- Institute of Food Technology in Novi Sad – increasing biodiversity as a baseline for improvement of nutrition and sustainable diets by developing a system to place a value on food waste and developing functional products that add natural ingredients. This work is replicable at all levels.
- These new products are selling well in their market in Serbia and have potential to scale through Southeast Europe and the world.
- Working with children should take place through observation and experimenting, rather than through reading only. Adults should also set the example through sustainable consumption patterns (SCP) practices. In Latin America and the Caribbean this has been undertaken by integrating garden activities in the schools.
- Concerns regarding the cost of certification or cost of assurance appeared, but this is being addressed by the recreation of sustainability standards for local markets, yet without having to take a certification by a third party.

- Concerns were shown about the creation of more certification schemes or alignment with existing ones. However, the idea of the core initiative is not to develop a new standard. The idea is to connect to existing standards. It is about enabling the existing ones to take biodiversity into account.
- A main concern is that there are so many certification standards that they may confuse consumers. How will consumers understand this standard for decision-making? How will this effort be translated into the mindset of the people? The focus is not on developing this for end-consumers, but to help general actors to take biodiversity into account, to operationalize this assessment.
- A suggestion was raised to look at the high conservation value network. Some of the approaches are taking this into account.
- Biodiversity is an important issue to be taken into account.
- We do not know yet where the whole value is going within the value chain. This is important. We need to be able to reorganize the value chain.
- The same produce can have different values in different places or contexts. There are a lot of different pieces that make up the value of a product. For instance, information, transporting the product to other countries. Value is different from price.

Multistakeholder “collaborative clusters” (i.e. groups of participating organizations that are interested in pursuing further joint discussions on a particular issue/project/initiative and potentially develop collaborative activities):

- Connect chefs and farmers, building initiatives that can help consumers find sustainable products in their local markets.
- Building synergies with Three Innovations India – they shared that children learn more from observation and from doing, so a focus should also be placed on the adults to improve practices as the children will pick this up. Adults need to lead by example in choosing sustainable foods.
- Nestlé’s work to identify gaps that exist today to identify biodiversity areas for future work: first assess biodiversity, develop guidelines and standards, valuation. If others would like to be involved in these efforts, they welcome collaboration. Already existing biodiversity initiatives should be communicated.
- WWF: good to see the private sector taking up biodiversity issues – curious how this will be benchmarked and aligned with certification programmes. Nestlé clarified that they are not creating a new certification but incorporating biodiversity into existing certifications.
- It was noted by Sustainable Palm Oil that a high conservation value map may be a useful tool to incorporate into Nestlé’s work. Nestlé responded it is being taken into account by their partners
- Humane Society International noted that the value chain is very different for people from different economic classes and that there is a need to recognize this. Why not create a business that can engage with the local people? The gap between what the farmers sells his/her chicken for and what the consumer must buy it for

in the store is huge – need knowledge, skills, and technical support to engage in this value chain. How can we capture more value at the community level?

- Important to note that the private sector is taking the lead in sustainability and standards in biodiversity.

Main regional priorities of relevance to the specific session theme, from an African perspective:

- We see a use of short value chains in Africa, the question is how to make them more productive – from school gardens that can teach children how and why they should grow and consume healthy foods – and how to finance these initiatives.
- Setting up farmers’ markets and connecting consumers with good products, encouraging consumers to choose sustainable products.
- Collect data from markets, map them to help consumers and producers locate markets – leading to replicability and scalability. Showcase the value these markets provide.
- We need to engage all of us in this value chain to make sure that all small farmers are included in social entrepreneurship, because this equips the community. The proposal is to promote more knowledge and skills of smallholder farmers to see themselves more valued in the value chain.
- Common challenge with small-scale producers in Africa is compliance costs and how to address these. INRA is working on this, with a focus on small and regional markets, looking at how to reduce costs and have organic foods without paying for the third-party verification.
- It is important to have more initiatives that increase technology innovations for agroprocessed products.
- The mapping of markets is important, but it has to be customized to different countries, because value is context-dependent.

SESSION 5
Thematic discussion on the
Reduction of food losses and
waste

Delivering SDG Target 12.3 on Food loss and waste reduction

Emilie Wieben¹ and Marina Bortoletti²

¹ FAO

² UN Environment

Today, food systems on our planet face a great problem as roughly one-third of the food that is produced is either lost or wasted. Food loss and waste (FLW) signify that food systems are not operating in a sustainable manner. This is particularly the case in the context of the nearly 795 million people who are chronically hungry while at the same time almost 700 million people are obese. If food loss and waste were a country, it would be the third largest in terms of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Food losses in the supply chain are dominant in developing economies while, in industrialized countries, food waste, mainly during consumption, is prevalent.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12.3 aims to “by 2030 halve per capita food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses”. This goal contributes to the achievement of a number of other goals, such as Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17. UN Environment and FAO have collaboratively developed an interagency programme geared towards supporting countries to attain the SDG 12.3 goal, in response to the Secretary-General’s Zero Hunger Challenge and Champions 12.3. This partnership has been developed under the framework of the SFS Programme. Output 1 of the 10YFP is focused on raising awareness on food waste and loss. This output is based on FAO’s SAVE FOOD Initiative, and involves activities such as national campaigns and the development of educational materials, as well as the creation of a campaign focusing exclusively on food waste by consumers, retailers and the hospitality industry – The Think.Eat.Save Campaign.

In order to support progress towards delivering SDG 12.3, a number of tools and methodologies have been developed for food loss and waste assessment. Output 2 is aimed at applying and further developing methodologies and tools for assessing food loss and waste including their environmental impacts. This output also targets identifying and piloting solutions to reduce food loss and waste across the food system.

The tools and methodologies applied include the Global Food Loss Indicator, which is the SDG 12.3 indicator, as well as the FLW protocol and standard. The Think.Eat.Save guidance for food waste prevention and reduction in businesses and households is currently being piloted in South Africa and in Saudi Arabia.

The FAO food loss assessment methodology is being applied to the supply chain in a number of developing countries. This methodology aims to identify critical loss points and identify their underlying causes, in order to propose and pilot solutions that are technically,

economically and socially feasible in specific contexts. The EX-ACT Value Chain tool provides multi-impact appraisals generated by a value chain (also considering food loss and waste) in terms of GHG emissions, resilience and income generation.

Output 3 is focused on broadening the scope and geographical coverage of the Global Community of Practice (CoP) and to develop a CoP on food waste, which will be hosted under the Think.Eat.Save platform.

Putting all of the above into an African context, these activities will help to deliver on the target of the Malabo Declaration on post-harvest loss reduction.

Sustainable consumption and production in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines

Tanja Ploetz

Sustainable Consumption and Production, Agriculture and Land Use Change, WWF-Germany

BACKGROUND

Sustainable consumption interconnected with sustainable production can be the key to some of the challenges that Asia and the world are facing today. It can help balance the social, economic and environmental goals that the international community has set itself (the Sustainable Development Goals), such as eradicating poverty, stimulating economic growth and feeding the world, while at the same time protecting natural resources and ecosystems and combating climate change. The chosen concept for dealing with increasing consumption levels and responding to today's consumption trends is thus sustainable consumption and production (SCP).

Urbanization and the rise of a middle class have major implications for Asia's consumption patterns, particularly in housing, transport and food. Asia is at the forefront of worldwide consumption. By 2030, 43 percent of consumer spending will be done in Asia. Global consumption trends will be dependent on Asia's influence and contribution. In addition, more and more people are living in so-called "megacities". These are cities with more than 10 million people. The two largest urban conglomerates with over 30 million people each are in Asia: Tokyo (39 million) and Greater Jakarta (31.5 million). As of 2017, there are 37 megacities worldwide, 23 in Asia. By 2025, Asia will have 30 megacities.

The WWF-Germany has chosen to focus on Southeast Asia in its efforts for establishing SCP. With 4.4 billion people (2015) Asia is home to 60 percent of the world's population. By 2018, the Asian population is expected to become more than 50 percent urban, which means that the region will no longer be predominantly rural. In fact, this will be Asia's "urban century". By 2050, nearly two out of three people in Asia will be urban.

The Sustainable Consumption and Production in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines (SCP TIP) project is a three-year project funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) as part of their International Climate Initiative (IKI). It is moreover an affiliated project to the 10YFP SFS Programme., administered by UN Environment. The project is led by the WWF-Germany, and implemented by WWF Country Offices in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines.

OVERALL TARGET

SCP TIP aims to contribute to the implementing countries' capacities for integrating and making better use of SCP principles in politics, private businesses and civil society as a means for living up to their national climate strategies.

MAIN TARGET GROUPS

Three main target groups have been identified:

Governments: The participating countries have all handed in their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process, and the project seeks to help these countries develop mitigation strategies for the agriculture or food sector. This can be done by developing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs),¹ holding workshops and training for decision-makers, organizing discussion rounds or developing recommendations, policy briefs, etc.

Businesses: The project moreover wants to work with producers and companies of the food value chain to integrate SCP principles into their business strategies, production and distribution methods. The aim is to help business partners gain knowledge on the economic and environmental benefits of SCP, so that they will integrate SCP principles into their business practices. This can be done through roundtable exchange and discussions, best case development, working with farmers, life-cycle assessment, scientific research, database development, etc.

Consumers: The project will also directly address the consumption side in order to match the sustainable production of goods with demand for such goods in the region. This will be done by disseminating consumer information, communicating through various channels, making consumers more aware of SCP by improving availability, accessibility and quality of consumer information (including surveys of consumer awareness before and after project, education modules, web-based tools, Apps, etc.).

These target groups are to be reached through cooperation, consultation and communication as well as outreach activities.

FOCAL AREAS

The three implementing countries have chosen different focal areas within the project.

Thailand: agricultural production of maize (mainly as feed for livestock).

Indonesia: agricultural production of palm oil being the main deforestation driver.

Philippines: food consumption in tourism (hotels and restaurants), food waste.

¹ A mechanism developed to support developing countries in their actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Approaches to reducing food waste in South Africa

Peter Skelton
WRAP

DRIVING FOOD WASTE REDUCTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE CHALLENGE

In South Africa (SA), initial estimates suggest there are 9 million tonnes of food waste from food production, or just under a third of what is produced.¹ This has significant financial and environmental impact, for example:

- The estimated value of the food waste from production in SA is 61.5 billion Rand excluding disposal, which would add significant additional cost.
- The water that has been used to grow food that is wasted is estimated at constituting 22 percent of the total water used for crop production. Given that farming consumes 62 percent of total freshwater use in SA, this is huge waste of scarce water resources in the thirtieth driest country on the planet.
- Around 90 percent of waste in SA is disposed of to landfill and the food waste component leads to the production of methane and carbon dioxide.

This is in addition to food waste arising from households for which there are limited data.

This level of waste is unsustainable. It impacts on the competitiveness of the South African food industry, reducing growth and the employment potential of the sector. In a country where many do not have sufficient to eat, it is also a significant social issue. Finally, it is a waste of valuable resources, which, as the impact of climate change becomes more significant, could reduce the capability of the South African food industry to adapt.

THE SOLUTION

At the heart of the solution is a proposed voluntary agreement (VA) between businesses, sector bodies, WRAP and the Government to reduce food waste (as exemplified by the Courtauld Commitment²). The aim is to assemble all the major companies in the food supply chain (from retailers to primary producers) and secure agreement to work towards shared targets on reducing food waste over a specified time period, support the companies with R&D and best practice sharing, and monitor progress towards the shared goal.

¹ <http://www.gdard.gpg.gov.za/Services1/Opportunities%20and%20challenges%20of%20food%20waste%20in%20SA%20final.pdf>

² www.wrap.org.uk/content/courtauld-commitment-2025

WRAP has over ten years of experience of driving significant reductions in food waste in the United Kingdom and in other countries. Key features of this approach are to:

- secure board level commitment from the companies involved in the food and drink supply chain to work collaboratively to deliver the shared targets;
- deliver a work programme of R&D and best practice sharing, focused on the areas of the supply chain with the greatest opportunity for food waste reductions and secure uptake of the findings by participating companies;
- ensure confidential annual reporting of progress by each participating company to the agreement and then publish the overall progress of all the participants to demonstrate publicly the progress towards the shared targets.

This collaborative approach drives more rapid progress than companies working individually. Also, by engaging companies right across the supply chain, solutions can be devised that deliver efficiencies for the supply chain as a whole, rather than just those available within individual company operations. Recent research by WRAP and the World Resources Institute (WRI) has shown that the median benefit:cost ratio for food waste reduction activities is 14:1.

Currently the National Business Initiative (NBI), WWF and WRAP are seeking funding to develop the scope of the agreement, work out the priority hotspots, and develop draft targets for the agreement, to put SA on course to delivering SDG goal 12.3 by 2030.

THE BENEFITS

The scale of the direct benefits will be dependent on the level of ambition within the agreement. Given our collective experience, we expect the savings to be hundreds of millions of Rand, billions of litres of water and hundreds of thousand of tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions. It is also likely to stimulate redistribution of food to the needy.

Vietnam – The Netherlands collaboration on food losses and waste reduction in the Asian region

Willem Schoustra

Ministry of Economic Affairs, Netherlands

In a world of plenty, one in nine people lack adequate food and nutrition to lead healthy and productive lives. Not without reason, the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN) and the President of the World Bank stated that the main global challenges are food security and climate change. Climate change represents an additional threat, already undermining agriculture and food systems in many regions, making it more difficult to achieve food security and nutrition goals and reduce poverty. At the same time, in agriculture we face enormous challenges that will have a big impact on our and future generations – A call for sustainable food systems. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were agreed at the UN after years of negotiation and now it is time for action. This was the reason why the Governments of Viet Nam and the Netherlands took the initiative for the organization of the Regional ASEAN +6 Conference on Food Security. Let us get to work, let us do it together, in close cooperation with the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and Grow Asia. The implementation of SDG 2, “End hunger, achieve food security” was the central theme of the conference, but can never stand independently. The SDGs also provided the subthemes of the conference: food losses and waste reduction, climate-smart agriculture, healthy oceans and food safety. It is a pleasure for me to tell you about the experience we gained with an innovative, action-oriented, but also exciting, format. We worked with so-called food security deals. Over 200 high-quality participants from 16 countries of the Asian region from governments, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, research institutes, international organizations and the private sector not only discussed the themes, exchanged good practices and examples, but also came up with 55 Food Security Deals in line with SDG 17 about partnerships. Since everyone might have a different understanding about the concept of “deal”, let me explain. The concept we were working with was to encourage the participants to join their forces in all kinds of ways. A Food Security Deal could exist of two people carrying out a follow-up meeting to discuss further cooperation or to share research results or to fund a X million dollar project and everything that is in between. Just to give you a few examples of the outcomes:

- o The current Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Viet nam became a member of the ambassadors’ network Champions 12.3.

- o The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Viet Nam made a deal to research and to share knowledge about climate-smart agriculture.
- o The set-up of a regional post-harvest network.
- o The Netherlands sponsored the development of the Seafood Stewardship Index, an aquaculture innovation competition and a post-harvest project.

It was inspiring to see how much energy and cooperation the conference delivered. In all honesty, I have had some sleepless nights during the preparation, but was happy to see this pioneering, innovative action-oriented way was working out fantastically.

The results are useful for the further processes and discussions in the Asian region. I am so happy to see my Vietnamese colleagues and friends are here as well. They will tell you more about this tomorrow. I fully hope for a conference follow-up in the region. People are currently discussing this. I hope the results could be an example for other regions to initiate concrete action. The Netherlands will work with you to expand this work. More specifically, we want to share our knowledge with you, to find solutions that push back boundaries, based on our vast experience with sophisticated forms of agriculture. So instead of tomatoes, we want to provide the best tomato seeds and the greenhouses in which to grow them, and teach the growers the techniques to use them.

Summary of key messages and main discussion points of session 5

Please note that this summary is for illustrative purposes only and does not cover the full wealth of presentations and discussions. It does not necessarily reflect the views of the 10YFP SFS Programme Co-Leads, nor has it been formally endorsed by the Programme's membership.

Key areas for future work in relation to the specific session theme:

- It was suggested to hold an online forum with international partners on food waste/loss, to bring together all the good cultural habits and mechanisms to reduce losses and waste. An example was given from India, where a campaign exists which educates people on how to be a complete food saver. Youth can be real change drivers, as seen in India, and they would like to share success stories that can be applied elsewhere.
- Efforts to work with the food companies on correcting date labels on food are needed – often these dates are simply telling people until when it will taste the best and are not related to food safety. Consumer education on the definitions of these labels and adjusting these dates can have a huge impact.
- The WWF low carbon consumption and production project wants to contribute to the implementing countries' capacities for integrating and making better use of SCP principles. They are currently working in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines but there are ways to expand in a later stage and use lessons learned in other countries.
- It is recognized that most European countries consume too much meat, which is harmful to health and environment – WWF has targeted to reduce this.
- Action to reduce food waste needs to be increased rapidly to reach 40 percent of the population by 2020 (only 10 percent actively focused on it now)
- It was asked by a representative of the Organic Food System Programme– how we can link reduction in food waste with reduction in food packaging. Feedback was that reducing food packaging will actually increase food waste because unpackaged foods could also spoil faster.
- Linking Save Food work to the work being carried out on health and sustainable diets,
- Generating evidence that can feed into policy frameworks and agriculture investment plans.
- Food recycling (waste from hospitals, catering establishing, etc.) would need legislative frameworks.

- Collaborations on food labelling, to determine what food is truly still safe and what food can still be consumed after the "sell by" dates.
- Question of food losses is found more in meat than in other food products – this also brings in questions of land-use change and climate change, and of informing consumers about eating less meat and higher-quality meat.
- On-farm losses are one of the biggest challenges because it is not calculated or seen as waste because it sometimes never leaves the fields.
- There is a big issue of packaging to be addressed, e.g. the advent of single-portion packaging and ordering food online that requires new forms of packaging. This this needs to be considered in relationship to food waste.

Multi-stakeholder "collaborative clusters":

- Joint efforts and reduction on food loss and waste by FAO and UNEP: working together to encourage/educate people on how to reduce their food waste and then develop tools to quantify food loss/waste along with their environmental impacts. These tools will be applied to identify solutions to reduce loss/waste throughout the food value chain. They are currently piloting capacity building sessions in various countries in how to implement the guidance. How can more countries get involved?
- WRAP is also working on a sustainable food project in the Philippines and would like to connect with WWF on this.
- WRAP has a model they would like to share, on how to catalyse change: voluntary agreements by businesses to reduce and measure waste by getting people to discuss the issue, taking excess crop supply. Share the economic benefit of reducing food waste – this can be an incentive for private sector actors to focus on.
- The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Netherlands, is working with governments globally to develop "food security deals" – that encourage entities to partner to increase access to food for at-risk communities. The Netherlands would like to share knowledge and increase partnerships to continue this work.
- It was suggested to create a series of success stories from good cultural habits for reducing food waste that already exist in the regions, e.g. the Annapoorna campaign (complete food saver and complete food provider).

Main regional priorities of relevance to the specific session theme, from an African perspective:

- Food waste certainly occurs here in South Africa and across the African continent. Priorities should include increasing the efficiency of the food value chain to reduce loss and then educating and empowering consumers to reduce their own waste. Tools and guidance developed by FAO/UN Environment should be consulted and used. .
- In Africa, under the Malabo Declaration, this FAO/UN Environment food loss/waste collaboration will work with the African Union to develop similar policies and strategies with a local context. They are looking to pilot solutions so there is an opportunity for interested parties to get involved.

- A WWF project in Zambia helps farmers adapt to sustainable farming practices at the same time as doing conservation work.
- Uniting in tackling food waste in South Africa: how can businesses, civil society and NGOs use WRAP's techniques to tackle food waste in the local context?
- Pinpoint Sustainability noted that data on food waste reduction have been so erratic that there are clear issues in data collection and misunderstanding of the questions; it is recommended to use food diaries to help improve this. Learning should be shared with the FAO/UN Environment model.
- A main question is: where is food loss and at what level? Who is losing and who is wasting? How do we interface with smallholders?
- Food loss assessments (across Africa) should better feed into policy processes in African countries.
- Countries can establish a National Food Waste Agreement In South Africa this is being led by the private sector. The country could be one of the 20 countries that need to take immediate action to reach the SDG 12.3 target – as it is currently in the initial phase of the funding application.
- A question was raised on how to go about the informal food sector? It might be easier to get that model started in Africa.
- Questions of methodology versus country context were raised: (e.g. on food loss and waste protocols). Data is less reliable in countries with higher levels of illiteracy – and respondents might be biased to give socially desirable/acceptable answers, rather than answers that fully reflect their reality. The levels of food waste were much higher in these countries than in the United Kingdom (for example). Food losses and waste are very dynamic on a day-to-day and meal-to-meal basis.

SESSION 6
Thematic discussion on Resilient
food production systems

Sustainable Food Systems – what’s in it for farmers?

James Lomax¹ and Michael Bergöö²

¹ *UN Environment (Sustainable Rice Platform – SRP)*

² *Biovision*

Farmers face barriers towards adopting sustainable food systems (SFS) or sustainable agricultural practices. Without incentives, farmers are often limited in their ability to overcome these short-, medium- and long-term adoption barriers. Incentives can be sourced across a wide spectrum of existing investments and initiatives. They can range from those that are policy-driven and market-based to voluntary investments to reward good environmental practice and support sustainable production. Multiple incentives to support the adoption of SFS practices can be provided by public programmes, private sector finance and civil society initiatives in a coordinated package of actions. There is, therefore, a need to gain a better understanding of these barriers faced by farmers to adopt sustainable production practices, and how an enabling environment (integrating public, private and civic co-financing of socio-economic incentives) can support the adoption to overcome barriers to improve productivity, conservation outcomes, and food and livelihood security.

This core initiative aims to provide evidence on what makes SFS “sustainable”, specifically in terms of its environmental and social benefits, and enabling long-term financial sustainability. It puts the farmer at the centre, and aims to understand farmers’ perspectives towards SFS, their barriers to adopt sustainable food production practices, and test innovative incentives for the uptake of “sustainable practices” with a focus on ecosystems and biodiversity.

The core initiative proposes to use the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) as a forum in which to test this multiple incentives-based approach. As a crucial part of global food systems, the rice sector is a key focus for UN Environment’s activities to transform systems. It occupies 160 million hectares of land farmed by 144 million smallholders and rice is the staple for 70 percent of the world’s 800 million hungry. It is the staple diet for 3.5 billion people, representing 19 percent of global per capita caloric intake and 47 percent of southeast Asia per capita caloric intake. Yields are, however, particularly vulnerable to climate change, and the crop is a significant resource user, with significant impacts on biodiversity. Rice also has a significant impact on the planet, contributing to climate change and representing 5–10 percent of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, such as methane, when rice fields are continuously flooded.

To address these multiple issues and drive the adoption of climate-smart, sustainable best practice among rice smallholders in developing countries, UN Environment, together with the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) created the Sustainable Rice Platform

in 2011. This is a public–private partnership with governments, research and private sector stakeholders that intends to have 1 million farmers adopt climate-smart sustainable best practices by 2021. It has developed the first, and so far only, sustainable standard and indicator for rice cultivation. Through these standards and indicators, it aims to encourage farmers to improve resource use efficiency (reduced water, fertilizer and pesticide use) to increase profitability, resilience to climate change and reduce GHG emissions. Primary results are also showing that yield will also improve.

NEXT STEPS

FAO and UN Environment will introduce the incentive-based approach at the World Sustainable Rice Platform Conference (4–5 October, Bangkok, Thailand), highlighting lessons learned through case studies from Cambodia, Pakistan, Thailand and/or Viet Nam. A further workshop in the Asia region is also proposed in early 2018 to share lessons learned across other agriculture sectors and develop policy recommendations to support improved cross-sectoral coordination and implementation of packages of multiple incentives to support farmers’ transition to sustainable production.

Biovision, FAO and UN Environment will also explore further synergies, especially in Africa, in commodity dominated landscapes, and also propose this approach to be integrated into other core Initiatives, for example, “setting the table”.

The Organic Food System Program (OFSP): Organic food systems as models and living laboratories for transformation processes towards sustainable food systems

Carola Strassner

Muenster University of Applied Sciences

The Organic Food System Programme (OFSP) is based on the recognition that organic is a global agro-food system with almost 100 years of experience in transition and transformation. It is value-based, has a vision, guiding principles and access to regularly updated data from around the world, originating from different geo-climatic settings, and socio-economic and cultural contexts. Such a unique arrangement suggests itself as a model and living laboratory for learning about sustainable food systems. The International Research Network on Food Quality and Health (FQH) initiated the OFSP and the initiative is also carried by BERAS International Foundation and IFOAM Organics International. It is a worldwide network of partners with an advisory board; members come from science, local governments, multi-stakeholder networks, farmers' associations and civil society organizations, as well as education and business. Our objectives and activities include conceptualizing food systems using organic as a model, modelling and assessing food systems, developing education and training approaches,¹ and especially transformation into practice. OFSP is unique in the sense that it tries to reframe learning in the organic food system in new ways, for example by changing the comparison basis from products to diets,² or by studying the organic-mediated transformation of societies.³ At the same time, food systems thinking is taken into organic and contributing to the development of the next phase, Organic 3.0. The OFSP addresses key areas such as the acceleration

¹ In a first European-funded project between a consortium of eight universities we are developing e-learning modules, a summer school, small research projects with industry, and enabling students to teach about aspects of sustainable food systems in schools (SUSPLUS)

² Studies on National Consumption Survey data in Germany and in France show that regular consumers of organic products exhibit healthier lifestyle profiles and a better compliance with the sustainable diet concept of the FAO (Hoffmann & Spiller, 2010; Kesse-Guyot *et al.*, 2013).

³ Because organic has a timeline and a history, not only the transformation of a farm or processor or retailer can be studied but also the transformation of whole societies to local sustainable food societies, which includes changing the diets in public kitchens and making learning widely available through local learning centres (Granstedt *et al.* 2008; Larsson, Granstedt and Thomsson, 2011).

of transformation – top-down by organic’s unifying principles, goals and criteria, and bottom-up in a diversity of contexts and approaches – it helps grasp the systems concept and links at all food points to other SFS Programme core initiatives, e.g. sustainable diets, sustainable and healthy gastronomy, sustainability along all value chains. Moreover it links to other 10YFP Programmes – whether they are about sustainable public procurement, consumer information, sustainable lifestyles and education or sustainable tourism – always at the point where organic is a transforming force. Replication or scaling up can be achieved at the level of OFSP projects to other local or regional contexts, with case studies of organic-mediated transformation, and much more. At the same time, the initiative can provide input into the organic food system through the reach of the network. The regional priorities of the programme in Africa include a wider and more ambitious Organic Action Plan with a transformation that is not just technical but also socio-economic; stronger education initiatives, especially at the tertiary level (organic science in agro-food Bachelor and Master degrees and in field schools); a balance between export market orientation and growing own domestic markets building on existing channels; linking elements in a food system locally to take the great variation within the African continent into account; establishing research and development for local adapted solutions and making data from the African context available. The OFSP welcomes engaged partners for research and development as well as transformation activities, funding and fund-raising expertise. Through the OFSP, citizens can connect with people sharing across a worldwide network and join in to build local organic and sustainable food systems together.

A core initiative in collaboration with:

Carola Strassner,^{4,5} Susanne Bügel,⁶ David Gould,⁷ Jostein Hertwig,⁸ Johannes Kahl,^{6,9} Denis Lairon,¹⁰ Flavio Paoletti,¹¹ Ewa Rembalkowska,¹² Raymond Auerbach,¹³ Jim Bingen,¹⁴ Marija Bodroza,¹⁵ Perumal Karuppan,¹⁶ Emmanuel Kwesi Boon,¹⁷ Phillipp Dietrich,¹⁸ Bernhard Freyer,¹⁸ Sebastian Kretschmer,¹⁹ Zerihun Nigussie,²⁰ Victor Olowe²¹ and Richard Onwonga.²²

⁴ FH Münster University of Applied Sciences, Department of Food – Nutrition – Facilities, Münster, Germany

⁵ a’verdis Sustainable Foodservice Solutions, Münster, Germany

⁶ Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sports, University of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg C, Denmark

⁷ IFOAM – Organics International, Bonn, Germany

⁸ BERAS International Foundation, Järna, Sweden

⁹ FQH Association, International Research Association for Food Quality and Health, Driebergen, Netherlands

¹⁰ Nutrition, Obesity and Thrombotic Risk (NORT), Faculty of Medicine, Aix Marseille Université, Marseille France

¹¹ Council for Agricultural Research and Economics, Centre of Research on Food and Nutrition, Rome, Italy

¹² Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Chair of Organic Food, Poland

¹³ Centre of Excellence for Food Security, African Organic Farming Systems Research, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, George Campus, South Africa

¹⁴ Michigan State University, USA

¹⁵ Institute of Food Technology, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

¹⁶ BERAS, Sevapur, Karur District, Tamil Nadu, India

¹⁷ International Centre for Enterprise and Sustainable Development, Accra, Ghana

¹⁸ University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences; Division of Organic Farming, Vienna, Austria

¹⁹ OneVillageFarm, USA

²⁰ Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia

²¹ Institute of Food Security, Environmental Resources and Agricultural Research (IFSERAR), Federal University of Agriculture, Nigeria

²² Department of Land Resource Management and Agricultural Technology, University of Nairobi, Kenya

LINKS

The Organic Food System Programme (OFSP) website <https://organicfoodsystem.net/>
 Innovative Education towards Sustainable Food Systems (SUSPLUS) <http://susplus.eu/>
 International Research Network for Food Quality and Health (FQH) <http://www.fqhresearch.org/>
 BERAS International <http://beras.eu/about-us/foundation>
 IFOAM Organics International <http://www.ifoam.bio>

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Building a global open source seeds alliance

Frank Mechielsen

Hivos

If we want to have more choice at the marketplace or supermarket and eat a healthier diet, we need to diversify our food by ensuring that farmers have access to seeds that enable them to develop and grow a wide variety of crops. However, the current global trend of large-scale monocropping is taking us in the opposite direction. Seed diversity is not prioritized within the business models of most of the largest seed companies. And by using intellectual property rights (patents, plant variety protection), the big players in the seed industry are eliminating seed-saving and sharing practices, diminishing the gene pool and thus reducing the world's food security.

Hivos believes in the importance of farmers' access to diverse and ecologically adapted seeds and the need to prevent exclusive and monopolistic rights on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and associated practices and knowledge. The Open Source Seed Systems (OSSS) programme aims to reverse this trend by promoting the freedom to use seeds and stimulate breeding, diversification and resilience. We support concrete initiatives, learn about what works and use the results in our lobbying and advocacy for change.

PROMOTING DIVERSITY

Hivos has long promoted agricultural biodiversity as a fundamental strategy for food security and climate change mitigation, as well as for generating income. Community seed banks, participatory plant breeding and selection, and enhanced farmers' seed production are some of the innovations being supported at multiple scales to maintain active use and regeneration of genetic diversity on farms and on our plates.

OPEN SOURCE SEED APPROACHES

Increasingly, Hivos, together with breeders, farmers and others concerned with seed systems, has felt the need to develop an alternative system, based not on exclusive intellectual property rights (IPR) claims, but on protected commons that subvert the IPR system. Inspired by the open source software movement, several initiatives around the world have established variations of open source seed systems. Breeders declare their seeds open source, and farmers and consumers support the search for well-adapted varieties and tasty crops suitable for current cultivation technologies. The distinctive feature of "open source seed" is an express and explicit commitment – legal and/or ethical – to maintain freedom to use the seed and any of its derivatives. This commitment accompanies the seed and its derivatives through any and all transfers and exchanges.

STRATEGY

It is Hivos' strategy to work through multi-stakeholder initiatives to support their search for alternatives. Together we (i) *build viable business models* for open source seed systems; (ii) *create wider alliances* of breeders, farmers, gardeners and consumers through joint prototyping, research and learning; and through lobbying and advocacy we (iii) *accelerate* a shift in public policy orientation through showcasing the strength of national open source seed initiatives that create alternatives. The result is an expanding pool of genetic resources that is available now and in the future for unrestricted use by scientists, farmers and gardeners. We invite governments and other stakeholders to join in this global development of open source seed systems.

IPES-Food report: From Uniformity to Diversity ¹

Emile Frison

IPES-Food

¹ This paper is based on the IPES-Food report *From uniformity to diversity: a paradigm shift from industrial agriculture to diversified agroecological systems* (available at <http://www.ipes-food.org/>).

Today's food and farming systems have succeeded in supplying large volumes of food to global markets, but are now generating negative outcomes on multiple fronts. Many of these problems can be linked specifically to "industrial agriculture", i.e. the industrial-scale feedlots and uniform crop monocultures that dominate agricultural landscapes, and rely on chemical fertilizers and pesticides as a means of managing agro-ecosystems. This form of agriculture is associated with: widespread degradation of land, water and ecosystems; high greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; biodiversity losses; persistent hunger and micronutrient deficiencies alongside the rapid rise of obesity and diet-related diseases; and livelihood stresses for farmers around the world.

In contrast to industrial agriculture, diversified agroecological farming can deliver simultaneous and mutually reinforcing benefits for productivity, the environment and society. These alternative systems deliver strong and stable yields over time by building healthy ecosystems where different species interact in ways that improve soil fertility and water retention. They perform particularly strongly under environmental stress and deliver production increases in the places where additional food is most needed. These systems have major potential to keep carbon in the ground, increase resource efficiency and restore degraded land, turning agriculture from a major contributor to climate change to one of the key solutions. Diversified agriculture also holds the key to increasing dietary diversity at the local level, as well as reducing the multiple health risks from industrial agriculture (e.g. pesticide exposure, antibiotic resistance).

Recognizing the potential of diversified agroecological production systems, we asked "what prevents the transition to these sustainable models of agriculture". Eight "lock-ins" can be identified, referring to the key feedback loops that characterize modern food systems and keep industrial agriculture in place: path dependency; export orientation; the expectation of cheap food; compartmentalized thinking; short-term thinking; "feed the world" narratives; measures of success; and concentration of power.

The IPES-Food report identifies a set of coherent steps that strengthen the emerging opportunities while simultaneously breaking the vicious cycles that keep industrial agriculture in place. Together, these steps must shift the centre of gravity in food systems, allowing harmful dependencies to be cut, the agents of change to be empowered, and alliances

to be forged in favour of change. These include: developing new indicators for sustainable food systems; shifting public support towards diversified agroecological production systems; supporting short supply chains and alternative retail infrastructures; using public procurement to support local agroecological produce; strengthening movements that unify diverse constituencies around agroecology; mainstreaming agroecology and holistic food system approaches into education and research agendas; and developing food planning processes and "joined-up food policies" at multiple levels.

Summary of key messages and main discussion points of session 6

Please note that this summary is for illustrative purposes only and does not cover the full wealth of presentations and discussions. It does not necessarily reflect the views of the 10YFP SFS Programme Co-Leads, nor has it been formally endorsed by the Programme's membership.

Key areas for future work in relation to the specific session theme:

- The focus of the session was on resilient food production systems: the prevention and mitigation of disaster risk – both natural and human-made.
- The push–pull methodology (www.push-pull.net) is one sustainable method farmers are using to improve soil fertility that allows for the use of less agriculture inputs and thus increases profits.
- The focus should be on how we can further promote such innovative solutions, so that more farmers are incentivized to deploy them. This could be done via green public procurement, subsidies, etc.
- An example in the context of incentives: Bangkok is downstream from the central rice area of Thailand, where there is too much fertilizer being applied, too much water being used, etc.; so the city must spend enormous amounts of money to clean the water. Instead of this process, let us incentivize farmers to use better production practices – give them access to markets, training on more sustainable practices, etc.
- Hivos argues that farmers need access to diverse seeds. Hivos' presentation on the open source seeds alliance suggests that governments should make diversified agriculture a top priority. What if the private sector develops a strong decentralized seed industry?
- Hivos is working with partners for climate change adaptation in Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania to bring diverse seeds to farmers. They are building platforms where stakeholders can meet to discuss their dependency on seeds; they are linking open source seed initiatives in nine countries to promote investment in seed diversity and farmer-to-farmer seed sales. They invite others to join them in building the open source seed system.
- IPES-Food, reporting on diversified agroecological systems, recommends a shift towards a more resilient and sustainable agriculture system, not the monocrop systems that are currently used in industrial agriculture. Measures of success are too focused on yields and this ignores the nutritional and environmental impacts of our food system. Recommendations for the required paradigm shift can be found on the IPES-Food website – some examples include connecting farmers to

markets, diversifying production and reducing chemical inputs.

- FAO raises the question how policy-makers are able to apply the recommendations in the IPES-Food report to move away from an increasing production. It is essential to highlight that the nutritional value, not just calories per hectare, is the key indicator of success that needs to be considered.
- We can no longer think of labour as a cheap resource. We need to give a proper reward to the work of farmers and ensure they get a decent price – by having a shorter supply chain to allow for a greater proportion of what the consumer pays going towards the farmer. There is a need to invest more in keeping people involved in agriculture.

Multi-stakeholder “collaborative clusters”:

- UNEP and Biovision are working on the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) together with several other partners to get 1 million farmers to adopt climate-smart sustainable production practices within five years. This, if reached, can lead to 700 kilotons less CO₂ emissions. Case studies will be pursued in five countries with a possible workshop in January 2018.
- Biovision criticized the inclusion of chemical companies in the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP), noting that if you use pesticides, you cannot produce fish in the system owing to the harm that the chemicals cause to the environment. However, UN Environment noted that there are benefits of having an inclusive approach, and highlighted that private-sector extension services are everywhere, so if they were to be ignored, they would find other ways to access the farmers.
- Slow Food International South Africa shared that they have found productive, small one-acre (0.4 ha) farms that feed many people and highlighted the significant role small farmers have to play in the adoption of sustainable production practices.
- The Organic Food System Programme (OFSP) aims to connect the dots and take food systems thinking into the organic world. It seeks additional R&D partners, additional funding and expertise to scale up their practices.

Main regional priorities of relevance to the specific session theme, from an African perspective:

- The OFSP wants to grow into African countries by increasing domestic organic markets, educating farmers as well as consumers, by sharing best practices and case studies. They are using both top-down (sharing certification processes, marketing techniques, etc.) and bottom-up approaches.
- A representative from Uganda pointed out that traditional agricultural practices in Africa are generally organic by default, and asks how a special organic movement in Africa aims to help them combat the growing use of non-organic methods in Africa. The OFSP aims to connect farmers with researchers and NGOs to promote organic approaches.
- A representative from Kenya asked about the local seed variety and if there is an

effort to ensure that farmers are securing the local seeds that are able to withstand droughts and pests without GMOs and heavy fertilizer use. Hivos explained that they are trying to protect the quality and content of local seeds.

- The regulatory environment may act as a barrier to improve genetic diversity of commodities in sub-Saharan Africa.
- How fast is Hivos moving to get the Government of Uganda, for example, to promote more diverse seeds and a more diverse agriculture? It was recognized that the government is shifting towards growing maize, which lacks significant nutritional value – how does the initiative encourage them to change practices? Hivos works with a coalition to advocate for greater agriculture diversity and to ensure food security.

SESSION 7
Ensuring sustainable food
systems in Africa in the face of
a changing climate and growing
urbanization

Keynote address

Bulelani Gratitude Magwanishe

Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, Republic of South Africa

INTRODUCTION

I would like to take this opportunity to appreciate and acknowledge the Co-Leads and MAC for the invitation to deliver the keynote address at the 1st Global Conference of the 10YFP Sustainable Food Systems Programme. It is a privilege to stand among people who have dedicated themselves to the issues of sustainable food systems in one capacity or another.

Agriculture is a strategic growth area in South Africa and across the continent, more so given that by 2030, 20 percent of the world's population is expected to be found on the continent. Agriculture, together with agro-processing, is expected to create 1 million jobs by 2030 as highlighted by the National Development Plan (NDP). During the commodity boom, which lasted from around 2002 to 2011, agro-processing sales grew more slowly than other manufacturing industries. From 2007 to 2009, during the global financial crisis and the start of the 2008–2016 electricity shortage, most of manufacturing saw a 15 percent fall in output. In contrast, food processing maintained a fairly steady growth in sales until the drought in 2015.

Overall, agro-processing trends were dominated by food production. The industry proved less vulnerable to the international financial and commodity crises than the rest of manufacturing in the country. In effect, it acted as a counter-cyclical balance to the mining-based beneficiation industries that dominated manufacturing production. Moreover, it was far less energy-intensive than metals production, which meant it was less affected by the rapid increase in the electricity price from 2008.

South Africa's industrial policy also aims at accelerating investment and employment creation, strengthening support for smaller producers and black industrialists, and to maintain food security, as well as enhancing productivity, competitiveness and industrial diversification. That means taking into account the impact on the supply and price of food, especially staples, for the domestic and regional market.

Food processing can support national and regional food security – defined here, broadly, as the ability of local production to meet the total South African and southern African need for staple foods. Meeting the national need for staple foods is not an aim in itself. Rather, it is desirable only where the costs of local products are less over time than the burden of import dependence. The SFS Programme's focus on food systems as a whole rather than artificially splitting production and consumption as economic subsystems is significant. By taking a whole systems approach, with local and global partners, the SFS Programme will deliver economic, environmental and social gains that cannot be achieved in isolation.

The South African food system is incredibly complex. On the one hand we have well-established production systems supplying maize, wheat, sugar cane, fruits, vegetables, beef, poultry, mutton, wool and dairy products. However, on the other side, we have about 40 percent of Gross Agricultural Product being produced by 3 000 farmers, and just less than 40 percent by a further 10 000 farmers. And although food security has improved since the early 1990s, there is still an unacceptably large number of people that lack access to food. Food insecurity in South Africa is characterized not by a shortage of supply, but rather the inability to access available food by the poor and marginalized in our society.

BEYOND THE CONFERENCE

This must be the beginning of a new era for improved international cooperation on sustainable food systems. We must seize this moment and use these two days to define what cooperation on SFS actually means in practice. We must frame SFS issues in ways that allow us to move forward together and commit to adopt the resolutions of this Conference.

I hope the resolutions that emanate from your robust deliberations will assist South Africa in achieving its 2030 vision, more specifically on sustaining and creating decent employment opportunities. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

Towards food sustainability: reshaping the coexistence of different food systems in South America and Africa

Stellah Mukhovi

Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Nairobi, Kenya

Africa's population of 1.2 billion people is projected to reach 2.4 billion by 2050 (UN, 2017). In addition, the continent has the highest urbanization rate with the largest cities growing as fast as 4 percent per annum and, by 2030, half of the population will live in urban areas (Lall, Henderson and Venables, 2017). Rapid urbanization is contributing to the increase in urban poor as young people move to cities to search for employment opportunities and better lives. Providing cheap and healthy food to Africa's growing cities is therefore a priority. Africa's agriculture, which is mainly rainfed with only 5 percent of the cultivated area under irrigation (FAO, 2014), is highly susceptible to climate change impacts and other gradual as well as rapid risks and shocks such as droughts, floods, water stress, conflicts, pests and diseases, land degradation and price fluctuation, among others. The number of undernourished in sub-Saharan Africa increased from 175.7 million (1990–1992) to 217.8 million (2014/2016) (FAO, 2015) and there is increasing concern about diseases associated with unhealthy diets (FAO, 2010). Africa must invest in agriculture to meet Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) No. 1 on ending poverty, No. 2 on ending hunger, achieving food and nutrition security, and promoting sustainable agriculture, and No. 12 on ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. Africa's high exposure to climate change impacts also requires efforts in building resilient food systems.

The affiliated project to the SFS Programme "Towards food sustainability" is funded jointly by the Swiss Programme on Research on Global Issues for Development and the Swiss National Science Foundation. It takes place in two countries – Kenya and Bolivia – and studies different food systems by assessing four subsystems, namely: the political subsystem (institutions and laws both hard and soft that affect food production), the information and services subsystem (access to information, logistical services, research and extension), the operational subsystem (day-to-day activities that, for example, a farmer engages in to produce food; value chains) and the subsystem of natural resources used in food system activities from production to consumption and beyond (Rastoin and Gherzi, 2010). Intensive mapping during reconnaissance identified six food systems in the two countries. In Kenya, the food systems identified are: (i) an agro-industrial food system based on horticulture; (ii) a regional food system based on milk, beef, wheat and barley;

and (iii) a local food system comprising smallholder farmers. In Bolivia, the food systems identified are: (i) an agro-industrial food system based on soybeans and other annual crops; (ii) an indigenous domestic food system; and (iii) an agroecological (“differentiated quality”) food system (Colonna, Fournie and Taizard, 2013). The food sustainability dimensions used in the study are social-ecological resilience, reduction of poverty and inequality, food security, right to food and environmental performance (Rist *et al.*, 2014).

Our study on social-ecological resilience of food systems in Kenya and Bolivia defines food systems as “interdependent networks of stakeholders (companies, financial institutions and public and private organizations), localized in a given geographical area (region, state, multinational region) participating directly or indirectly in the creation of flow of goods and services geared towards satisfying the food needs of one or more groups of consumers, both locally and outside the area considered” (Colonna, Fournie and Taizard, 2013). Food system resilience can be defined as the capacity of food systems to cope with and to withstand and recover quickly from disturbance and disasters (both ecological and anthropogenic), as well as to learn and to adapt. Three dimensions of social-ecological resilience are used: buffer capacity (livelihood assets, functional and response diversity, spatial and temporal heterogeneity); self-organization (globally autonomous and locally interdependent, socially self-organized, ecologically self-organized, appropriately connected, reasonably profitable); and learning and adaptation (knowledge of threats and opportunities, building of human capital, reflective and shared learning, functional feedback mechanism, knowledge legacy and identity) (Ifejika Speranza, Wiesmann and Rist, 2014). This assessment is based on indicators from Cabell and Oelofse (2012). The actors in the food systems under study face many risks and shocks and the degree of learning, adaptation, access to resources and network formations determines the capacity to thrive in a very uncertain socio-ecological environment. Different factors contribute to social-ecological resilience in food systems and there is a high degree of interdependence between and within the food systems.

An affiliated project in collaboration with:

Johana Jacobi, Centre for Development and Environment (CDE), University of Bern, Switzerland; Boniface Kiteme, Centre for Integrated Training and Research in ASAL Development, Nanyuki, Kenya;

Stephan Rist, Centre for Development and Environment (CDE), University of Bern, Switzerland; Chinwe Ifejika Speranza, Institute of Geography, University of Bern, Switzerland; Feddy Dalgado, Agruco, Universidad Mayor de San Simón, Cochabamba, Bolivia

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Panel statement

Anne Roulin

Head of Sustainability for Research and Development, Nestlé

Nestlé relies upon people living and working in rural communities to produce the ingredients we use. We source from 4.1 million farmers, including directly from around 700 000 farmers across over 50 countries. We have a unique, close relationship with our farmers, their families and their workers, which means we are able to conduct our business in a manner that we know will really make a difference. Our ambition is to help improve 30 million livelihoods in communities directly connected to our business activities. By supporting farmers, their families and workers and helping their children to thrive, we build stronger communities. These communities can help us to ensure the supply of ingredients we need for our products over the long term. This is particularly clear in a responsibility to make sure that our farmers and their families have a nutritious diet and sufficient food. Over the last few years we have developed the Rural Development Framework (RDF) to guide our work with farmers through our Farmer Connect programmes and to inform our work on responsible sourcing through our trade partners. The aim of the RDF is to align business and social needs in order to ensure a long-term supply of raw materials and simultaneously improve livelihoods. Since 2013, we have established RDF baselines in 15 markets. These are providing us with important insights, including the nutrition status of farming communities. One of the standout findings from the RDF baselines is the extent of the poor nutrition of farmers and communities. A picture is emerging of up to 30–70 percent of farming families in any one country being short of food for three months, while at the same time having diets that have low diversity, typically being short of nutrient-dense foods such as proteins, vegetables, dairy and fruit.

In 2016 we made a public commitment to improve the nutrition status of farmers and their families: “by 2020 food availability and dietary diversity will have been improved in 5 priority sourcing locations based upon the results of the RDF baselines”. An intermediate milestone was that by 2016 we would “put in place strategies (activities & targets) in priority locations to improve food availability and dietary diversity” and have pilots running in three locations to be able to test these. Our work during 2016 was to establish pilot programmes in three markets while extending our data gathering to new countries. The pilot programmes are in Kenya, Mexico and the Philippines. New data have been gathered in Ghana and Brazil, complementing existing data we have for China, Ethiopia, Thailand, South Sudan and Indonesia.

The ongoing activities in Kenya were illustrated by showing a video of community interventions with farmer families to promote intercropping/indigenous kitchen gardens and provide nutrient-dense planting material. Family nutrition training was provided through cooking demonstrations and competitions. Our next steps are to extend our Nestlé Healthy Kids programme into rural areas (school-based food education and cooking) as well as improvements in sanitation.

Panel statement

Hans R. Herren

President, Biovision Foundation

In order to ensure sustainable food security for the medium and long term in Africa, there is a need to design new and well-informed policies that cover not only the production, but reach across the entire food system and adjacent areas. An essential component in the sustainability of the food system is an inclusive, participatory and integrated approach to well-informed and evidence-based policy-making.

A good start is to review the UN and World Bank commissioned report on agriculture and food system, *Agriculture at a crossroads* (IAASTD Report), published in 2009 (<http://www.globalagriculture.org>). It is an effort of over 400 authors from all parts of the food system, guided by a bureau of 30 representatives of governments and development partners and 30 representatives from civil society. No other reports on agriculture and food, peer reviewed twice, ever covered in such detail the past 50 years, present and drew the conclusion of a needed transformation of the entire food system. The call for a fundamental transformation, “business as usual is not an option”, was the main tag line. The report series, one global and five regional ones, was endorsed by 59 countries. It is significant to note that the main outcomes shaped the language of the SDG goals relating to agriculture, food, health, the environment, biodiversity inequity, poverty, etc. – actually one can find elements of the IAASTD call for action in all 17 SDGs. At the Rio+20 Sustainable Development Summit, this was ten years after the IAASTD report was commissioned at the Johannesburg SD Summit, paragraph 115 of the *Future we want* meeting report called for the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) to support countries in their own national assessments and to inform the transformational policies for their agriculture and food system in line with the IAASTD report options for action.

The call was to transform the present reductionist green revolution-based system by agroecology, which is holistic, integrated and inclusive. It merges the three dimensions of sustainable development into one single paradigm. As it turns out, we now have the needed and universally agreed framework to do so: the SDGs. It is paramount for the survival of the human species – cockroaches and plants will make it no matter what – that we take the clues from the IAASTD report and work on the policies within the SDG framework to, on the one hand, meet the set and agreed to targets and, on the other, keep within the planetary boundaries, condition sine qua non for our survival.

It also needs to be said that we do have the necessary science, skills and technologies to get started with the transformation. As the IPES-Food report *From uniformity to diversity* (www.IPES-FOOD.org) has concluded, there are a number of blockages in the system today that stand in the way of the needed policy change. These blockages need to be removed as a matter of urgency. That we need additional R&D is without question, but governments need

to live up to their responsibility in this respect and assure that the research results are kept in the public domain, as a public good. To devolve the R&D in agriculture and food to the private sector is not an option either – after all we are talking about food security for all.

One of the main problems in the SDG implementation is the complexity, which governments, civil society, academia and the private sector are encountering. To deal with 17 goals, in an integrated, inclusive and efficient manner, has paralysed many actors responsible for their implementation. No need, however, to be afraid of this complexity, as approaches and tools have been developed to precisely address these concerns. One example would be the UN endorsed and supported iSDG model (which can be previewed from www.isdgs.org). The approach uses multi-stakeholder scenarios, where the government is represented by the different ministries and departments, as well as is civil society, development partners, the private sector and academia. All together they can play “what if” policy scenarios and agree on the most efficient ones that suit the need and capacity of the local, regional and national stakeholders, natural, human and financial resources. The scenario play allows for the stakeholders to focus on their particular interests, while also keeping an eye on the synergies and negative feedbacks across the entire SDG framework, and so optimize their policy choices for the benefit of all. In terms of food systems, this means to assure healthy, affordable food grown in a sustainable manner under socially fair conditions, for example, and therefore address the concerns about sustainability that arise in all three dimensions, in an integrated and inclusive manner.

All the elements to get started now with effective decision-making and implementation are available. The key is to remove the roadblocks to our sustainable future, such as vested interests, perverse subsidies and short-term thinking.

Panel statement

Maxas Bweupe Ng'onga (MP)

Chair Person, Agriculture/Fisheries & Livestock Committee of the Zambian National Assembly

Top food systems priority for Zambia:

1. The food and agricultural system which is providing food security and adequate nutrition for all.
 - In Zambia as elsewhere, agricultural production is focussed on one staple cereal: maize.In other instances you have rice.
 - In Zambia this common in the Western and Far East.
 - Government has received the need to change this kind of mono cropping and now is encouraging diversification of food systems.
 - A newly launched policy clearly supports diversity in the food system.
 - Agriculture diversity is supported by the implementation of the e-voucher system under the Farmer Input Support Program.
 - If Zambia diversifies agriculture completely. The diet of the people would be improved.

What Zambian Parliamentarians are doing to address these priorities:

1. Members of Parliament and especially myself have associated ourselves with institutions such as Hivos – Together we are coming up with innovative ways of putting our efforts together to actualize what is in the government plans around crop diversity so as to end mono cropping.
 - As Members of Parliament in the committee will endeavor decision makers are informed – and raise awareness on the diversified food systems.
 - The government is ensuring that the e-voucher is supported and constant monitoring as a way of learning for improvement.
 - This year 2017 the e-voucher has been rolled out to cover the entire country.
 - The launch of the agriculture diversity paper.
2. As MPs were part of the Food Change Labs which was launched in November 2016 By HIVOS.
 - The limited diversity on Zambian farms and in local diets is the dilemma that a Food Change Lab held in Lusaka on May 22-23 was designed to address. The Food Change Lab is a multi-stakeholder innovation process that aims to better understand problems in the Zambian food system, build coalitions of change,

generate solutions, and test them on the ground. Organized by Hivos and IIED together with local Zambian partners, the Food Change Lab brought together 64 stakeholders from civil society, government agencies, the private sector, farmers' associations and international organizations.

- Recently, our partners Hivos launched a paper entitled Agriculture, Food Systems, Diets and Nutrition in Zambia, which provided up to date information and analysis on the Zambian food system and supports agriculture diversification in Zambia.

Summary of key messages and main discussion points of session 7

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The top regional priorities with regard to sustainable food systems from an African perspective:

- “Let food be thy medicine and medicine be thy food.” African farmers have trusted the soil to bare crop even when the rain did not fall – sustainable food systems is not a concept or a figment but something that has survived over time. The concept of sustainable food systems contains the right to healthy food that is culturally appropriate.
- Investment is the key priority in order to eradicate malnutrition, much of Africa is particularly affected. This investment comes in storage facilities, distribution, processing and education.
- It is time to take action – the reports and conferences that have been completed in the past two decades already demonstrated the actions necessary to transform agriculture and the food system, yet little action has been taken. The SDGs provided a framework for us, and it is time to implement it.
- The MP from Zambia has stressed the need to diversify the country's food portfolio – providing resources and inputs that allow farmers to make a shift from growing only rice or maize to diversify their food production. This also helps to improve the country's food security.

Ways to address the African regional priorities with regard to sustainable food systems.

- Specific examples that Nestlé is working on include projects in the coffee and cocoa industries – delivering plantlets to smallholder farmers to improve quantity and quality, which helps to improve income and food security for farmers.
- The policies that encourage and incentivize agricultural diversification in Zambia can be used in South Africa as well, and they can take a leading position in developing SFS in the region.
- Stellah Mukhovi's presentation showed that several of the risks and threats to the food systems in Kenya are similar to those faced in Bolivia. Several methods exist to address these risks in a sustainable manner – including crop rotation, diversification, integrated pest management, drip irrigation, or selling to local

supermarkets.

- Conservation of local knowledge on best farming practices needs to be preserved.
- The importance of gender equality in the food system was noted as the majority of cases it is women who make the key decisions in feeding children and families. Deputy Minister Magwanishe mentioned the funds developed in South Africa that are working to provide greater capacity to women in agriculture. Nestlé and Biovision also highlighted SDG 5's framework to educate girls and the need to ensure access to land and empowerment of women, who help to ensure resilience and food security. Zambia has land rights for women in its constitution.
- A lot of emphasis needs to be put on keeping food in the rural areas – where there are many people without sufficient food and malnourished children. Nestlé mentioned the role of biofortified crops and indigenous foods.
- Biovision made the case for clean energy that will allow people to move away from dirty energy in cooking and therefore contribute to the shift towards more sustainable consumption patterns.

SESSION 8
**Closing session – ways to
empower action**

Improving governance of food systems through multi-stakeholder action – Setting the table for our children

James Lomax,¹ Marina Bortoletti,¹ Michael Bergöö,² Nout van der Vaart³ and Maxas Bweupe Ng'onga⁴

¹ *UN Environment*

² *Biovision*

³ *Hivos*

⁴ *Zambian National Assembly*

The current food system is failing, as it is not delivering healthy, sustainable and affordable food for all. The vision of the initiative *Improving governance of food system through multistakeholder action* is therefore: “A future in which food systems deliver increasing productivity without harming the planet and our health and where food is considered a main policy priority”.

The initiative adheres to a food system approach and engages stakeholders at local and national levels to improve policy and governance of food systems. Together we will develop more integrated strategies and transformative roadmaps, as well as enabling (policy) environments towards more sustainable food systems. This is imperative to achieve the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the integrated set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 2 (zero hunger), 12 (sustainable consumption and production) and 17 (partnerships for the goals).

The initiative has the following objectives:

1. build inclusive food policy environments for sustainable food systems through
2. inclusive multistakeholder platforms at subnational and national levels to help inform integrated policy-making;
3. enhance sustainable food literacy and capacity building around food systems thinking ;
4. gather and share knowledge on (the drivers of) sustainable food consumption and production, including the development of a transformation framework.

The project coalition so far consists of Biovision, Hivos and UN Environment. The coalition has extensive working experience and presences in Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Senegal, Indonesia and Bolivia, while the initiative can be expanded to more countries depending on available funding.

A diverse set of activities is envisioned to work towards achieving the stated objectives. Hivos and Biovision will respectively focus on establishing, consolidating and improving

subnational and national integrated food-related policy-making. Through co-organizing multistakeholder platforms, an inclusive dialogue around food in a local or national food system is being facilitated and encouraged. Working together with local and national governments and other key stakeholders, the long-term goal for whichever level of government is to institutionalize an inclusive participatory dialogue around food, for example through the establishment of a (local/national) food charter, a food council, etc.

Working with other partners, UN Environment will focus on facilitating the creation of a global transformational framework for sustainable food systems, gathering and pooling existing knowledge and tools. Capacity-building activities such as the creation of a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on food systems/systems thinking and the creation of customized (subnational/national/regional) sustainable food system "roadmaps" will raise awareness and will empower key actors to take up a critical role in accelerating the shift towards more sustainable food systems worldwide.

Interested parties are invited to express their interest in joining the project coalition. Contact details:

Hugo Verkuijl, Hivos Program Development Manager Green Society. hverkuijl@hivos.org
Michael Bergöö, Policy Advisor Agenda 2030, Biovision. m.bergoo@biovision.ch
James Lomax, Program Officer Sustainable Food Systems and Agriculture, UN Environment. james.lomax@unep.org

Panel statement

Nguyen Anh Minh (MA)

Deputy Director General, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Vietnam

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, we would like to express our sincere thanks to the Organizing Board and the Netherlands Embassy in Viet Nam for inviting us to attend this SFSP Conference, which is held in the very beautiful city of Pretoria in South Africa.

Concerning the subject of the Conference, we would like to share information, exchange experiences, lessons learned on achievements, difficulties and challenges of Viet Nam in agricultural development in the new context of ensuring food security, nutrition, sustainable agriculture and adaptation with climate change.

Viet Nam is an agriculture-based country with the population of 93 million, of which 67 percent live in rural areas and 46 percent of the labour force in rural areas work in the agriculture sector. With a total of 10 million farmer households, agriculture plays a very important role in the economy of Viet Nam, accounting for 20 percent of GDP, and is a pillar of the economy.

Before 1980, every year, Viet Nam had to import more than 1 million tonnes of foodstuff to meet the basic needs of the people. In 1986, the Government of Viet Nam launched a campaign of economic reform that resulted in positive changes from 1989. At present, Viet Nam provides enough food and foodstuff for its 93 million people and is one of the leading exporters of agricultural products in the world. For many years, Viet Nam has exported around 7–8 million tonnes of rice and has ten major agricultural products with export earnings of more USD 1 billion per year including rice, coffee, tea, pepper, seafood, cashew nuts, rubber, cassava, fruits and vegetable, timber and timber products. In 2016, the agricultural forestry and fishery exports of Viet Nam were valued at USD 32.14 billion.

In 2010, the Government of Viet Nam participated in the Initiative on New Vision in Agriculture with the objective of sustainable agriculture development, environmental protection and economic development. In parallel, we have been implementing the National Target Program on New Rural Development and the National Program on Sustainable Poverty Reduction. In 2013, in the context of international integration and the challenges of climate change, our Government started to implement the Restructuring of the Agricultural Sector towards improving value addition and sustainable development, encouraging large-scale enterprises and the private sector to invest in the agriculture sector, especially in high-tech agriculture, providing credit and agricultural insurance programmes to farmer households and enterprises. These programmes bring about significant benefits for the people.

Impact of climate change on agricultural development: Viet Nam is one of the five countries that are most vulnerable to climate change. The phenomenon of seawater rise, sinkage of foundations, inundation and natural disasters has happened more seriously and

in abnormal patterns. In 2015 and at the beginning of the year 2016, drought in the central highland area, salinity intrusion and lack of fresh water for production in the Mekong delta caused the loss of more than USD 1.7 billion and losses of 1.4 million tonnes of rice. For the first time, the agricultural growth rate was minus 1.8 percent. With all the efforts of the Government and the Vietnamese people through the series of policy measures, we recovered from the difficulties and the agricultural growth rate achieved +1.6 percent; at the end of 2016, the total rice production was 44 million tonnes. At present, the agricultural growth rate is sustained at 2.65 percent and will reach 3.05 percent by the end of 2017.

The main solutions focus on:

- formulating and institutionalizing capacity building; promoting the participation of the people, the private sector, in agricultural development;
- developing and implementing training programmes for farmers – every year, 1 million farmers are trained to enhance their skills in agricultural practices and changing to non-agricultural jobs;
- strengthening of international cooperation with international organizations, non-governmental organizations and developed countries; a call for foreign direct investment in the agriculture sector, efficient use of official development assistance and natural resources in agricultural development, fostering the bilateral and South–South cooperation programmes with African countries;
- enhancing communication networks and advocacy programmes, agricultural extension services, changing science technology, creating new varieties of plants, animals, fisheries, tree fruits and vegetables, applying high technology in agricultural development;
- maintaining the credit programme and agriculture insurance programme for enterprises and farmers;
- revising the existing planning, changing crop patents, animal and fisheries to adapt to climate change ;
- developing infrastructure and more investment in development of agriculture, forestry, water resources and fisheries.

In March 2017, with the assistance of the Netherlands Government and other international organizations, Viet Nam successfully organized the Regional Conference on Food Security “Let’s get to work. Building a Food Secure Future”. The Conference focused on the Implementation of SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. The Conference also focused on the themes:

- climate-smart agriculture;
- reducing food losses;
- food safety;
- sustainable aquaculture.

For the time being, the Government of Viet Nam is making efforts to set up plans and arrange resources for the implementation of actions as proposed.

Viet Nam is the Chair of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) 2017; from 18 to 25 August 2017, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will be hosting

the Food Security Week in Can Tho, which is the centre of the rice basket of Viet Nam. The results of this event will be: (i) an Action Plan for Implementation of Multi-Year Programme on Food Security and Climate Change; (ii) an Action Plan for a Framework for Urban and Rural Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth; and (iii) the Can Tho Statement on Enhancing Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture in Response to Climate Change. You are all welcome to participate in this important event in Can Tho, Viet Nam. The success of this event will assist Viet Nam to implement our food security programme and sustainable food development. Thank you very much for your attention.

Panel statement

Carol Gribnau

Director Green Society Department, Hivos

I was asked to say something about the main conclusions and insights coming from this global conference as well as on ways to empower multi-stakeholder action.

CONCLUSIONS/INSIGHTS

Many important things have been said and stressed, and it feels impossible to summarize the richness of the discussions we have had. But let me share with you the main thoughts that I will take away: how context shapes what is considered a sustainable food system; that in one context it makes sense to look at meat consumption and waste, while in another meat livestock is critical for sustainable food systems and livelihoods; and how relevant informal food systems are, for example, in the African context, as is the issue of seeds. So, let me say that this has been an amazing conference, by the richness of knowledge, experiences and perspectives.

WHAT ARE KEY WAYS/TOOLS TO EMPOWER MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ACTION?

This conference has also been an amazing event, not only by the different players and nationalities that have been brought together, but more so by the fact that it has created a fertile ground for further multi-stakeholder dialogue and action.

What was critical for achieving this:

- A sense of urgency and realization that no one actor can solve the problem alone.
- An open atmosphere. Right from the beginning it was shown that there is space for critical questions and difficult issues (the Food Lab is instrumental).
- Acknowledgement of the diversity in the room and an attitude of listening.
- The first global conference where the importance of local/regional and informal markets/food systems for many (African) countries vs more formal systems we know in Europe, was highlighted on several occasions.
- A conference happening in a country/region where all the challenges we are talking about are being experienced. We are at the heart of where it all happens, and the learning journeys were a great way to connect to that reality. So, I wish to thank the Department of Trade and Industry in South Africa for taking responsibility, especially knowing the current turbulent time your country is going through.

So, in short, a sense of urgency, consciousness about the context-specific challenges, as well as the right attitude is what is critical to start multi-stakeholder dialogues and action.

What does it take to empower multi-stakeholder action?

1. Bring all stakeholders into the room, including those that are generally forgotten or ignored (such as producers, consumers and youth), not just the usual suspects.
2. Allow all stakeholders to have a voice and, if needed, ensure that they can express their opinions. This relates very much to the dynamics between the different stakeholders.
3. A committed group is needed to take action forward – for example the co-leadership of the SFS Programme.
4. Action is based on deep insights – try, learn, fail.

Panel statement

Bernard Lehmann

State Secretary for Agriculture, Switzerland

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. We have had three days of very enriching exchanges on initiatives that make use of multi-stakeholder approaches. In my conclusions, I would like to focus on four main points:

1. All the exchanges we have had over the course of the 1st Global Conference of the 10YFP Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) Programme form part of a complex knowledge system related to food, spanning from farmers to consumers. This knowledge system has to become more efficient. However, rather than aiming to make it more efficient through simplification, we need to embrace the system's diversity and richness of experiences. We must deal with the system's complexities, by improving the knowledge and then applying it to specific contexts. Within this knowledge system, which we call a multi-stakeholder system, we are all concerned, and therefore we all have to learn from each other.
2. I agree with a statement that was previously made, namely that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are our legitimacy to act. The SDGs can be considered as a system of goals and targets, and they have an important food component covering all stages, from the soil in the fields to the health of consumers. They are built on a broad consensus and are widely supported. However, what is needed now is more compliance with those goals. In my country, for example, we work on promoting the implementation of the SDGs by taking them into account in our agricultural reform. Personally, I view the SDGs as a mandate. More compliance with the SDGs will help to steer the knowledge within the knowledge system in the desired direction, which is more sustainability. By facilitating access to such knowledge, the SFS Programme is an important mechanism to support the achievement of food- and agriculture-related SDGs at the global level.
3. Our objective is to find the way towards more sustainability, but the notion of sustainability is so diverse – ranging from ecosystems to culture – that the pathways towards more sustainability will most likely differ once we look at the detailed understandings of each involved actor. As an economist, I am interested in all three dimensions of sustainability: the ecological, socio-cultural (including health) and economic ones. The SFS Programme provides a common definition of the term “sustainable food systems” around which the Programme's members converge. This definition serves as a common reference for the SFS Programme, and it covers all three dimensions of sustainable development. These dimensions, however, need to be considered in their different regional, national and local

contexts, which will allow pursuance of the same objectives with different pathways.

4. My fourth and final point is about the importance of the key actors in food systems: On the one side you have of course farmers and at the other end of the spectrum the consumers, with a multitude of actors around both of them. Consumers hold huge power to drive the supply in the direction of more sustainability, by exercising their influence on both informal and formal markets. More consumer awareness about the whole process of food production can have important impacts, beginning with the reduction of food waste and reaching far beyond that, through more conscious purchases driving production and supply towards more sustainability. Beside the specific actors, I would also like to underline the importance of youth. The young generations are more receptive for the necessity of sustainable food. Therefore, it is also necessary to invest more in talent development, including research, education and training.

To close my statement, I would like to highlight that Switzerland is committed to remain active in the further implementation of the 10YFP Sustainable Food Systems Programme, both as a Co-Lead and a member of this multi-stakeholder partnership, supporting knowledge sharing and mutual learning, and promoting implementation of food- and agriculture-related SDGs, including through support to several of the Programme's core initiatives that were presented over the past three days.

Panel statement

Lewis Hove

FAO Representative in South Africa

A rethinking of the food systems-based approach by linking food security, nutrition and sustainability is essential for meeting current and future challenges. This requires a systems-based approach that addresses the range and complexity of interactions in the production and consumption of food influencing current food environments.

The UN 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP), adopted at the Rio+20 Conference in 2012, is a global framework of action to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production. Its implementation is part of the Sustainable Development Goals, under SDG 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. Among the 10YFP programmes, the Sustainable Food Systems Programme (SFSP) acts primarily as a global multi-stakeholder initiative fostering new collaboration and partnerships among food system stakeholders, maximizing synergies among existing initiatives and organizations, while avoiding duplications with other initiatives.

FAO and UN Environment are now launching, with the support of the Government of Switzerland, a Sustainable Food Systems Interagency Umbrella Programme to support the 10YFP SFS Programme.

A NEW INTERAGENCY UMBRELLA WILL BE LAUNCHED ON 6 JULY AT THE FAO CONFERENCE IN ROME WITH A DEDICATED SIDE EVENT ORGANIZED WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF SWITZERLAND AND SOUTH AFRICA.

The expected impact of the Interagency Umbrella, by linking food security, nutrition and sustainability and facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogues and actions, is an improved systemic approach towards more sustainable food systems, including sustainable and healthy diets, through a better integration of sustainability issues into current food system approaches by improving sustainable consumption and production patterns, catalysing necessary transformative changes to accelerate the shift towards more sustainable food systems and healthy sustainable diets.

Multi-stakeholder initiatives such as the new Interagency Umbrella to support the work of the 10YFP SFS Programme can contribute to catalysing necessary transformative changes for accelerating the shift towards more sustainable food systems.

The Umbrella envisages the implementation of the following four 10YFP SFS Programme core initiatives, for which FAO and UNEP have a leading role: (i) *Sustainable diets in the context of sustainable food systems*; (ii) *Delivering SDG Target 12.3 on food loss and waste reduction*; (iii) *Sustainability along all value chains: identifying and promoting local initiatives linking small-scale producers and consumers*; and (iv) *Sustainable food*

systems – what’s in it for farmers? Lessons learned would be scaled up within a sustainable food systems’ perspective, which cross cuts all 10YFP SFS Programme areas of work.

FAO is very pleased to see the Global Environment Facility (GEF) side event organized at the 10YFP SFS Programme conference by Mr Mohamed Bakarr on the current (GEF-6) and future (GEF-7) interventions. As you all know, FAO is one of the GEF implementing agencies that is involved under the current GEF-6 Integrated Flagship Programme on Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa at country and hub project levels. Looking into the future, we believe that FAO’s engagement in the 10YFP, in particular under the interagency FAO Umbrella with UN Environment and other key partners, can provide the required global exchange platform to effectively link the envisaged GEF-7 Impact Programme on Food Systems with other ongoing and planned initiatives and exchange platforms. FAO is ready to support the GEF and partners in this endeavour and is looking forward to a close collaboration.

We are looking forward to the resolutions of this 1st Global 10YFP SFS Programme Conference for further collaboration with all relevant stakeholders.

There is an urgent need for multi-stakeholder collaboration to reduce hunger and malnutrition by accelerating the shift towards more sustainable food systems, and FAO is ready to collaborate.

Summary of key messages and main discussion points of session 8

Please note that this summary is for illustrative purposes only and does not cover the full wealth of presentations and discussions. It does not necessarily reflect the views of the 10YFP SFS Programme Co-Leads, nor has it been formally endorsed by the Programme's membership.

The top ways or tools to empower multi-stakeholder action towards more sustainable food systems:

- Nguyen Anh Minh, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in Vietnam explained that the Government of Vietnam has offered financial services (insurance) and extension services (trains 1 million farmers each year) for their farmers while also strengthening their cooperation with international organizations.
- The collaboration of UN Environment, Hivos and Biovision aims to build inclusive food policy environments through multi-stakeholder platforms to help informing integrated policy-making. They pull together a wide variety of stakeholders at the local level and encourage exploration towards new solutions. They have developed a tool to help government decision-makers decide on integrated policy planning that will allow them to accomplish their SDG commitments. One example is that this tool simulated average cereal yields over 15 years to see which type of interventions had the biggest impact. Sustainable agriculture education/training services played one of the biggest roles in improving yields.
- Carol Gribnau, Director Green Society Department, Hivos encouraged the conference participants to think of the food system as the multiple different systems that make it up. Reflecting on that everyone comes to the table with their unique perspectives and backgrounds – this will inform how each of us works on improving our respective pieces of the food system.
- Bernard Lehmann, State Secretary for Agriculture, Switzerland stressed the importance of streamlining the SDGs, taking into account all three dimensions of sustainability, including economics, ecology and cultural/social aspects.
- Natural systems were shaped over millions of years and are very complex. Morné du Plessis, CEO, WWF South Africa used the following analogy: Soil represents government (and the potential of good regulation and policies); business is represented by the fruit-producing tree, which requires the bee to bring the pollen (NGOs, academia). All aspects of the system are relevant to create a fruitful, sustainable food system.

Opportunities to contribute towards promoting these ways and/or tools, including through the 10YFP SFS Programme::

- Governments aiming to improve the sustainability of their food systems are welcome to become a member and contribute to the 10YFP Sustainable Food Systems Programme. Their strategy enables national committees to contribute to sustainable agriculture, green economy and climate change plans, which collectively are included in a country's 10YFP or SDG commitments.
- Human behaviour and consumer actions have an enormous role to play in improving the food system.
- The FAO Conference in July 2017 will have a side event to launch a new Umbrella Programme in support of the 10YFP SFS Programme. Additional partners, who are ready to collaborate on a multi-stakeholder approach to transform our food systems, are invited to join.

Despite the fact that the world is producing enough food to feed its entire population, almost 795 million people are going hungry and about two billion are malnourished. At the same time, the number of overweight people has reached more than 1.4 billion adults globally, and around one-third of the food produced worldwide is lost or wasted. Current pressures on the planet's natural resources will further increase unless consumption and production patterns become more sustainable.

The Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) Programme is one of six thematic multi-stakeholder programmes of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP), with the goal to accelerate the shift towards more sustainable food systems, covering all stages from production to consumption of food.

With a global network of over 120 members, including countries, international organizations, private sector entities and civil society organizations, the SFS Programme promotes policy dialogue as well as multi-stakeholder action on the ground. The SFS Programme's members collaborate in joint projects around the themes of sustainable diets, sustainable value chains, food loss and waste reduction, multi-stakeholder platforms and resilient food production systems.

Gathering over 150 participants from all world regions and representing different stakeholder groups, the 1st Global Conference of the 10YFP Sustainable Food Systems Programme explored innovative multi-stakeholder approaches to tackle food system challenges and discussed the need for ensuring sustainable food systems in the African context. It did so through a series of presentations showcasing the action under the SFS Programme, as well as interactive plenary and panel discussions.

In their final Resolution, the Conference participants: highlighted the role of the SFS Programme as a mechanism to mobilize action for the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals; stressed the urgent need for investments in multi-stakeholder actions using holistic, systems-based approaches; and called for stronger political commitment and policy environments that are conducive to more sustainable food systems.

The Co-Leads of the SFS Programme are South Africa (Department for Trade and Industry), Switzerland (Federal Office for Agriculture), Hivos and WWF.