

“What does the food systems approach mean for FIAN’s work?”

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Presentation: Charlotte Dreger



FIAN
INTERNATIONAL



FIAN internal seminar
13 April 2021

11:00 – 11:10	Welcome and introduction
	What is the situation we are confronted with?
11:10 – 11:35	<u>Input 1:</u> History of the food systems paradigm, its predominant interpretation and threats
11:35 – 11:55	<u>Discussion in plenary:</u> How to deal with this situation?
11:55 – 12:00	Break
	What does a food systems approach mean for our work?
12:00 – 12:15	<u>Input 2:</u> Holistic understanding of the right to food and nutrition and the CSM vision document on Food systems and Nutrition
12:15 – 12:35	<u>Discussion in small groups</u> on how to use a holistic food systems approach in our work
12:35 – 13:00	<u>Discussion in Plenary and Closing</u>

Input I

Academia

60s Rural sociology

Agro-ecology

Agro-food systems

Food security and global environmental change

Food systems

UN

1996 World Food Summit

Food security

FAO

Production

WHO

Nutrition

2014 joint ICN2 Conference

Food systems

FAO work on food systems

Decade of action on nutrition

CFS and nutrition: HLPE report, VGFSyN

Civil society

Nyeleni

Food sovereignty

Nyeleni II

Peasant agro ecology

CS nutrition group, later CSM food systems and nutrition working group

CSM vision document

Holistic food systems approach

HLPE 2014 definitions of food systems

“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”.

A sustainable food systems 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, page 31).

descriptive

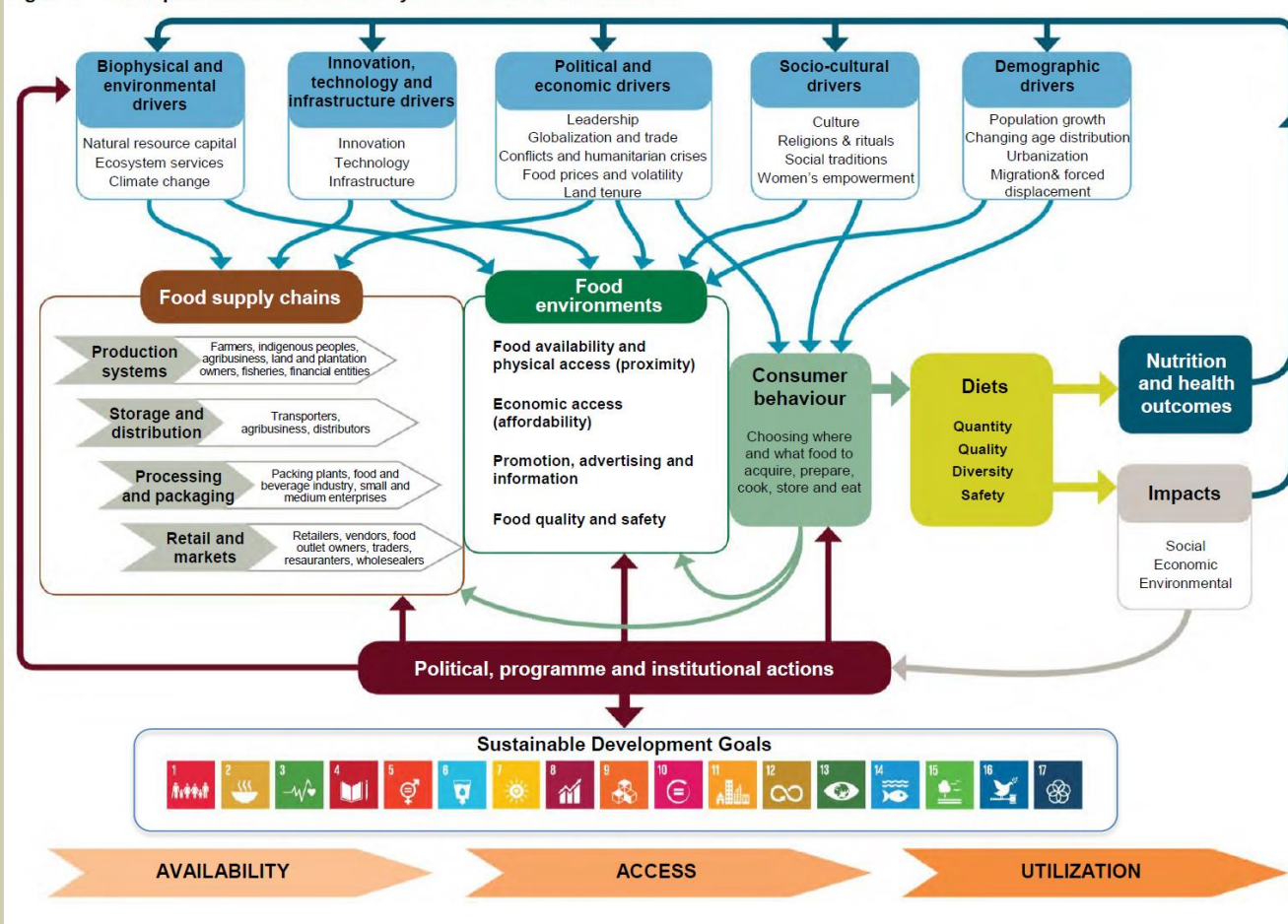
Typologies of food systems

Interconnectedness of food systems -> global food system

Utilitarian approach to sustainability

Focus on Food security

Figure 1 Conceptual framework of food systems for diets and nutrition



Predominant interpretation of the food systems approach



United Nations



Food Systems Summit 2021



United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021
Scientific Group <https://sc-fss2021.org/>

Food Systems – Definition, Concept and Application for the UN Food Systems Summit

Joachim von Braun*, Kaosar Afsana**, Louise Fresco**, Mohamed Hassan**, Maximo Torero***

A paper from the Scientific Group of the UN Food Systems Summit
Draft December 20, 2020 (for discussion)

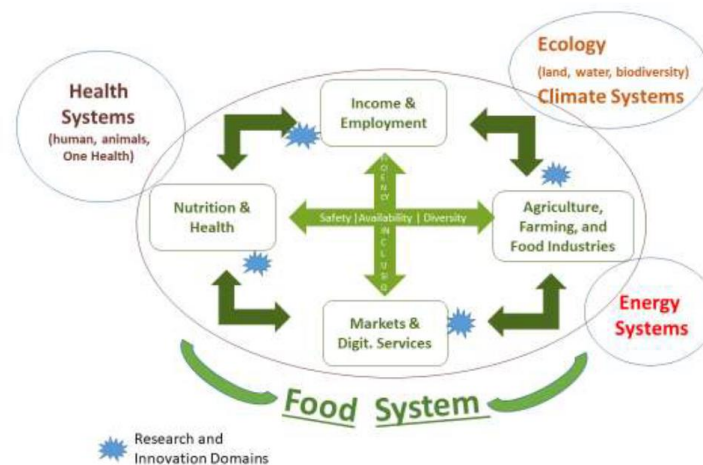


Figure 1: The food system in the context of other systems (positive systems concept)

Source: Adapted from InterAcademy Partnership (2018) and von Braun (2020).



**United
Nations**



Food Systems Summit 2021

Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all

Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns

Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production

Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods

Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

Characteristics of a „narrow“ interpretation of the food systems approach

No human rights approach	No recognition of food systems as matter of public interest and no real systems thinking	No consideration of power relations	Legitimizes dominant economic and development model	Individualistic approach	Emphasis in big data and pretends to be based on neutral science
<p>Not recognition of food sovereignty</p> <p>Absence of focus on marginalized groups</p>	<p>Food as a commodity, not as a common and human right</p> <p>Fragmented understanding of food systems</p>	<p>Does not condemn corporate capture</p> <p>Makes invisible state obligations</p> <p>Promotes voluntarism and multi-stakeholder schemes</p>	<p>No adequate recognition of current problems</p> <p>Focus on food supply chain</p> <p>Focus on market based and technical approaches as solutions</p> <p>Hierarchisation inside and among food systems</p>	<p>Consumers as individuals</p> <p>No recognition of social and cultural aspects of food systems</p> <p>Makes invisible communal institutions</p>	<p>Cherry picking of „evidence“</p> <p>No recognition of CoI</p> <p>Non-respect of alternative forms of evidence</p>

Input II

Holistic understanding of the right to adequate food and nutrition

**Women`s
rights and
gender equality**

**Nutritional
component of
the RtFN**

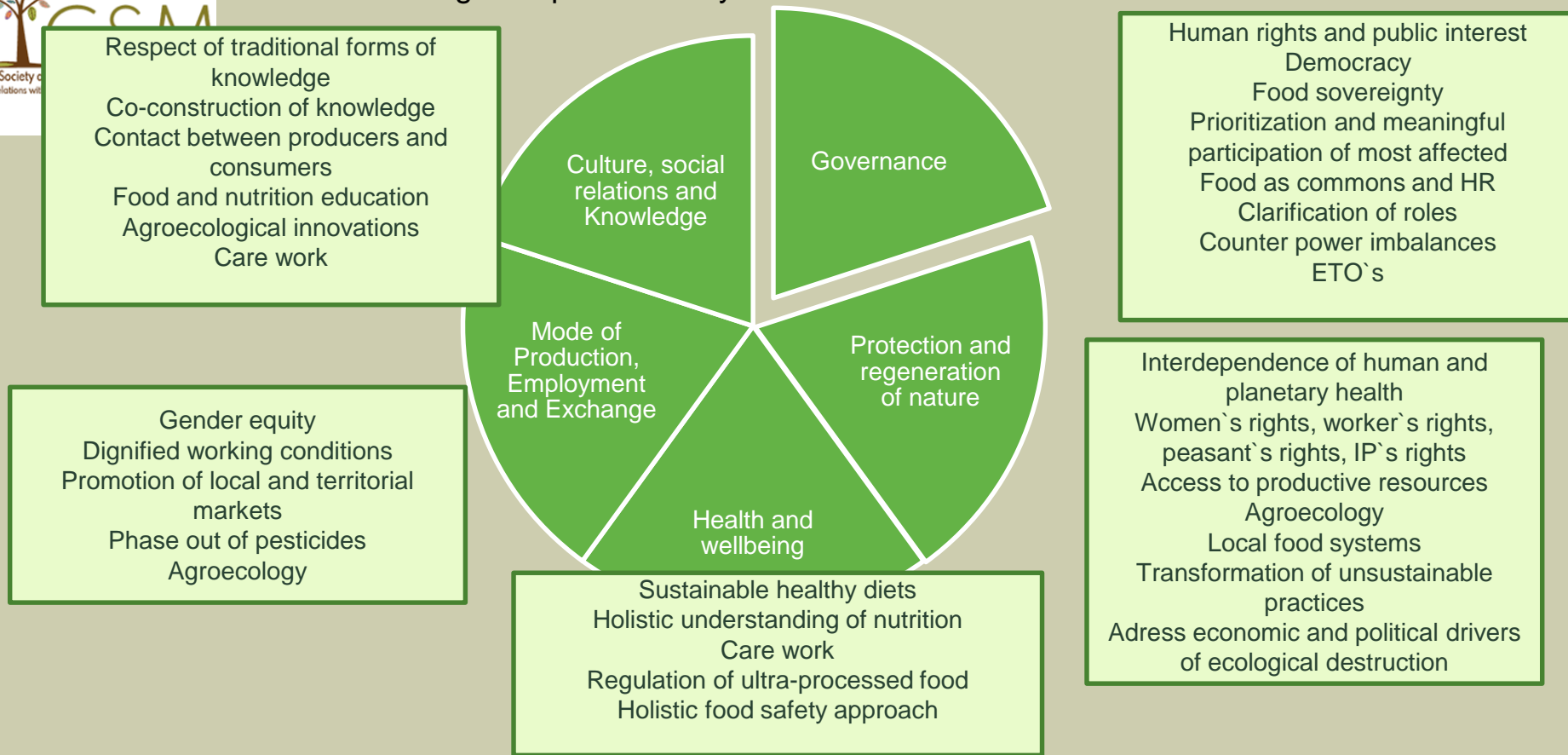
**Food
sovereignty
and
agroecology**

**Indivisibility of
human rights**

**Extraterritorial
state
obligations**



CSM Working Group on Food systems and Nutrition's Vision document



CSM Working Group on Food systems and Nutrition's Vision document

