



The Role of the UK Food System in Meeting Global Agreements:

Multi-stakeholder dialogue

Part of the UK Member State Dialogue for the UN Food Systems Summit 2021

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This sub-report was prepared by Maia Elliott on behalf of the Global Food Security (GFS) programme. It describes the outputs of a multi-stakeholder workshop and public dialogue based on the GFS report *The Role of the UK Food System in Meeting Global Agreements: Potential Scenarios* (2021).

This scenarios sub-report should be cited as:

The Role of the UK Food System in Meeting Global Agreements: Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue (2021). The Global Food Security programme, UK Research and Innovation.

The electronic version of this report can be found at:

www.foodsecurity.ac.uk/publications/UK-food-system-scenarios-workshop.pdf

The multi-stakeholder dialogue was conducted as part of the United Nations' UN75 global conversation (2020) and fed into the UK Member State Dialogue for the United Nations Food Systems Summit (2021).



Executive summary

The Global Food Security (GFS) programme led a multi-stakeholder dialogue exploring the challenges facing the UK food system and the actions that can be taken today to align our food system with our global agreements.

Using the four future food system scenarios outlined in the GFS scenarios report as prompts, an expert group consisting of food producers, campaigners, community leaders, academics, and youth representatives were brought together to discuss actions that could be taken to transform the UK food system to tackle global challenges. These proposed actions were subsequently discussed in a public dialogue, where citizens' questions and suggestions were invited and discussed throughout.

A number of themes emerged from the discussion on food system transformation, including the importance of systems thinking, balancing local and global food systems, empowering marginalised communities, and listening to youth. Other themes included the danger of over-relying on novel technologies, and the role of politics in securing future food security.

The multi-stakeholder dialogue produced the following action plan to transform the UK food system to meet global agreements:

GLOBAL ACTIONS

- Establish a global reward and recognition scheme to incentivise food system transparency and embed the Sustainable Development Goals in the food system.
- Work with all members of civil society, particularly marginalised groups, to build a social revolution that promotes global citizenship through food.

NATIONAL ACTIONS

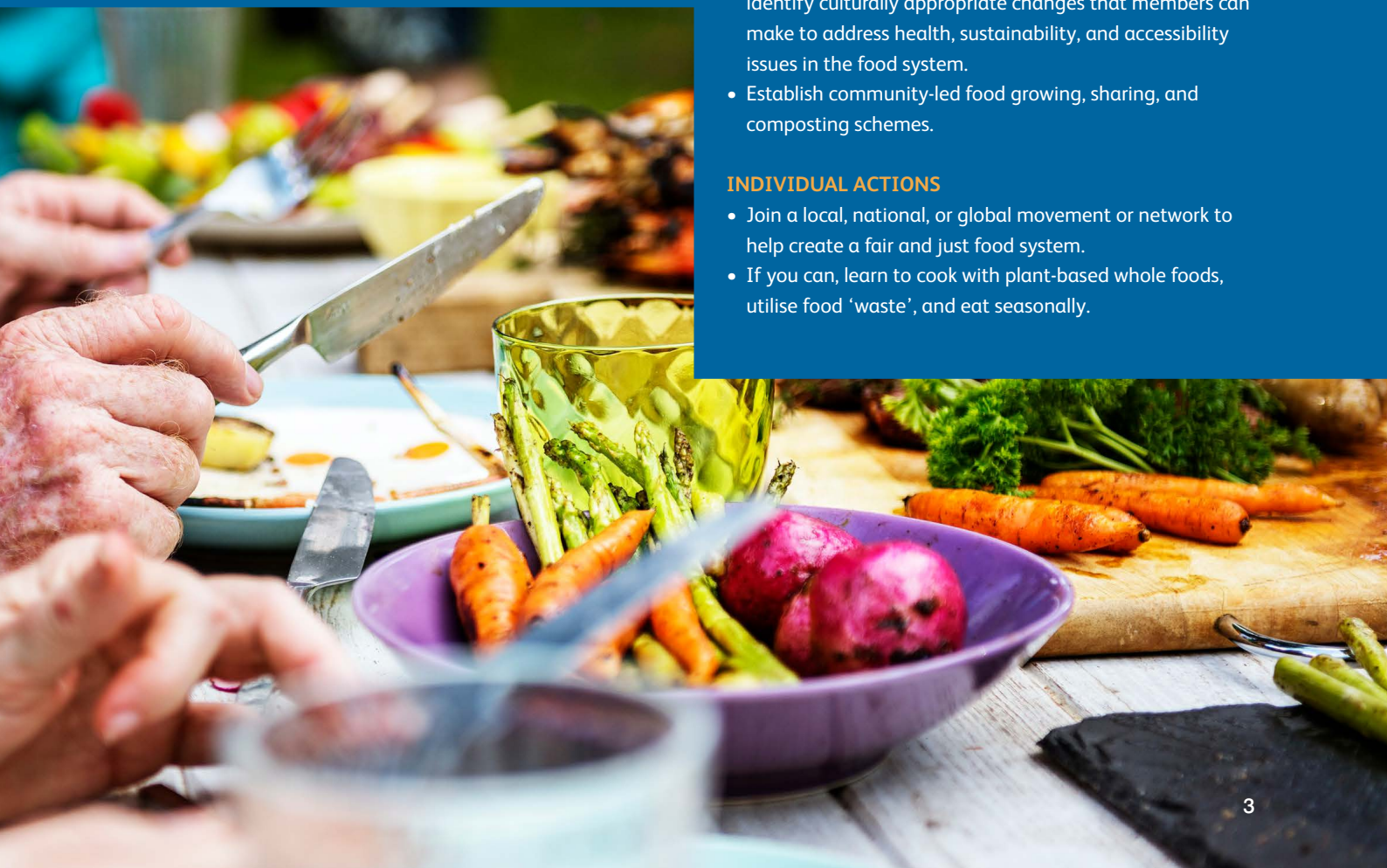
- Establish food system education (including dietary health, food sustainability and food justice) as a core subject in the national curriculum.
- Adopt a whole-government food policy framework that supports sustainable food production, healthy diets, food waste-reduction, agricultural diversification, small-scale producers, high trade standards, and a just transition for food system actors.

LOCAL ACTIONS

- Organise local food-sharing events to explore the cultural importance of food in the community, and collaboratively identify culturally appropriate changes that members can make to address health, sustainability, and accessibility issues in the food system.
- Establish community-led food growing, sharing, and composting schemes.

INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS

- Join a local, national, or global movement or network to help create a fair and just food system.
- If you can, learn to cook with plant-based whole foods, utilise food 'waste', and eat seasonally.



Introduction

The Global Food Security programme led a multi-stakeholder dialogue as part of the United Nations 75th Anniversary intergenerational festival ‘What Next for the UN?’ (organised by UNA-UK, UNA-LASER and Peace Child International). The aim of the dialogue was to identify actions that can be taken at the individual, community, national and international level to support the transformation of the UK food system to meet global agreements.

A total of 21 food system stakeholders, including food producers, community leaders, campaigners, academic researchers, and youth activists, contributed their views and experiences to an action plan, which was then discussed in a public dialogue.

Four plausible futures

To stimulate future-thinking and demonstrate the radical food system changes needed to tackle today’s challenges, the multi-stakeholder dialogue was based on the scenarios outlined in the GFS scenarios report *The Role of the UK Food System in Meeting Global Agreements: Potential Scenarios*¹.

These scenarios describe four plausible futures where the UK food system has been transformed to meet our global climate mitigation goals (i.e. the Paris Agreement) or global sustainability targets (i.e. the Sustainable Development Goals; SDGs), in a more globalised or a more localised context (see Figure 1).

It is important to note that these scenarios were designed to stimulate thought and discussion, identify opportunities and threats that the UK food system may face in the future, and aid long-term decision-making. They do not aim to predict what will happen in the future, nor do they suggest what the preferred future might be.

To find out how these four scenarios were created and the evidence supporting their plausibility, please refer to the main GFS scenarios report and its other sub-report *The Role of the UK Food System in Meeting Global Agreements: Supporting Evidence*². A short animation outlining the four potential future food system scenarios is available on the [GFS website](#).

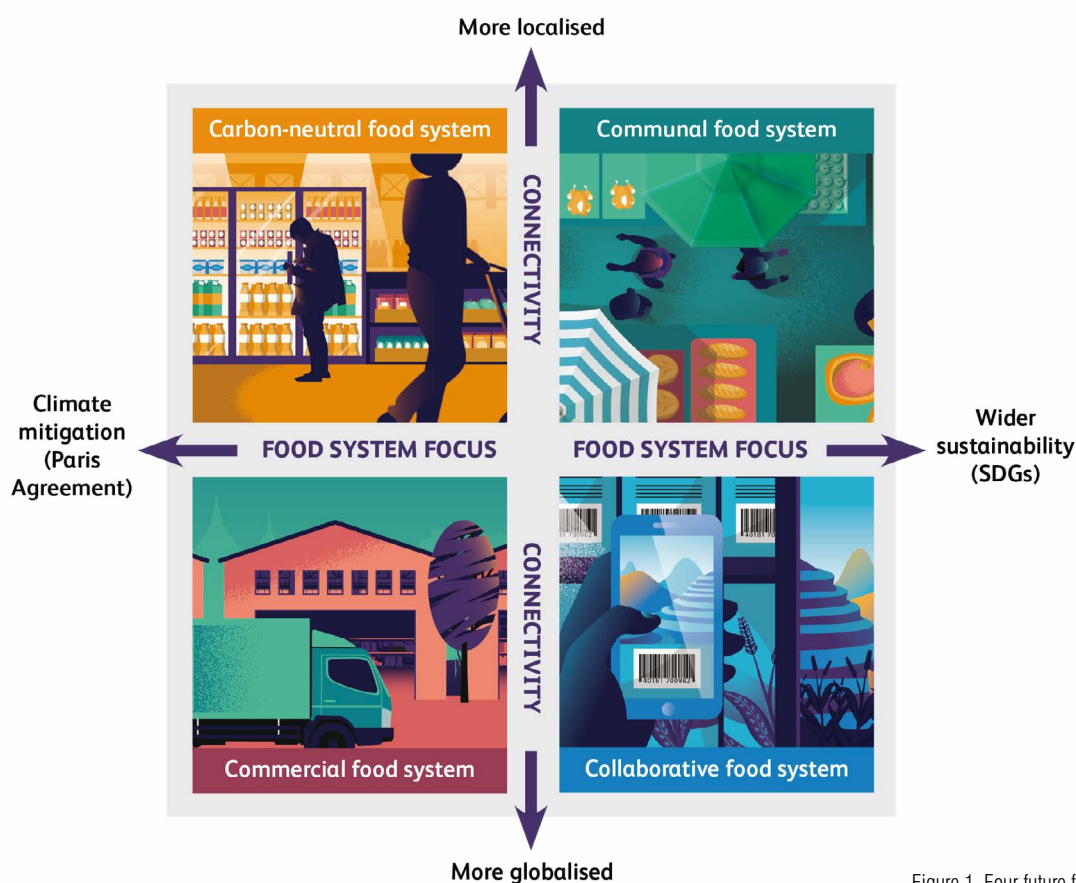


Figure 1. Four future food system scenarios used to stimulate discussion in a multi-stakeholder workshop and public dialogue.



Multi-stakeholder approach

Although the academic perspective on food system issues is highly valuable, there are many other perspectives that are equally important and require careful consideration when creating long-term food system policy. These perspectives include, but are not limited to, those of food producers, who will be tasked with changing their production systems and shouldering considerable risk, food justice campaigners, who look out for those who are at risk of (or are already) being left behind, and young people, who will live with the outcomes of today's choices far into the future.

Therefore, it is imperative to take a multi-stakeholder approach when proposing actions that aim to transform the UK food system to align it with our global agreements. Several steps were taken to ensure that a variety of stakeholder perspectives were captured over the course of this dialogue. This section describes some of them.

Closed vs. open formats

This GFS multi-stakeholder dialogue took place in two parts: a closed expert group consisting of food producers, community leaders, campaigners, academic researchers, and youth activists, followed by an open public dialogue with an online audience.

The closed expert group provided a safe space for the participants to discuss their initial thoughts and consolidate them collaboratively. Participants were divided into multi-stakeholder breakout groups of five, with a GFS facilitator ensuring that each stakeholder was able to feed their views and expertise into the actions. The actions proposed by the four breakout groups were then distilled in a single action plan, which provided a structure for the discussions in the public dialogue, stimulating audience questions and suggestions.



Levelling the playing field

The members of the expert group were carefully selected based on their experience and their ability to bring unique professional and/or personal insights to the exercise. However, inclusion is not the same as belonging, so it was important to remove hierarchies and ensure that each participant had a clear role in their breakout group. It was emphasised that every stakeholder was an expert in their own right, titles were dropped, and each stakeholder was given a specific question to focus on when brainstorming actions:

- Food producers: Is it plausible?
- Justice campaigners: Is it just?
- Food system academics: Is it systemic?
- Youth activists: Is it ambitious enough?

Participants were not expected to answer their assigned question by themselves – their role was simply to highlight their question within the group. They were encouraged to draw on their shared and individual knowledge to help answer each other's questions and produce action proposals that were feasible, fair, efficient, and proportionate to the scale of the challenge.

Future-scoping scenarios

The four hypothetical scenarios in the GFS scenarios report were designed to stimulate thought and discussion about the future of the UK food system. The rationale for using evidence-based scenarios as stimulus instead of an academic synthesis report, lies in the complex nature of the food system. The uncertainty around human behaviour and climatic events, combined with a plethora of yet unknown drivers, makes it impossible to accurately model what our food system will actually look like in the year 2050.

However, the best way to understand a potential future is to create it. Evidence-based speculation is a highly



valuable tool for policymakers making decisions in the face of complexity and uncertainty, as it reveals potential opportunities, challenges, and unintended consequences that may not be immediately apparent from academic research. In this dialogue, the stakeholders were tasked with developing plausible, just, systemic, and ambitious actions to transform the food system, which required the careful consideration of potential opportunities, challenges, and unintended consequences.

The power of stories

The diversity of expertise and backgrounds in the multi-stakeholder dialogue posed a significant communication challenge. To facilitate cross-stakeholder communication, GFS commissioned writer and storyteller Debs Newbold to translate the policy-facing scenarios in the report into four engaging short stories. The stories were designed to transport participants into the lives of the same four characters, but each story was set in a different scenario. The rationale for the use of storytelling in this multi-stakeholder dialogue is underpinned by the following:

- Storytelling is a universal language, removing the problems associated with jargon and allowing everyone to discuss the scenarios regardless of background or prior knowledge.

- Centring the discussions around evidence-based stories (instead of the peer-reviewed academic research that went into them) eliminates the need for participants to spend time translating and interpreting the research during the workshop, focussing discussions on the potential implications of the research instead.
- When developing policies that will impact future generations, it is important to not only think about the future intellectually, but to feel the weight of the policy implications too. Through evoking empathy for the characters, stories allow the hypothetical lived experiences of future generations to be considered alongside hypothetical academic models of the future.
- Challenging participants to put themselves in the shoes of the characters in the stories encourages them to step outside of their own perspective, a mindset that can also aid cross-stakeholder collaboration by helping participants with different perspectives to understand each other.

To listen to the four scenario-inspired short stories, please visit the [GFS website](#).



Action plan

A thematic analysis of the 50 actions proposed by the multi-stakeholder expert group (detailed in Appendix 1) revealed several ‘future-proof’ actions that would likely prove beneficial in the face of an uncertain future. There were two actions for each societal level: global, national, local, and individual.

Global actions

- **Establish a global reward and recognition scheme to incentivise food system transparency and embed the Sustainable Development Goals in the food system.**
- **Work with all members of civil society, particularly marginalised groups, to build a social revolution that promotes global citizenship through food.**

For such a scheme to work, the United Nations would need to increase multilateral cooperation on food systems, perhaps through a global agreement on food. Voluntary enrolment on the scheme could be increased by awarding a certification label to businesses with good transparency and sustainability scores, which they can add to their food products (similar to the Fairtrade certification). It would be necessary to provide a platform and opportunities for governments, businesses, and citizens to learn about the scheme and easy access to scoring information. Ethical Consumer is an example of what such a platform could look like³.

Changing business practices typically requires financial investment, so to avoid penalising small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), additional support should be provided for SMEs, particularly those in poorer countries.

Food connects every person on the planet, making it an ideal foundation for a social revolution that can foster a sense of global citizenship and advance the Sustainable Development Agenda⁴. To build a social revolution through food, international non-government organisations, governments, and funders should actively support grassroots movements and civil society organisations that are driving positive change in the food system and building communities through food.

To ensure that food policies reduce inequalities, the UN should promote participatory mechanisms of food governance that involve citizens from marginalised/ underrepresented groups at every stage of the research process⁵. Emphasising to policymakers the importance of considering lived experiences alongside the academic research, as well as providing platforms for citizens to voice their concerns and share their lived experiences directly with policymakers, could increase citizen agency in the food system and accelerate its positive transformation.



National actions



- **Establish food system education (including dietary health, food sustainability and food justice) as a core subject in the national curriculum.**

Every multi-stakeholder breakout group highlighted the important role of food system education in transforming the food system to meet global climate and sustainability goals. In England, 'food' is currently taught as part of the National Curriculum subject Design & Technology (compulsory until the age of 14)^{6,7}. Although some secondary schools do provide an optional GCSE in Food Preparation and Nutrition, the decision was made in 2015 to discontinue all food-related A-levels⁸.

The expert working group felt that food system education should be included in the National Curriculum as a subject in its own right. Teaching young people about the whole food system in a systemic way that bridges complex issues like climate change, nutrition, natural resources, food sovereignty, agriculture, behaviour change and technology, alongside teaching practical skills like cooking, preserving, growing and foraging, could enable the next generation to effectively navigate and address major challenges such as the obesity epidemic, biodiversity loss, food insecurity, and the climate crisis.

- **Adopt a whole-government food policy framework that supports sustainable food production, healthy diets, food waste-reduction, agricultural diversification, small-scale producers, high trade standards, and a just transition for food system actors.**

Similarly to the multi-stakeholder scenarios taskforce in the main GFS Scenarios Report¹, the expert working group stressed that transforming the food system for healthy people and a healthy planet requires a systems approach to policy making. The GFS report *A food systems approach to policy for health and sustainability* offers ideas about what joined-up policy making might look like, such as breaking down traditional policy silos across government departments, rethinking subsidies, and transforming obesogenic food environments⁹.



Local actions

- **Organise local food-sharing events to explore the cultural importance of food in the community, and collaboratively identify culturally appropriate changes that members can make to address health, sustainability, and accessibility issues in the food system.**

Food and food practices play a central role in shaping community identity, for example through their incorporation in religious practices, or honouring heritage through the preparation and consumption of traditional foods. However, the cultural importance of food is often overlooked when discussing the transformation of the food system to meet health and environmental challenges.

Because communities have different cultural associations with food, not all recommendations to reduce the negative health or environmental impacts of our diets will be equally suitable or sustainable across all communities. The expert group highlighted the key role of community leaders who can empower their communities to develop and adopt dietary interventions that meet their cultural needs as well as health and environmental guidelines. The group highlighted the benefits of local-food sharing events as a means to explore the cultural importance of food, as these events can also foster a stronger sense of community and provide short-term relief for food insecure or lonely community members. Organisations such as Food Cycle can provide guidance and support for individuals who would like to host food-sharing events in their community¹⁰.



- **Establish community-led food growing, sharing, and composting schemes.**

The Covid-19 pandemic has demonstrated just how much can be achieved at the community level when individuals are united by a common cause. The multi-stakeholder expert working group included community leaders who have developed community food growing and distribution schemes. They highlighted the positive mental health and wellbeing impacts of these schemes, their potential to address issues of food accessibility and insecurity in underserved communities, and the problem of income instability for food producers.

A host of national and local networks and organisations have been established to support people who are seeking to start up community food schemes, providing information on funding opportunities and practical guidance, as well as access to successful case studies and contacts. Examples include Sustain¹¹ and Social Farms & Gardens¹².

Individual actions

- **Join a local, national, or global movement or network to help create a fair and just food system.**

Although individual behaviour change plays a key role in system change, the expert working group highlighted the power of individuals coming together to collectively advocate for a healthier, more sustainable, and fairer food system future. Citizens can get involved through volunteering, protesting, lobbying, or simply donating to the cause.

Many food movements have already had positive impacts on food system policy in the UK, such as the Children's Food Campaign by Sustain, which began calling for the sugar tax back in 2013¹³. This movement also successfully campaigned for advertising restrictions on children's TV programmes, and traffic-light labelling on food packaging. An example of a youth-led network that tackles injustices in the food system is Bite Back 2030, which successfully campaigned for Free School Meals for children from deprived backgrounds during the school holidays¹⁴.



- **If you can, learn to cook with plant-based whole foods, utilise food 'waste', and eat seasonally.**

Having the time, resources, and energy to learn new skills and adopt positive behaviour changes is currently a privilege that is not afforded to everyone. However, the expert group stressed the importance of citizens using their privilege to lower the carbon, land, and water footprints of their diets through learning to cook plant-based whole foods and avoiding food waste.

Learning to eat seasonally was also recommended to help align the food system with global climate and sustainability targets. The year-round availability of the UK's favourite foods has led to a poor public understanding of when specific foods are in season, which means that citizens are often unaware of the fluctuating sustainability of locally-produced food. Local food production is at its most sustainable when foods are in season, however the same foods can carry very high carbon footprints when they are grown locally out of season, due to the reliance on energy-intensive, heated greenhouses. Combined with the relatively low contribution of food miles to the carbon footprint of our diets¹⁵, it is often less carbon-intensive to import these foods from areas with different climates where the food is currently in season¹⁶.



Public dialogue

Following on from the multi-stakeholder expert group, the action plan was discussed in a public dialogue. Public questions and suggestions were invited and discussed throughout. This section summarises several key discussion points that emerged over the course of the public dialogue.

The shift to systems thinking

The first theme was the recognition that food system transformation has the potential to address multiple global challenges due to its systemic nature and universal importance. The dialogue identified the need for ‘food system thinkers’, who are able to navigate the complexities and uncertainties in the food system to affect widespread systemic change. Increasing food system transparency and food system education were also identified as key strategies to bring about food system transformation – not just for consumers, but for all stakeholders in the supply chain.

Empowering marginalised communities

Another recurring theme was the importance of actively engaging and empowering marginalised communities when reshaping the food system to meet global challenges. It was reiterated that the problems and solutions identified by one community are not necessarily applicable in another community, and that communities should be empowered to identify their own problems relating to the food system as well as develop their own solutions¹⁷. The dialogue also emphasised the importance of involving marginalised groups in local, national, and international level policymaking processes, to ensure that policy changes are culturally appropriate, context-sensitive, and capable of reducing inequalities in the food system.

Listening to youth

The third key theme that emerged during the public dialogue was the need to listen to youth voices in decision-making about the future of the food system. It was stressed that youth representatives should not be invited to join the table as a box-ticking exercise, but that their presence and contributions should be actively sought and valued at every level of decision making. Also, it was highlighted that young people do not need to possess an in-depth knowledge of the food system in order to challenge the status quo, and that the best way to learn about the food system is to get involved in a food movement.

Balancing global and local

Local food production systems can be considered more sustainable and fairer than globalised food production systems due to their increased transparency and the greater public awareness of externalities (i.e. the environmental, health and social costs)¹⁸. Nevertheless, unless these externalities are accounted for, local food producers will continue to struggle to compete with the ever-increasing technical efficiency and ever-decreasing food prices of (often large-scale) international food producers. Strategies to support local, small-scale food producers include community-supported agriculture, consumers buying directly from food producers, and subsidies for small-scale producers who provide environmental and/or nutritional benefits.



Inviting youth to the table

“Being involved in this dialogue underlined the critical contribution of youth groups to helping find solutions to big global problems – both through their hopefulness, and from a scientist’s perspective, ensuring that they have the resources to enact the transformations we need. The inclusion of youth activists on the expert team and panel lent a lot of hope for the future. They showed a great depth of knowledge and understanding in the topic, and a strong passion and commitment to their cause – as well as providing a fresh perspective on these complex issues.”

Dr Pete Falloon, Met Office

Although supporting local food systems is a key strategy to address global challenges, they do not necessarily serve communities who are living in the UK as a result of colonialism or migration¹⁹. Acknowledging the cultural value of food, citizens who prepare and consume traditional foods to connect with their heritage or religion should be able to retain physical and economic access to a global food market into the future.

Over-reliance on technological solutions

There is no doubt that technology will play an important role in the future food system. However, during the discussion concerns were raised regarding the glamorisation of technological fixes to the food system. Besides facilitating business-as-usual and the concentration of power in the food system, the focus on technological solutions can also distract attention and divert funds from evidence-supported, non-technological interventions with high potential, such as behaviour change and regenerating soil health²⁰. Furthermore, the focus on new technologies can cut food system workers out of discussions about food system transformation, as they are not deemed to play an important role in highly mechanised futures. The dialogue suggested that upscaling regenerative practices and supporting behaviour change should be central to food system transformation.

The role of politics in food

The impacts of local, national, and international politics on the food system was evident during the public dialogue, given the vital role of state support in achieving positive food system change. Various strategies were suggested, such as introducing a universal right to food, subsidising healthy, sustainable diets, and financial support for small-scale food producers. Although businesses can play a key role in transforming the food system, the dialogue suggested that this should not be left to the market alone, requiring a multi-stakeholder approach across government, business and civil society. It also highlighted the role of international legislation, and the need for stronger mechanisms to ensure individual nations enforce this. The panel expressed a preference for providing strong incentives that support the global adoption of sustainable, healthy, and just practices in the food system, instead of punishing nations that are unable to meet the desired standards. The importance of context-sensitive food system interventions and the dangers of imposing Western-centric ideals on non-Western food systems were also raised.



Next steps

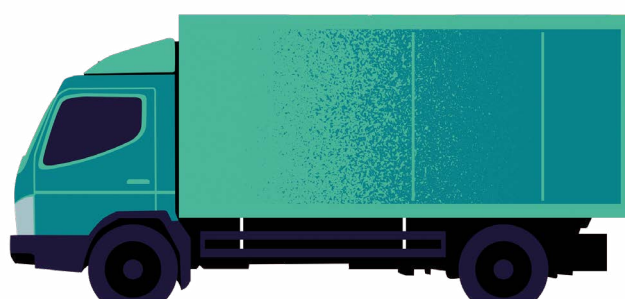
The action plan from this multi-stakeholder dialogue was presented to the United Nations Secretary General as part of the United Nations' UN75 global conversation on building a better future for all²¹. The full report will feed into the United Nations Food Systems Summit in 2021, to help inform a pathway of intentions and commitments towards a transformed food system.

The perspectives and recommendations from the expert group and public dialogue will also inform the £47.5 million interdisciplinary research programme 'Transforming the UK food system for healthy people and a healthy environment', being delivered by UK Research and Innovation in partnership with the Global Food Security programme²².



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Appendix 1:

Outputs of the expert breakout groups

This section details the outputs of the multi-stakeholder expert group. After an introduction to the exercise and the workshop, the group was split into four breakout groups, each consisting of one food producer, one justice campaigner, one food system academic, one youth activist, and a GFS facilitator. Each breakout group discussed a different scenario, which can be read in full in the GFS scenarios report¹.

The carbon-neutral food system

Breakout group 1 discussed a hypothetical future where the UK food system is more localised than it was in 2020 and has been transformed with a focus on climate mitigation (i.e. the Paris Agreement).

The group identified and prioritised the following positive and negative outcomes in the carbon-neutral scenario:

Positive outcomes	Negative outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aquaculture helps UK marine biodiversity recover• Food supply chain decarbonised• Seasonal eating is standard• Improve air, water, and soil quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduced access to food• Increased food bank usage• Lack of access to nature• Growing polarisation in health and wellbeing• Fresh foods are expensive

Focusing on these outcomes, the group collaboratively proposed the following plausible, just, systemic, and ambitious actions:

Global level (United Nations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduce 'Right to Food' legislation• Introduce legislation embedded in sustainability• Join up policies (especially on climate action)
National level (government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Include agriculture and understanding of food systems/-security in education• Introduce programmes to support connection to nature• Introduce interventions to promote nutritious food intake• Invest in research that supports a food system transition with people, the environment, and animals at its centre
Local level (communities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encourage and enable local/individual food production• Create and support genuine grassroots movements in the food system• Build community resilience
Individual level (citizens)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participate in the food system and its transition

The communal food system

Breakout group 2 discussed a hypothetical future where the UK food system has been transformed with a focus on wider metrics of sustainability alongside climate mitigation (i.e. the SDGs), also in a more localised context.

The group identified and prioritised the following positive and negative outcomes in the carbon-neutral scenario:

Positive outcomes	Negative outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redistribution of wealth and land • Resurgence of biodiversity • Low waste food system • Less meat, more fruit and vegetables • Localised food systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher food prices • Generational tension around food ethics

Focusing on these outcomes, the group collaboratively proposed the following plausible, just, systemic, and ambitious actions:

Global level (United Nations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidise the protection of forests and replanting • Remove financial incentives to own large swathes of land • Incentivise horticulture and rewilding
National level (government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax to reduce unsustainable levels of meat consumption • Develop institutional food procurement policy • Make food system education a core subject in the national curriculum • Introduce national/local composting schemes
Local level (communities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empower communities to reshape their diets for health and sustainability in a way that honours the cultural value of food
Individual level (citizens)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn to utilise food waste or food surplus (e.g. pickling) • Experiment with whole-food, plant-based, low-waste cooking

The commercial food system

Breakout group 3 discussed a hypothetical future where the UK food system is more globalised than it was in 2020 and has been transformed with a focus on climate mitigation (i.e. the Paris Agreement).

The group identified and prioritised the following positive and negative outcomes in the commercial scenario:

Positive outcomes	Negative outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK global leader in low-carbon agricultural technology • Supermarkets have considerable stocks • Ground and marine fleets decarbonised • Artificial intelligence minimises food loss/waste • Home waste-to-energy bioreactors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of dietary diversity • Job losses due to mechanisation • Large-scale, but unsustainable farms • Large health gap between rich/poor • Many farmers could not decarbonise in time • Wildlife-poor landscape • Countryside dominated by green energy production
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy-wide carbon pricing • Stable but higher food prices 	

Focusing on these outcomes, the group collaboratively proposed the following plausible, just, systemic, and ambitious actions:

Global level (United Nations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide international guidelines on food waste • Foster international solidarity and enable connection/governance across food systems (i.e. what is produced where, and how)
National level (government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce carbon tax on luxury goods/high income households, and provide subsidies to support low income households • Invest in technology and education to support decarbonisation • Upskill/reskill those who are changing/losing their jobs • Introduce horticulture/food system education in schools • Share ownership of renewable energy systems to increase stakeholder support • Introduce agricultural subsidies that are also accessible to small scale farmers, or additional support for small-scale/diverse/nutritious food production systems
Local level (communities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage mutual support through community investment and community giving to combat food inequality
Individual level (citizens)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boost local biodiversity through planting and nurturing green spaces • Support national change through joining a food movement that opposes the marginalisation of the many • If in a position to, vote and spend ethically

The collaborative food system

Breakout group 4 discussed a hypothetical future where the UK food system has been transformed with a focus on wider metrics of sustainability alongside climate mitigation (i.e. the SDGs), also in a more globalised context.

The group identified and prioritised the following positive and negative outcomes in the collaborative scenario:

Positive outcomes	Negative outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced food traceability systems • Greater food equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural diversity and biodiversity not optimised • Highly dependent on imports and exports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - impacts on carbon emissions and food system resilience - risks colonialism in trading

Focusing on these outcomes, the group collaboratively proposed the following plausible, just, systemic, and ambitious actions:

Global level (United Nations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with all of civil society, including marginalised groups • Provide oversight of food aid programmes (income sources + spending) • Standardise traceability across all nations • Incentivise honesty and transparency in global organisations • Incentivise diversified agriculture for biodiversity • Encourage shortened food chains to enhance local food system resilience
National level (government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reskill/upskill agricultural workforce for data management • Introduce food systems education into the national curriculum • Champion transparency in government • Introduce policies to support the diversification of agriculture • Set high environmental, human and animal welfare standards for trade • Encourage seasonal eating on a national scale
Local level (communities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide education and training to connect citizens to the food systems (e.g. city farms) • Encourage seasonal eating in local communities
Individual level (citizens)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Join food movements, organisations, and networks to make citizens' voices heard • Support food system transparency by using traceability systems • Eat seasonally

Appendix 2:

List of multi-stakeholder experts

Name	Background
Christina Adane <i>Bite Back 2030</i>	Christina is an intersectional youth activist and poet who aims to engage and integrate young people with everything she does. She is co-chair of the Bite Back 2030 Youth Board, a non-profit organisation that exists to improve the health and wellbeing of young people. In April 2020, Christina started the successful campaign to extend free school meal provisions over the school holidays with a petition that collected 431,000 signatures.
Dr Ed Atkins <i>University of Bristol</i>	Ed is a political geographer, interested in the contested character of environmental and energy policy, politics, and governance, with a particular focus on the local politics of climate change policies, energy generation, and energy consumption. Ed works at the intersection of environmental justice, sustainable energy transitions, just transition, and the Green New Deal.
Dr Hibbah Araba Osei-Kwasi <i>University of Sheffield</i>	Hibbah is a Public Health Nutrition researcher, focussing on dietary acculturation and food insecurity amongst Ghanaian migrants in Europe. She has previously worked on research projects that explored dietary transitions in urban areas in Africa and led the development of the African food environment framework. Hibbah is also leading the establishment of the social enterprise Sahara Nutrition to empower Black minority ethnic people in the UK through nutrition.
Barbara Bray MBE <i>Independent food safety and nutrition consultant</i>	Barbara is a Director and Co-Chairman of the Oxford Farming Conference, a food safety and nutrition consultant, and a professional speaker. She supports small and medium food producers to implement food safety standards and trains staff in disciplines such as auditing and risk assessments. Barbara runs strategy workshops to help companies find ways to introduce sustainable nutrition practices into their business, and speaks at events covering topics on nutrition and the food industry.
Paul Cherry <i>Weston Park Farms</i>	Paul Cherry is a founder and host of the Groundswell Show and conference which is run on his farm in Hertfordshire. Paul also farms with his brother and son growing a range of arable crops and beef cattle. The farm is run on strict regenerative principles, with the aim to build soil fertility.
Dan Crossley <i>Food Ethics Council</i>	Dan is Executive Director at Food Ethics Council, an independent thinktank whose mission is to accelerate the shift towards fair food systems that respect people, animals, and planet. Dan has worked on food sustainability issues for over 15 years, leading work on issues ranging from our relationship with meat, to addressing household food insecurity, to power dynamics in food systems. Previously, he worked for a food manufacturing company before leading Forum for the Future's work on sustainable food.
Lynne Davis <i>Open Food Network</i>	Lynne is CEO of the Open Food Network UK, an organisation providing software, mentoring and support to social and ecologically driven food businesses. Lynne has a background in agriculture, engineering and economics and combines this knowledge to find creative opportunities for community food businesses to thrive. Lynne has worked on agricultural policy with the Landworker's Alliance, La Via Campesina, and the RSA Food, Farming and Countryside Commission. She is also a board member of Ecological Land Cooperative.

Name	Background
Dr Pete Falloon <i>Met Office</i>	Pete is the Met Office Science Directorate's Change Manager, leading the Met Office Hadley Centre Climate Programme's Climate Service for Defra on Food, Farming and Natural Environment. Pete has over 25 years of experience in modelling environmental systems, particularly the impacts of climate and land use change on agriculture, water, and soils. Pete has been at the Met Office Hadley Centre since 2004 and led the Climate Impacts Modelling team from 2009-2019. He is a contributing author to the UK's Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) and a member of the Global Food Security Programme's Programme Coordination Group board.
Jyoti Fernandes MBE <i>Landworkers' Alliance</i>	<p>Jyoti is Policy Coordinator for the Landworkers Alliance, a UK-based union for farmers, foresters, and land-based workers. She represents small and family farms in Westminster and globally - challenging governments to guarantee healthy, affordable agro-ecological food for everyone by supporting localised production and distribution.</p> <p>Jyoti farms with her husband and four daughters on a 23-acre regenerative farm in Dorset, producing vegetables, fruits, preserves, cider, lamb, and cheese. She provides practical and legal support to enable access to land for new entrants and land rights for indigenous communities so that more people can live ecosystem connected lives - gaining autonomy in food, housing, electricity, and spirituality.</p>
Dr Helen Harwatt <i>Chatham House</i>	Helen is an international award-winning researcher and scientific author specialising in the field of planetary health, with a particular focus on the role of dietary shifts from animal to plant-based to meet climate goals and restore native ecosystems. She is a senior research fellow in the Energy, Environment and Resources programme at Chatham House, and is also a visiting Food & Climate Policy Fellow at Harvard Law School. Helen has completed several additional research fellowships in the UK and USA, and worked with NGOs to design food procurement assessment schemes and tools for the food service sector.
Professor Aled Jones <i>Anglia Ruskin University</i>	<p>Aled is the Inaugural Director of the Global Sustainability Institute at Anglia Ruskin University, an internationally renowned Institute which encourages focused research activity across a broad portfolio including global resource trends and individual behaviour change.</p> <p>Aled's work in climate finance has been recognised by the State of California and has been shortlisted for various industry awards. He is a President Clinton distinguished lecturer, and an honorary fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries. He is the author of numerous academic papers, books, book chapters and patents.</p>
Louise Landman <i>UN75</i>	Louise is an international activist on youth, UN, cultural and inter-faith issues. A former nurse, she has dedicated her lifelong career to promoting health, wellbeing and education across an intergenerational, religious and cultural divide. Louise co-organised the UN@75 Years Intergenerational Festival with Peace Child International and UNA groups, and is currently working with ten schools, businesses and faith groups on 'Luton's Search for Sustainability' – a direct response to the United Nations' appeal for a global conversation on the SDGs in line with the Paris Climate Agreement.
Kate Mayne	<p>After studying at Newcastle University, Kate worked in the eastern counties as a potato and onion agronomist, before returning to her home county of Shropshire. She works as an independent agri-environmental adviser, assisting farmers with waste regulation, habitat creation, water management projects etc. She facilitates a farmers cluster group which aims to help its members align their farm businesses with future environmental policy.</p> <p>Kate is passionate about drawing stakeholder groups together to achieve more positive progress on the climate and ecological agendas.</p>

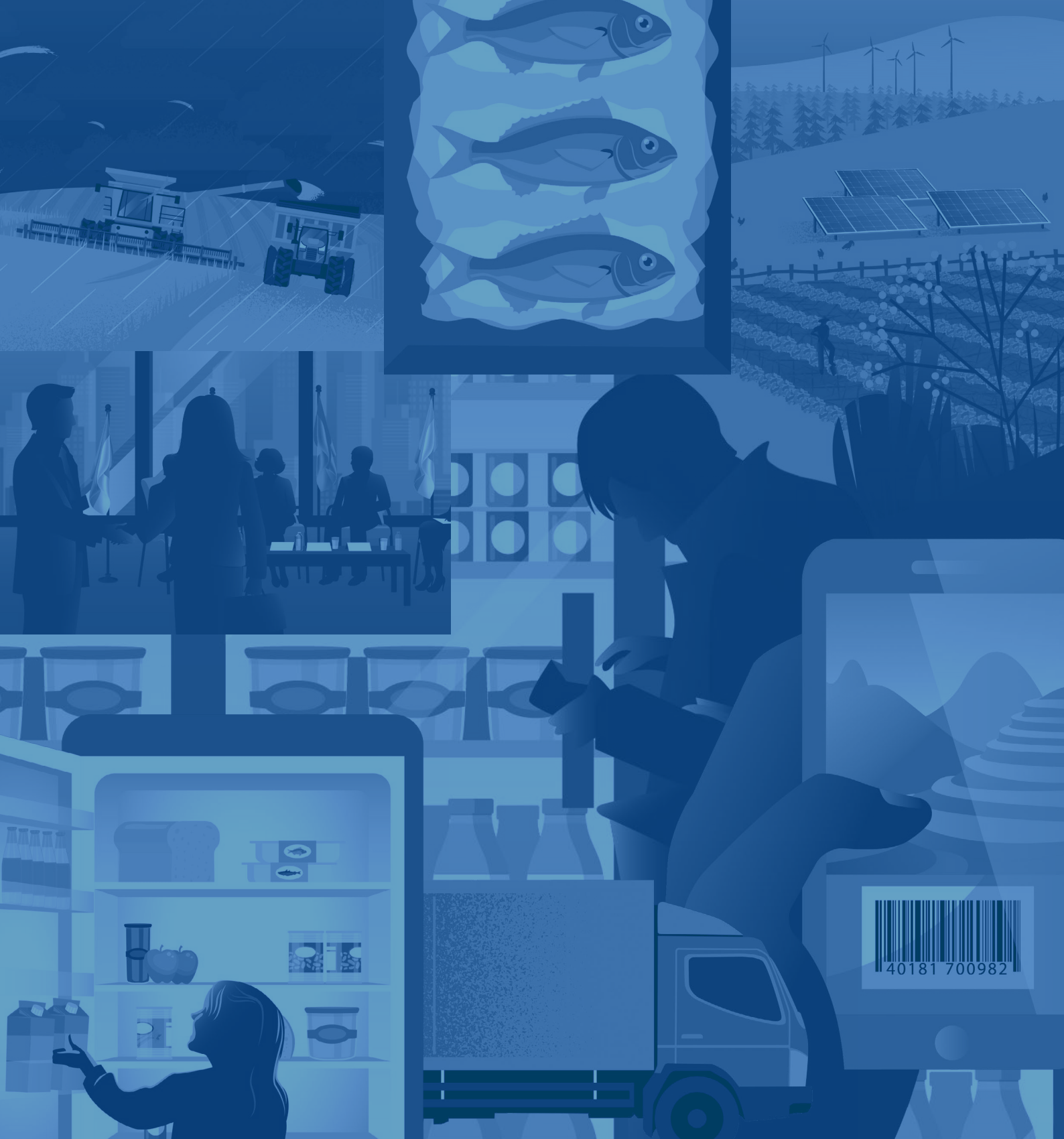
Name	Background
Hannah McGrath <i>Rothamsted Research and University of Reading</i>	Hannah's PhD research focuses on helping carrot growers reduce their reliance on pesticides by providing evidence about nature-based alternatives. She is also the co-founder and COO of an ambitious new Agri-Tech business, CatchMaps, which uses the latest Earth Observation and Artificial Intelligence techniques to help farmers make data-driven decisions about their natural environment.
Dr Lydia Medland <i>University of Bristol</i>	Lydia is a multidisciplinary researcher at the University of Bristol, focussing on the social dimensions of intensive food production. Her research explores the social challenges that workers and producers face in large-scale fruit and vegetable production within the global food system. Lydia previously worked as a lecturer at the University of Bath, has a PhD in Global Political Economy (University of Bristol) and a Masters in Agroecology (University of Cordoba, Spain).
Tasha Mhakayakora <i>Bite Back 2030</i>	At the time of this workshop, Tasha was a Youth Board co-chair at Bite Back 2030 where she now sits as a Trustee. As a youth activist, she campaigns to break down barriers to and disparities in the accessibility and availability of healthy food for adolescents. Tasha is passionate about raising awareness for childhood obesity and food inequalities, and has been a keynote speaker at several international conferences including UN Food Systems, Nestle's One World Festival and the World Obesity Federation. For Tasha, the right to nutritious food is a right for every child, no matter where they live.
Paul Newnham <i>Sustainable Development Goal 2 Advocacy Hub</i>	Paul is Director of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 Advocacy Hub, which brings together NGOs, advocacy groups, civil society, the private sector, and UN agencies to coordinate global campaigning and advocacy to achieve SDG 2 'Zero Hunger'. He also facilitates the Chefs' Manifesto, a network of 800+ chefs from 80 countries equipped with a simple set of actions to drive progress on the Global Goals. Paul was appointed a UN Food Systems Summit Champion in 2020.
Matt Sowerby	Matt is a young activist and poet who has campaigned extensively against both climate change and food insecurity with organisations such as Food Power, Youth Strike 4 Climate, and The Food Foundation. Throughout the first lockdown, he was the Poet in Digital Residence at Church Action on Poverty, where he worked to find creative ways of challenging food poverty.
Laura Wellesley <i>Chatham House</i>	Laura is a senior research fellow in the Energy, Environment and Resources programme at Chatham House. She works on issues related to sustainable diets, food security and climate change, and her publications span the areas of healthy and sustainable food systems, global food trade risks, agricultural commodity supply chains, and trade in illegal timber. Laura is also a member of the London Food Board. She has an MSc in Africa and International Development from the University of Edinburgh and a BA in French and Spanish from the University of Cambridge.
Ali Yellop <i>Grow2Know</i>	Ali is a Director of Grow2Know, a non-profit focused on empowering young people through horticulture whilst also creating a more inclusive environment. Ali is an agriculturist, chef and medicine maker. Born and bred in Brent, her British and Jamaican heritage influences her work deeply. She seeks to decolonise horticulture and revive our collective ancestral histories, shifting our approach to the land.
George Young <i>Fobbing Farm</i>	George Young is an agro-ecological farmer from Fobbing Farm in Essex. He is motivated to create a genuinely bio-diverse farming system: producing as diverse a range of nutrition and fibre as possible, as well as plenty of interconnected areas for nature to breathe and play its part.



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