



SDC AFS Food Systems Dialogues April-June 2021

Vision statements: Food Systems in 2030

Each breakout group will discuss a **statement, which briefly indicates how food systems will function in 10 years' time**. It is an ambitious projection of the future and it cannot be achieved through immediate action. It provokes the participants in the breakout group to think beyond the current situation and to imagine something that is altogether better.

Transversal issues:

Policies & institutions (governance), food loss and waste, agroecology/climate smartness (i.e. low emissions / ecological footprint)

FSDs 2030 Visions

1. Because society will **valorise the role that farmers play in food systems through real costing/pricing**, rural populations, especially youth, will have improved economic and social perspectives and farmers will be better included in relevant economic and political decision-making processes.
2. Strong **social movements and networks between households, at national and community levels promote not only healthier nutrition and sustainable food systems**, but facilitate better economic cooperation along the value and supply chains and in family/care work and thus allow **equal opportunities** for men and women in economic activities as well as equal political participation.
3. Because production will be **more sustainable and supply chains shorter, producers and consumers will be more closely linked**, food and food choices will be healthier and prices be fairer and livelihoods more decent, while food loss and waste, the use of natural resources and impacts to the environment and emissions will be minimized.
4. **National agriculture and food policies** support sustainably produced regional and seasonal food and information on healthy and sustainable diets, thereby promoting agro-ecological management of resources and the access to and affordability of safe and nutritious food for the whole society.
5. The systematic **integration of nutrition in school curricula, maternal and infant care**, etc. contributes to people's preference for a healthy diet and the production of diverse and sustainable foods, leading to improved availability and accessibility of healthy and sustainable food for all.

6. **The promotion of agro-ecologically sourced meals in school & community kitchens** will ensure a constant demand for agro-ecologically produced foods and healthy diets for all pupils/people of society and improve performance of students in school and people in their work.
7. Land and judicial reforms allow the **improved and equitable access to land and justice for all**, explicitly also for women and youth, thus securing all farmers' investments made on the land and the sustainable and resilient development of decent livelihoods and economic independence.
8. Appropriate **import, export and tax regimes** in countries will allow farmers to **focus on products that are competitive on national, regional and international markets**, allowing the creation of income and job opportunities along rural-urban supply and value chains.
9. A **national system on accurate, safe and reliable data and certification** in production, distribution, processing, marketing and consumption of agricultural products will inform on the necessary elements of appropriate legal frameworks and appropriate resource use for agricultural value-chains.
10. **International agricultural research partnerships** focus on the elements of agroecology and climate resilience and take into account different regional contexts, especially also low income and/or fragile countries, and make their findings available to all.
11. An **agroecological diversification of production and low-impact farming practices** reducing the use of fossil fuels and chemical inputs lead to more sustainable management of natural resources, safer food consumption and the creation of more employment opportunities.
12. By switching to **locally adapted crops, soil conservation methods and sustainable irrigation systems**, which use as little water as possible, (cost-) efficient food production can be maintained, while preserving water resources & aquaculture, improving soil quality, reducing soil-erosion and better adapting to adverse effects of climate change.