

ROUNDTABLE #3

SAFE, AFFORDABLE, NUTRITIOUS FOOD YEAR YEAR ROUND:

GLOBAL ASPIRATIONS TO LOCAL APPLICATION FOR NUTRITION

Moderator: Barbara Stinson

October 14, 2020 - 9:30-11:00 AM

Panel Members

Shawn Baker	Chief Nutritionist, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Dr. Jessica Fanzo	Bloomberg Distinguished Professor, Johns Hopkins University
Dr. Lawrence Haddad	Executive Director, GAIN
Prof. Mario Herrero	Chief Research Scientist, CSIRO
Dr. Renata Micha Ndidi Nwuneli	Chair of the Independent Expert Group (IEG), Global Nutrition Report Co-Founder & Managing Partner, Sahel Consulting Agriculture & Nutrition
Dr. Prabhu Pingali	Professor, Cornell University
Polly Ruhland	Chief Executive Officer, United Soybean Board
Dr. Pedro Sanchez	Research Professor, University of Florida
Dr. Salma Sultana	Founder and Chairperson of Model Livestock Advancement Foundation and 2020 Borlaug Field Award Winner
Dr. Madhura Swaminathan	Chairperson, MSSRF

Roundtable Moderator

Barbara Stinson

President - World Food Prize Foundation

Welcome, everyone, to the third roundtable discussion of the International Borlaug Dialogue 2020 – Safe, Affordable, Nutritious Food Year Round: Global Aspirations to Local Application for Nutrition.

Wasn't that a tremendous opening panel on media – provocative comments and questions and our own Borlaug Dialogue Director, Meghna Ravishankar. Great job.

Later today we're going to have two interactive workshops. These are brand new to the Borlaug Dialogue, interactive workshops where they're really for learning, a learning journey. So sign up in advance, because you have to register in advance.

So now it is my pleasure to introduce to you our speakers for today. You can see all of their biographies right there on your screen in the Whova platform.

First I want to introduce Shawn Baker, Chief Nutritionist for USAID. Shawn, welcome.

Shawn Thank you, Barbara, and thank you for those introductions. And I think thanks especially to the World Food Prize Foundation for dedicating one of these roundtables of the Borlaug Dialogue to the contributions or how to make sure that the food system contributes to nutrition.

Barbara Shawn, we're going to go ahead and introduce everybody and come to you for some opening remarks.

Shawn Thank you.

Barbara Dr. Jessica Fanzo is distinguished professor at Johns Hopkins University. Welcome, Jess.

Jessica Great to be here. Thank you, Barbara.

Barbara Dr. Lawrence Haddad is the executive director of the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, and he's also our 2018 World Food Prize Laureate. Lawrence.

Lawrence Great to be here, Barbara. Thank you.

Barbara Professor Mario Herrero, Chief Research Scientist at CSIRO. (Sorry.) CSIRO, dialing in from Australia. Thank you, Mario.

Mario Well, thanks for the introduction, Barbara. It's a pleasure to be here.

Barbara Dr. Renata Micha, Independent Expert Group Chair for the Global Nutrition Report, but she's also a professor at Tufts University.

Renata Thank you so much for the introduction. I'll look forward to the fascinating discussion.

Barbara Ndidi Nwuneli. She is cofounder of Sahel Consulting and also Chair of Nourishing Africa. Welcome, Ndidi.

Ndidi Great to be here.

Barbara Dr. Prabhu Pingali is professor at Cornell University. Welcome, Prabhu.

Prabhu Thanks, Barbara. Delighted to be here.

Barbara Polly Ruhland. She serves as Chief Executive Officer for United Soybean Board here in the U.S. Welcome, Polly.

Polly Thank you so much. Honored to be here today.

Barbara Dr. Pedro Sanchez. He is our 2002 World Food Prize Laureate and Research Professor at University of Florida.

Pedro Thank you, Barbara. You may be wondering what a tropical soil scientist is doing in this meeting.

- Barbara I'm sure you'll answer that. And we are proud to welcome our World Food Prize Borlaug Field Award recipient, Dr. Salma Sultana, announced just yesterday.
- Salma Thank you, President. I'm really honored to be here with these distinguished panelists. Thank you.
- Barbara Thank you, Salma. Dr. Madhura Swaminathan is Chairperson of the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation but also professor at the Indian Statistical Institute. Welcome, Madhura.
- Madhura Thank you, and I really look forward to this discussion today.
- Barbara Right. Well, what a discussion panel. Shawn, we're going to turn it over to you for some framing remarks for our discussion.
- Shawn Thanks, Barbara, and sorry for jumping the gun on going into some of my framing remarks. But it's a real pleasure and honor to be with this distinguished group here today. And thanks again to the World Food Prize Foundation for organizing this roundtable on how we can make sure that the food systems of the future do contribute to good nutrition.

And that's where I think it's always useful to start out a discussion on nutrition, to remind ourselves why nutrition is so essential for everything we care about. Forty-five percent of all under-five deaths are attributable to malnutrition. As public health specialists we're trained to always nuance it, but that means that those children, what have they died of? If they had been well-nourished, they would be alive today. And as importantly, those children who survive undernutrition we know we've compromised their futures because we've compromised their cognitive and physical development.

It's also important, I think, for this gathering particularly to understand that the very communities who bear the brunt of the burden of providing food for the world, particularly smallholder farmer communities are really also often the ones who are the ones at risk of malnutrition. So not only these very people who are doing all the work to feed the world are suffering an undue share of the burden of malnutrition, as consequences on their future. Unfortunately despite this incredible burden that malnutrition poses on the world in terms of access, mortality and compromised futures, it remains grossly under-resourced. If you look at the nutrition-specific interventions, those interventions mainly delivered through the health system, we still today have less than one percent of official development assistance going to those interventions. And then the resources provided those interventions by governments of high-burden countries are similarly very low.

And that calls out why it's so important that we have a food system that delivers safe, affordable, nutritious food year around. I always characterize what we do in public health nutrition is digging ourselves out of a hole created by a food system that's not delivering what we need in terms of safe, affordable, nutritious food. And also for the very communities that we serve the most, I think, and when we talk about food systems, we still have this myth that somehow smallholder farmers are generating all of their own food and consuming their own food, where we know that, in fact, almost everybody is a net purchaser of food.

I think there's an example from Nigeria, and it's always daunting to quote Nigeria's statistics when you have somebody like Ndidi on the panel. But if you look at the poorest quintiles in Nigeria, 82% of Nigerian households in the poorest quintiles are going to be spending more than three-fourths of their household income on purchasing food.

So affordability is a fundamental constraint, affordability and access. And this is especially true for those parts of the population with the highest nutrient needs. Infants and young children from 6 to 23 months and pregnant and lactating women, we know that in the first six months breast milk is providing all the nutrient needs for infants and young kids. But as soon as kids start reaching six months in that critical 6 to 23-month age group, their nutrient needs are especially high. They need an addition to breastmilk and they need nutrient-dense foods because their stomach, their capacities to absorb is so low. But we are fundamentally failing to meet their needs.

A review of diets of infants and young kids in low- and middle-income countries shows that only 18 percent, 18 percent are receiving a minimum acceptable diet. So that's a gross failure of food systems to deliver nutrients for those children. And if you look at the situation for pregnant and lactating women, the statistics are equally grim, but we have much less available data globally.

And to underscore what I've said about the affordability being such a constraint, if you just take again a Nigerian example in a case of a very nutrient-dense food, in egg, we often in public health nutrition are promoting egg consumption for infants and young children and pregnant and lactating women. But in Nigeria if you are in the fourth socioeconomic quintile, so not even the poorest of the poor, one egg is going to cost you the equivalent of 44% of your daily income. So that just is a concrete example of the true constraints of households to meet the nutrient needs.

I do think that we've seen - And then if you go further of even what I would say are the most basic needs we should be meeting through the food system, the needs of essential vitamins and minerals, we still have at least two billion people in the world who suffer one or more micronutrient deficiencies. So I would say at a bare minimum, the food system needs to be delivering micronutrient security, making sure that we're meeting the micronutrient needs of populations.

This situation is getting further complex as food systems are evolving at such a rapid clip. And we're already seeing situations where unhealthy processed foods are displacing more nutrient-dense foods in the diets of infants and young children. And so we really need to be engaged, working hand in hand with policymakers across the world, of how do we change this dynamic so that the food system is delivering better on the nutrition side?

We're all struck by the challenges of COVID and how much the current pandemic has disrupted every system we rely on to deliver good nutrition. I also, though, because I am basically an optimist, think that COVID offers an opportunity. Because it's pressure-tested every part of the food system, and we now, I think, know much better those parts of the food system that are most essential to reinforce as we go into dealing with COVID and rebuilding as we overcome the challenges of COVID and those parts of the food system that need to be

strengthened the most to make sure they're delivering safe, affordable, nutritious food.

And that's why I also particularly appreciate the timing of this roundtable of the Borlaug Dialogues, because as we go into 2021 I think it's really a make or break year for nutrition. The past decade has seen some progress in positioning of nutrition, but really 2021 we can go into it with the U.N. Food Systems Summit, with the Nutrition for Growth Summit in December of 2021, of really clear guidance and commitments to- how do we step up to really deliver on the nutrition agenda.

So, thank you, Barbara, for giving me the opportunity for those framing remarks, and back over to you for the rest of the panel.

Barbara Well, thank you so much for setting out those challenges, the paradoxes that we face in all of these challenges. Let's hear some quick opening remarks. This group wanted to do a lightning round of opening remarks, just one minute each. And, Renata, I think you're going to kick us off.

Renata Thank you. Echoing Shawn's remarks, COVID-19 is both a threat and an opportunity for nutrition. And as he mentioned, we are already seeing how the effects of COVID are reversing decades of progress on tackling malnutrition. And at the same time this pandemic has forced all of us to come together, pay attention to our food and rethink our food system.

Poor diets and resulting malnutrition are among the greatest societal challenges of our time. We now live in a world where one in every nine people is hungry and one in every three people is overweight or obese. Those global statistics do hide significant inequalities between countries, within countries and developing nations, no country is spared. And now we see that more and more countries are experiencing the double burden of malnutrition where undernutrition coexists with overweight, obesity and other diet-related diseases.

We also know that poor diets are not simply a matter of personal choices. Most people nowadays cannot access or afford healthy food. Our food systems are failing us, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, and there's an urgent need for them to change.

Fixing a broken food system offers us a unique opportunity to tackle many other interconnected challenges, from reducing inequality, carbon climate change, strengthening our economies and livelihoods to building resilient populations and preserving our future. We have the tools and the knowhow. We just need to come together, be well-resourced and summon the political will across governments, civil society and businesses to act. Nourishing everyone in the COVID-19 era and beyond and especially in the years to come should be our top priority.

Barbara Thank you, Renata. Jess, you are next. Maybe we can bring us all into good view so that we can see each other. We're going to do one-minute lightning remarks.

Jessica So from my perspective as a researcher working at an academic institution, I think it's in a way a great time, because food systems are now in the global spotlight,

along with climate change and the COVID pandemic. But evidence and data on these topics has been called into question by many policymakers. I won't name any. But now is the time to keep that light focused and bring evidence in a coherent way to governments so they can make rational decisions about how to tackle their own contextualized food system challenges.

So in summary, I think research data and evidence can and does bring about wholesale changes in attitudes, political thought and action. And to me the World Food Prize really provides a platform to highlight some of the best evidence and data and those that are generating it.

Barbara Great, thank you. That's exactly what we're trying to do. Lawrence.

Lawrence Thanks, Barbara. As Jess and Shawn and Renata have said, we are really in a dynamic space right now. The unthinkable is becoming thinkable, the impossible is becoming possible, and the undoable is becoming doable. So we're really in a "not business as usual" kind of space.

But those of us who care about food and nutrition, we must really participate fully in this fast-paced, dynamic context. And to me, that means we have to have the imagination to be able to inject our issues and the things we care about into new spaces. We have to have the humility to collaborate, we need to be inspired by the scientists that are collaborating to deal with COVID. And if it's not business as usual, that should apply to us as well. And we have to be really prepared to get out of our comfort zone and work with people who we don't normally work with, to advance and accelerate nutrition improvement. Thank you, Barbara.

Barbara Ndidi, you're calling in from Nigeria, I believe.

Ndidi Yes, and I'm so glad that Shawn started us off on how important Nigeria is to this discussion. But as an SME and as an entrepreneur, I believe the private sector is pivotal to addressing the malnutrition challenges in our countries and in our globe, not only because they produce the majority of the food we consume but because they're such influencers in terms of how people view food, leveraging advertising, and how we shape the narrative and the discussion around what is healthy and unhealthy food. And they have to play a critical role not only through innovation but also through prospects collaboration to reduce the cost of food and assure accessibility and affordability.

And so I am very excited about this opportunity to "build back better." What COVID-19 has done is bring down the walls between companies and between us and other actors like the government, to actually sit together for the first time in my experience, actually say – How can we build back better? How can we work collaboratively to put consumers at the heart of this nutrition dialogue? And so I'm really excited about collaborating with many more of you to see how we can take this forward.

Barbara Mario.

Mario From my perspective, I think that it has to happen now, or it will be never – we will miss a significant opportunity to really achieve many of the multiple goals that the world is interested in achieving.

For me, the unique opportunity is in having actions that will meet the nutritional problem, together with health and the environment, the connectedness of diets is so essential for what we want to do. For example, trying to influence the targets for the Paris Agreement becomes essential, also reaching the biodiversity targets. We know that all the systems are very well-linked, and we need to try to achieve as much as possible from all angles, both from the nutrition side, from the production side, from the waste reduction. But it is essential that we do it now, because we don't have the time.

Barbara Thank you. Thanks to all of you. Dr. Sultana from Bangladesh.

Salma Thank you. I strongly agree with Shawn. He said accessibility and availability, and we all should ensure that. And we need specific cooperation. We need to establish and have an inclusive and coherent government system for food and nutrition and food and nutritional security.

Barbara Thank you. Prabhu.

Prabhu Thank you, Barbara. They keep talking about agriculture for nutrition and nutrition-sensitive food systems. But I find that agriculture policy is completely disconnected from nutritional crops. Agriculture policy has historically been focused on staple grains and staple grain productivity, and there's been a significant crowding out of nutrient-rich food – millets, pulses, tropical roots and tubers, small farm livestock systems, etc. And that crowding out continues to happen today, because agriculture policy hasn't made the transformation from looking at staple grain, productivity improvements, supply improvement, to looking at a much more balanced food system. And I think that's where the paradigm shift needs to happen. And we need to see a significant convergence of agriculture policy with overall food policy and with nutrition policy in order to make agriculture work for better nutrition outcomes. Thank you.

Barbara Thank you for laying forth that challenge. Polly.

Polly Good morning. You know, I represent soybean farmers and farmers in general, and the critical role that farmers play in progress toward food systems that provide nutrition to the world in a sustainable way. And yet, I find that farmers are often absent from policy and solution discussions. So here at the United Soybean Board, we focus not on policy but on real-life, innovative, collaborative solutions to food chain challenges in production and in food distribution. That's what we invest our farmers' money in. So we want to be in the discussion and part of any solution in nourishing the population with that high-quality, sustainable protein source that we're so good at.

We have an enormous impact, farmers globally have an enormous impact on economic, environmental and social issues, and we take our role very seriously in supporting global communities and local, regional and global solutions to nutrition challenges. We feel very strongly that passing the responsibility of

feeding the world while leaving the land in a better condition than we found it is a global responsibility of farmers. So that's the perspective I'll be representing today.

Barbara Thank you, Polly. Madhura, you're calling in from India.

Madhura Yes. I speak from an economist perspective, and we always have to make choices. And I think one of the problems of global, the priorities for food and nutrition security depend on where you're coming from. And speaking from India today and as one who is interested and works on issues of rural India, one in three adult women are malnourished today. And one in seven are over-nourished. So I think that the global number that Renata gives looks very different when you disaggregate it and when you look at countries of the South, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and so on. Children below the age of two, whom Shawn talked about was a critical age – less than 10% of such children in India are adequately fed.

So my first point is that I think we need to take a disaggregated view when we look at priorities for action. The second point, I think, which the others have brought out – this is a make or break time. And one of the things that are static or stock measures of undernutrition or calorie intake have collapsed. The shock of the pandemic and lockdown has brought hundreds of millions more into a food-insecure situation. And I think today, I hope during this session we have to learn from the experience of countries or regions that have managed to stave off hunger and malnutrition during this crisis and take those lessons forward elsewhere. Thank you.

Barbara Thank you. Pedro, your opening remarks.

Pedro Thank you. As an agronomist, I just wondered – okay, I get it. I get the need for better nutrition for systems, everything that you have been talking about. But the answer is in the farm or in the fishers. The answers are with the farmers. So I kind of wondered, suppose we take one of this nutritionally balanced diet and I took the EAT-Lancet diet, which is quite famous or infamous. But anyway, it's quite full of detail. Suppose we say that by 2050, with 10 billion people in the planet, what's gonna happen? How can we put farming in this broadest sense to grow that much food, that much nutrient-rich food along with some nutrient-poor foods that we need.

So at this point, basically, the world production of food is 65% of nutrient-poor foods and 35% of nutrient-rich foods. According to the calculations that I've been able to make, and I published in the journal of *Food Policy* earlier this year, we need to flip that. Instead of two to one in favor of nutrient-poor foods, we have to reverse it and have three-quarters of the production being nutrient-rich foods and only 24% nutrient-poor foods.

Barbara Right.

Pedro So stay tuned, and I'll tell you the data.

Barbara Thank you so much. We want to hear more about that. But let's take the whole conversation a little bit deeper. So you've mapped out an incredible array of

challenges that we have to face. I want to hear from several of you now. What really are in your mind from your standpoint and where you work, what are the most critical elements to tackle right now? Lawrence, let's start with you?

Lawrence Thank you, Barbara. The exam question you gave me, Barbara is – what has to be done to achieve safe, affordable, nutritious food year around, and I have three minutes minus 15 seconds to answer that.

So the first thing I think is really important is to find the spark. Find the spark. Not enough political leaders, not enough business leaders understand that this is a massive problem, that food systems are wrecking our health systems and are wrecking our social protection systems and are wrecking our environment. Not enough people understand that. So where I see a lot of action in Norway, in India, in the UK, I can usually trace that to a small group of highly influential, highly active people who will not take no for an answer. So that's the first thing – find the spark.

Then push on the levers. What are the levers? There's no one part of the food system that can change to transform this. It needs pushing from three different parts. So the first lever is consumer demand. Consumers are incredibly important for creating the incentives to everyone in the food system to do things differently, to do the kinds of things that Pedro was just talking about. And when we look at consumer demand campaigns, they're hopelessly generic and hopelessly unimaginative and boring. They're worthy but dull. So we need to create really imaginative demand creation programs that mobilize the agency of consumers.

Second thing we need to do on the levers – the second lever is policy. Prabhu has already alluded to this. Agricultural R&D priorities are set in the 20th century. They are not fit for purpose for the 21st century. They are geared too much to staple foods and not enough to nutrient-rich foods. But equally, public procurement policies, the state is the major purchaser of food in many countries. Public procurement is very often geared towards the cheap calories that are empty and not the nutrient-rich foods. So policy can play a huge role.

Third lever, the investors. There's a massive impact investing business out there. It's hundreds of billions of dollars. Hardly any of it goes to agriculture and food, and hardly any of the agriculture and food stuff goes to nutritious food for domestic consumption. How do we make it easier for activist investors, and how do we grow the number of activist investors to invest in nutritious foods? And I think there are ways of doing that that involve new facilities that can be set up.

If we do that, if we find the spark, if we pull on these three levers, we will create changes in the rules of the game. We need to find rule sort of the game-changers in food systems. If we'll do that, we'll give businesses – and let's face it, they're the engines of food systems – we'll give them the incentives to innovate and develop business models that can generate profit and lower the cost of nutritious foods for the most vulnerable. Thank you, Barbara.

Barbara Thank you, Lawrence. The spark, the levers and business as the engines. How do we really bring all of that forward at this time? So, Polly, let's go to you to talk

about those most-needed actions. What has to be done to achieve safe, affordable, nutritious food year around?

Polly

I think it's very interesting the mention of innovative or ingenious demand building programs, because that's part of what we do at United Soybean Board. And I think what's important to remember is that farmers will respond to market signals. In other words, if we complain that farmers are raising the wrong kind of food or they should be raising something that they're not raising, they're going to respond to those demand market signals that they are given, and they're going to have to make a living at it. So we have to remember the global food production—feeding the world is never a one-size-fits-all solution, that across the globe we have different regulatory, environmental and social concerns.

So workable solutions will always bring farmers to the table and will always bring consumers to the table to talk about how those two can meet to achieve nutritious, affordable and safe food supply. Those solutions have to be crafted by both local and regional experts and people and global strategies that consider the capacity of the land, of the people, of the culture. And the thing is, farmers know these things because they have to learn the capacity and working of the land, of the culture, of the people that are around them in order to produce food.

So I would submit that farmers can be the spark. Farmers can help drive the demand if given a chance. But nutritious food security and food supply solutions depend on different types of information and knowledge in forming them. And also the long-term economic sustainability of farmers anywhere depends on their ability to meet needs with products that are actually bought in the marketplace.

I think another really important aspect of this is—we have to remember that the adoption of technology in farming has been and will be even more important as the climate continues to change. For example, about 70 to 80% of large U.S. farms, that is, farms greater than 2900 acres, use GPS mapping; about 80% use guidance systems; 30 to 40% use variable application rate technology, all to improve sustainability as well as production per acre. So when we make available and adopt technologies globally—and those include gene modification technologies and merging gene editing technologies—we can solve and provide affordable, accessible food throughout the world.

So especially, especially when we think about in the face of drought, flooding and other natural disasters across the globe. So that's critical to the future of farming, technology is, demand is, and the ability of farmers to sustain economically, globally is critical to the nutrition challenge as well as the sustainability challenge. And I think those areas are very important as we consider a safe, affordable and accessible food.

Barbara

Thank you, Polly. Ndidi, from your perspective, what's most needed?

Ndidi

Thank you so much. Yes, so I'm going to be speaking from the perspective of what large companies can do and what small companies can do. As Shawn started off with 57% of household income in Nigeria spent on food and 20% of that food is eaten outside the home, so people depend on food companies, processed food companies, but companies across the board from farms support. They have a very

important role to play through three lenses. At the very least, they have to do no harm but even do good by setting standards in the industry, by meeting mandatory fortification requirements, especially around micronutrient fortification in countries that have those requirements. They even have to ensure that they are producing nutritious and healthy food and hold each other accountable through peer review mechanisms.

Number two, they have to invest in innovation to ensure the availability and affordability of food. In my context, 50 cents is the price point, and working with that price point to ensure food ability and availability is critical.

Number three, they have to build inclusive businesses, which means they have to source locally from smallholder farmers, ensure transparent ecosystems and ensure that level of engagement with their farmers. Through the health consulting while working in the dairy industry through the advancing local dairy development program in Nigeria and proving that it is possible to source locally while also improving the lives of the smallholder farmers, by tracking their own nutrition indices.

Now, SMEs are also critical and through nourishingAfrica.com, we're working with over 600 agribusinesses in Africa when empowering the entrepreneurs who understand their role as nutrition champions and to invest in providing nutritious food. And I think initiatives such as Nourishing Africa, scaling up nutrition, accelerated incubators and platforms like that can raise a generation of very committed nutrition champions. Because the private sector has to play this pivotal role in demonstrating what is possible but also in providing the nutritious food that meets the needs of people from farm to fork. And I think we're starting to see pockets of growth and change, and we need to create this part that Lawrence talked about and ensure that more champions enter the ecosystem.

So I'm extremely positive, and I think enough of us need to cross the divide and work with the private sector to unlock the potential. Thank you.

Barbara Thank you so much. Who else wants to respond to this question? Prabhu.

Prabhu Thanks, Barbara. I want to pick up on something that Lawrence said about procurement policies, food procurement policies and using subsidized food as the primary safety net for the poor. I think that's been a traditional strategy, and it's then resulted in this predominant focus on staple grains and staple grain productivity.

Looking ahead, I think we need to think about transitioning from a food-based safety-net program to a universal basic income program. If you have a basic income program for the poor, then you give the poor the choice of what to buy in terms of food, and maybe that would then create a better market for diversity and more nutritious food coming into the supply chain. And of course such a program would also need to have investments in market infrastructure, especially the rural market infrastructure, behavior change, communication, etc. but I think that's the future we need to move to if we want to break the cycle of predominant focus on one set of commodities relative to a more balanced food system. Thank you.

Barbara A huge paradigm shift, clearly. Great prospect, though. Mario and then Shawn.

Mario Yeah, Barbara, what I would like to say is that there's probably a role for new levels of regulation as well, especially because of the - you know, there's a power asymmetry here that really needs to be solved, and especially some of the large companies are pushing and are lobbying for maintaining status quo. And really unless we really deal with that one effectively, it's going to be really difficult to make inroads in providing a safe and nutritious food.

The private industry loves incentives, but the problem with incentives is that if you don't like them, you're off the hook. So you really need a regulation side of things to really kick in for at least some standards to be met. And let's see what has happened in terms of behavioral change now with COVID and governments being able to enforce some of these things. Look at, for example, the lockdowns. The lockdowns would have been unimaginable in any other situation. But they managed to implement them. Now imagine if we could have a regulation that went from 2021 – there cannot be foods with more than 15% of sugar. It's exactly the same that we've done with COVID and the lockdowns, but we need to really think how to effectively communicate the benefits and the potential impacts of better regulation. I think it's essential.

Barbara Shawn.

Shawn Thanks, Barbara. I was going to build on two points that other speakers have said. I would summarize this "assess and fortify." I think that so many countries, and, Jess, you brought this out... We need evidence to drive the policies to inform the policies. So many countries just do not have a good handle on what people are consuming, and people, particularly who have the highest nutrient needs – infants and young kids and pregnant lactating women.

So we really need to invest much more systematically in assessing diets. Because to me this becomes the lingua franca that brings together the ag side, the public health side, the social production side. If we don't know what people are eating, we can't design a food system that is helping inform that.

And then, because you also framed it up right now and where we can generate a spark, I find the micronutrient agenda to me is the most trackable part of the nutrition problem. And we should just really double down on fortification and biofortification to quickly solve the micronutrient crisis. That's not the entire thing the food system needs to deliver on, but that is one thing we have a quick win. That's a big problem we should be able to resolve quickly. And that creates this positive energy that really can say – the food system really can act differently and solve a critical public health problem.

Barbara Thank you so much. I know that there's so much more that we could say in all of this, but we want to shift a little bit of our focus to some more specific examples on the ground. What is working? What are some of the case examples where you see some of the challenges that you're referring to, getting addressed? You know, champions, nutritional champions on the ground where evidence is really coming in and influencing that policy – the regulatory systems that maybe are installed or major... We see a lot of biofortification, major fortification projects. Those are just

some of what you've been capturing. But let's go to a few of our speakers and just hear a little bit more about your own local experience. Can we start with you, Salma?

Salma Thanks, Barbara. Well, if I consider about our country in Bangladesh, so you can see that our country is progressing and reducing poverty. On its road to becoming a developing country. About 50 million people in Bangladesh have stepped over the extreme poverty line, and since 1991. So now this rate is 40% to 14% today. So it's a huge improvement. And there is a steady growth in GDP which is 8.1 in 2019. So in Bangladesh in some recent years, human access in this has been increased, and that is, it's reduced the infant mortality and reduced the maternal mortality. And parallelly our life expectancy has increased. And the average of our life expectancy is 72 years now. And literacy rate is increased, because adult schooling and adult literacy increased. And per capita food consumption has been increased, so our food security significantly improved. And you know that Bangladesh is the fourth-largest rice producer in the world, and fifth-largest fish producer in the world. And the important indicators in our agriculture is really productive. And it's contributing to the GDP 14.75%. And there is another factor, Bangladesh has a strong textile industry that drives 80% percent of our country's export economy, and it's the second largest of our world. And the other thing about Bangladesh is it is among top 10 remittance receiving nation. So this is transforming, I think, from low middle income to middle income. But Bangladesh has also been an inspiration and also has challenges, because still Bangladesh have 24 million people living under the poverty line, and Bangladesh needs to create more jobs and better jobs to access the food. Because if we don't have good security, then we can't access the food. And as Shawn indicated, we need accessibility. We need good jobs for rising youth which mitigates the unemployment. And there is also some growing refugees crisis and overpopulation, rapid urbanization, and climate change. As recent as some months back, that there was a huge flood in our country, some natural disasters. Some people are dying because they have no food. They have no available food in this flood-affected area. And some religious fundamentalism is also here in Bangladesh. In our country, we are also focusing, the growth is dependent on the focusing of this because our government and some national, international organizations focus on women employment. Women become empowered, so it will help to access the food. So we can afford our food. So that is why we can empower our females and educate our females. And this will help to improve the children's health and also improve the education of children. And it also helps to mitigate malnutrition, and because people know that Bangladesh has 161 million population, and females are almost 49.42%. And so if half of the population of the country doesn't join the workforce or doesn't join the economy, so that economy will never improve.

Barbara Well, Salma, thank you so much for - you're painting such an amazing picture of all the forces and the pieces going on in Bangladesh. There is so much to do in women empowerment, improving the access. But the picture also of the strength and production of rice and movement in livestock. So thank you. We'll come back and want to hear more and more about some of the examples of what you're doing in the Model Livestock Institute. Prabhu, talk to us a little bit about some of the cases and examples that you know of.

Prabhu Thank you, Barbara. I'd like to talk about the CGIAR and as the CGIAR transitions to One CGIAR. That's very much in the discussion these days.

Barbara Yes.

Prabhu I don't have to tell the World Food Prize audience about the enormous impacts that the CGIAR has had on addressing the problems of hunger and rural poverty. There have been many stalwarts of the CG that have been recognized through World Food Prize laureates, etc., one of them sitting here on the panel – two of them, actually sitting here on the panel, not just one. Much of the CG's success has been on staple food and staple grain productivity growth as a way of addressing hunger. And that's certainly been the right way to do it when hunger was predominantly a calorie deficiency. But now we're going beyond that. And as you go beyond that, we are recognizing that there's some significant gaps in the impacts of the CG. There have been gaps in towns of the lagging regions, particularly looking at sub-Saharan Africa but also a significant gap in productivity improvement for crops that are important to the poor – millets and sorghum and fruits and tubers, and smallholder livestock systems, etc. And that gap continues to be very strong. And as we think about a balanced diet and the diversified food systems the CGIAR needs to step up and try to address this gap. And that's going to be a major challenge for the way the CG is structured, which is very much in a commodity-oriented manner.

But I think that this is a great opportunity for the reset. It's a very good opportunity, because the demand for diversity is rising, especially among the middle class, and that creates a new opportunity for the growth and new opportunity for smallholder enhancements. Nutrition is now at the center of the food policies, and there are new tools and new breeding approaches that can allow us to look at improving productivity of the so-called neglected crops, etc.

So I think the One CGIAR can come in at a really good time into these opportunities. Now, I'd like to say that expanding the overall focus on the neglected commodities, doesn't mean that it's a zero-sum game and that the staple foods lose out. If the promise of the two-billion CGIAR, One CGIAR holds true, then you're actually looking at a much bigger pie, and you're able to look at a much broader sector and broader portfolio to address and look at the CGs becoming the central force for creating that balanced food system.

And I think it all hinges on how much the donors step up to expanding the funding base for this new system. If the donors don't step up, then we have some very significant choices to be made, some very significant tradeoffs to be addressed relative to staple versus non-staple foods. Let me stop there.

Barbara Well, thank you, Prabhu, and we have representatives of the CGIAR in our dialogues this week, and putting nutrition in the center of their investment is a tremendous challenge to put forward and challenging the CG to provide that balance and the donors to provide that balance. I'm sure many of you have comments on that prospect. And we should talk about investment and finance before we leave today. But, Renata, you work at the nexus of nutrition and health. Would you like to offer some comments here?

Renata Yes, thank you.

Barbara Taking us more into also the health from the nutrition.

Renata Thank you, thank you, Barbara. This food health nexus, obviously, and the role of the data – this is what I would like to talk about now and how the work that we do at the Global Nutrition Report is promoting and supporting data-driven actions and accountability. I think everybody knows by now that good nutrition is the foundation for a healthy life. So understanding this food-health nexus involves developing a holistic picture of how different food system processes lead to food insecurity, contaminated or unsafe food, unhealthy diets, and ultimately poor health, effectively understanding the channels through which our food systems affect our nutrition and your health. And when we actually place the health impacts alongside the social and environmental impacts and the staggering cost they generate, then the case for action is overwhelming.

As part of the 2020 Global Nutrition Report, we have actually broken down the elements of the food system from production to consumption in four interdependent pillars to help understand or unravel the food-health nexus. Food supply chains, food environments, individual level factors that influence consumer decisions – and everybody pretty much on the panel has emphasized how important that is – and, finally, consumer response.

For instance, we know that food price, meaning affordability, is a major determinant of consumer behavior. We also know that health and nutritious food is often very expensive. For example, throughout Sub-Saharan Africa, eggs, as was mentioned, fresh milk, and fortified infant cereals are prohibitively expensive for the poor. This high cost of healthy foods, coupled with the overwhelming availability of cheap, highly marketed and unhealthy foods is a major driver of malnutrition. And actually the prevailing food prices do not really reflect the true societal cost of foods. Fixing our food systems should involve directly addressing this.

And how about the role of data? Data is a new gold, but like gold, they must be carefully processed to extract meaningful and valid conclusions. Any action to transform the food system must be equitable, by which we mean, fair, just and inclusive, and also informed by high-quality granular data. So I call that – it should be disaggregated to the extent possible in high-quality evidence. Any approach should be data-driven.

And we actually need an integrated food system-wide interdisciplinary approach to be able to work across all elements of our food system, given the multiple interconnected impacts of our food and our nutrition, our health, our economies, our environment.

I would also like to echo the need for more research and better data to understand and improve land use and resource management, crop production and harvesting, distribution and marketing and sale of food and nutrition, but more and better data to also understand the barriers in implementation, such as ethical, legal and political feasibility issues – what is needed to initiate that spark or to sustain the spark.

Independent analysis of the best data on nutrition is key for that evidence-based, timely and effective actions. To ensure that we are also able to deliver on our global commitment as a nutrition community to end malnutrition in all its forms. That's why, as part of the GNR work, we will be launching refreshed country nutrition profiles and nutrition for growth commitment tracking this December. And such data help us identify cost-effective policies to transform our food systems. Examples of best buys, meaning cost-effective policy solutions are optimization of farm subsidies, increased public investment for producing healthier food products, cash transfers to increase the affordability of food, use of fiscal instruments and food reformulation to support healthier diet but also hold the food industry accountable, limiting advertising of unhealthy processed food, and so much more – giving the choice back to consumers.

Data is also critical if we wish to hold to account those that have the power to fix our food systems. That's why also as part of the work we do at the Global Nutrition Report, we will aim to lead and coordinate a much-needed global nutrition accountability framework. And this framework will play a vital role in strengthening the accountability of those who have the power to end malnutrition, including the private sector, businesses effectively, governments, and the civil society through driving better data, stronger commitments, and ensuring that action is being taken that matches the scale of the program.

So please stay tuned as we're working towards these different aspects of our work. Thank you.

Barbara Thank you, Renata. So just to take a couple of minutes for perhaps one or two other responses. There's so much that has been put forward here. Madhura.

Madhura Let me give a positive story from India, which may not be known outside, and this is from the state of Kerala in South India, a state of about 36 million people and led by a government that the coalition is led by Communist Parties, two Communist Parties. When the pandemic hit and the lockdown came, the chief minister announced that "No one shall go hungry."

And I think this was achieved with a combination of measures. The existing food distribution system we had was expanded not just in quantity but in coverage. In the last few months, over one million tons of staples were distributed just in this one state. But more than that, to take up the point Prabhu raised, is special. Seventeen kit grocery items with lentils and oils and spices, was distributed to almost 95% of the population. And schools have been closed for six months or more, and school meals, the staples plus the other grocery items which go into cooked food, nine items, have been distributed to all eligible school-going children for the last six months. And what we call the anganwadi centers for the preschoolers, they have been closed, and the supplementary nutrition from there has also been distributed. And, finally, cooked food in a mobile kitchens was set up for migrant workers who didn't have access to any of these.

So taken together, actually, I mean it's really quite an unbelievable success in terms of ensuring no one went hungry during the pandemic and I think something we can replicate going forward. Thank you.

Barbara Tremendous example. And, yes, how do you? How do you take that kind of comprehensive response and apply it to the broad needs of food systems going forward and especially at so many levels. Lawrence, did you have something quick before we move on?

Lawrence Very quick. I wanted to share a very quick example from Bangladesh as well. We were, GAIN, was working with a youth organization called SKNF, and they work in schools throughout the country. And they said to us... They reached out to us and they said, "We're really worried. All our adolescents, all the kids in school are buying junk food. They have hardly any pocket money, but they're spending it on junk food outside the school. What can we do together?" So we said, first of all we asked the adolescents themselves, "What do you think we can do?" They said, "We want to buy nutritious food, but it's not affordable." So we developed a pledge, a nutritious foods pledge, pocket money pledge, and we got a million adolescents in Bangladesh to sign this pledge. And this has woken up the government to this potential demand, this desire out there for nutritious food. And perhaps even more importantly, it's woken businesses up to this latent demand that's out there. And businesses pay a lot of attention to adolescents, because they are consumers for life, potentially. So I thought that was a really exciting and potentially game-changing, unusual program.

Barbara Thank you, Lawrence. And as we continue, bring in these examples. People really, I think, want to hear and understand what is working – as you both have done now. Let's shift our focus just a bit to talk about the tradeoffs that you've already outlined really in terms of providing safe, nutritious, affordable food. How do you balance those tradeoffs, especially when you're trying to support the most vulnerable groups and smallholders? And I'm going to start with Pedro. We can talk about investment and the financing of that, but other ways to navigate these tradeoffs. Pedro.

Pedro Thank you, Barbara. What we're talking about here is the extreme tradeoffs, in extreme. And I'm talking about again where the food is going to be produced by farmers, by fishers, by livestock people, and so on.

So I made this study very quickly. Jessica Fanzo did help me. And it's gross. But on one side you put as the nutrient-rich foods, the grain legumes, fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, largely ignored, unsaturated oil, and from the animal side, the milk and all its derivatives, eggs, red meat, beef, lamb and pork, poultry meat, and seafood and aquaculture. In order to feed, in order to produce food for ten million people by the year 2050, according to the EAT-Lancet diet, what we need, what the world needs is to add an additional 450 million hectares of planting nutrient-rich foods. And this doesn't involve things like milk or seafood. So 450 million hectares of more nutrient-rich foods and, interestingly enough, 630 million less hectares of nutrient-poor foods. And this is amazing, because if you subtract this, too, you still have about 180 million hectares of land available for other stuff – crops produced for other purposes. And this is pretty much equivalent to the current cropland area of the United States. So we're talking about more available room there. Also, interestingly, no new land clearing is needed, so we're not going to mess around with the natural systems. And there is a lot of room for other purposes.

So who are the winners and who are the losers, looking at this again globally? The winners are grain legumes, tree nuts, which are very much underproduced both in the tropics and the temperate regions, and unsaturated oils. The losers are sugar cane, big time, and oil-bound and other saturated fats and cereals. Many of them are used for animal foods, and many of them have now higher nutrient contents but in general – I'm talking about in general. So those are the winners and the losers. It's going to be a total paradigm shift.

And what I would like to do, if somebody wants to help me, is to begin to disaggregate this data into more and more specific. How about India? How about Kerula, Madhura? Looking at this sort of things and needs.

Overall, however, I see two big problems. Iodine is a micronutrient that is ignored. And the other program and my final point is that red meat is essential for babies who have a very small stomach; and that's about the only food that can produce enough iron for them to go ahead. Those are two specifics.

Thank you, Barbara.

Barbara Thank you, Pedro. I wanted to mention about this question that we just posed that Farming First is our media partner, and they assisted in developing this question by polling the audience in advance. So again thank you to them, and let's keep talking about these tradeoffs, because there was so much audience interest in it. Jess, we haven't heard from you in a while.

Jessica Yeah, so Pedro, Mario and I were just texting back and forth, and we said we would help you on the next iteration.

Barbara Oh, of Pedro's report.

Jessica I was asked to talk about just the disadvantaged populations that we are all talking about.

Barbara Yes.

Jessica Putting people at the center of food systems, and can we live with some of the choices that governments are making? I think we all know, and COVID has really shown us, that disadvantaged populations are more likely than the rest of the population to be at risk for experiencing morbidity, mortality that public health systems are designed to prevent. And that's often because of the social and structural determinants of poor diets, such as low socioeconomic position or lack of social capital.

So we need more focused and targeted efforts towards those who are disadvantaged, those who are marginalized because of the color of their skin, because of their tribe, because of their race, because of their caste, because of where they live. And we need to be thinking about how policy can focus on marginalized populations. I think it's our duty to do so. I'm just going to say five things to that, Barbara.

First, we need to count them. They're often excluded in censuses and other surveys. They need to be counted. We need to go to where they are. You talk to

people who work in the field – they don't want to go to the poorest places. They don't want to go to the most impoverished areas. They want to live in capitals. We need to involve them in problem-solving, give them voice, agency and leadership. Four, we need to see things from their worldview. You know, we are all sitting here probably in pretty comfortable houses. You know, we have a certain way of life. Do we really understand others' worldviews, particularly those who've been systemically marginalized? And we need to promote and deliver services in an inclusive, non-stigmatizing and nonthreatening way.

And, Barbara, on that – can we live with the choices that governments make? – well, no. And that's what all these social movements are about. In the U.S. we have Black Lives Matter Movement, and that's challenging governments on the decisions they make when they weigh tradeoffs. So I think we've been a bit laissez faire. Government's been sort of off the hook when it comes time to food systems. We need them to step up. We need them to take ownership. We need them to shepherd their food systems in the directions that benefit first and foremost their citizens. They need to hold account those who are not behaving well in the food system. So to me, we need governments to work better for the food system.

And last, we need some governments to embrace multilateral cooperation and inclusion if we want to address these challenges of "we are all in this together," like climate change, like COVID. You can't have governments that are becoming isolationists. We need more multilateral cooperation. I'm talking about my country, of course, the United States. Ah! But anyway, I think there's many governments that are going inward and not outward – and this is the worst time to be doing that.

Barbara Thank you, thank you so much for that. Mario, Madhura, I know you both have comments on this. I want to come to you, and Ndidi, we're running out of time. So short takes, if you will. Mario, you're next.

Mario Of course, so my task is to talk about how the countries navigate tradeoffs relating to sustainability in relation to nutrition. Countries have been doing a lot in this space, originally, from the perspective of climate change, but now really they're looking at way more integrated strategies. What were the initial strategies? Well, it's being agricultural intensification. Agricultural intensification has led to the role. Let me give you an example with livestock. We use 60% less land to produce a kilo of milk than what we used in 1961. An example from the OECD, the U.S. produces five times more milk now with 80% less cows than in the '50s. That's an enormous land saving, that then you can reallocate to produce a range of other things. This has been proven a very, very great strategy also for dairy in East Africa, for example. We've seen enormous gains in the Kenyan Highlands where the production of milk has increased in the same land. And the global burden of disease has used some of the data that we have on this topic. And they found that these are significant covariates for the reductions in stunting and other indicators of child malnutrition. So intensification definitely there.

There is a whole movement around improving waste management as well, and a lot of it is now related to the circular economy or the bioeconomy. This has proven incredibly important. Well, the bioeconomy per se has been a feature of many smallholder systems in the use of resources between the different components but

a more businesslike measure has been how to actually process food waste, then to repurpose it, either as feed for animals or as fertilizer, as energy for others. This is a very, very important thing happening now.

And thirdly, well, the other key thing has been the land management. The land management, we see it in not for everything, but for beef you see OECD countries, for example, now the rates of consumption per capita of beef, especially, have stabilized since the early 2000s, for example. And in some countries are decreasing. Obviously, this is not for everything. The success has not been so amazing for all the products, but there is an indication that for some products this can happen.

Barbara Thank you, Mario, and I'm going to pick up on your second point especially with regard to waste management; because I know, Madhura, you want to talk a little bit about food waste.

Madhura I'm going to take both Mario's points, actually his last two points.

Barbara Okay.

Madhura The HLPE report a few years ago – it was in 2014 when it talked about food waste, very surprising finding to me, was that the proportion of food waste, about one third of production, was the same in the countries of the North and the South, exactly the same percentage, but it was at different stages of production. So the waste is at the production end, and it is the producer, the farmers who lose out, particularly for perishables. So I think this is a point that, if we improve, we need huge investments, public and private, in food processing, storage, transport, marketing. We can actually reduce the waste, and we can make more nutritious food available, and we can raise the incomes of those producing. So I think that's an angle that we mustn't forget. I think it's a low-hanging fruit.

The second point he made about demand. I think affordability is very important – it was mentioned earlier right at the beginning. The FAO's State of Food Insecurity 2020, which has just come out, has calculated the cost of a healthy diet. And what they mean by a healthy diet is you meet the calorie norm and all the micro and macronutrients but by consuming items from different food groups, not just staples or not just one item. And they calculated the cost. It's roughly \$4 a day for a person per day, which is a purchasing power parity dollars. But the most commonly used international poverty line is \$1.9 a day. So not just the poor. So the poor cannot afford a healthy diet, not at about twice that number. In fact, the number, interestingly, in South Asia, it's 58% of what we call Southern Asia are people, or households, who cannot afford a healthy diet. And so I think briefly that we have to ensure economic access to nutritious food. And to take the example of Kerala, and other examples that people have talked about, we need transfers of different kinds. We need cash transfers, immediate cash transfers during the pandemic – this is an important measure. We all need kind transfers. So I think Prabhu was saying maybe the long term we can talk about only income transfers, but I think right now we need cash transfers, a variety of kind transfers. And these need not just be cereals, it can be different innovative ways of giving diverse foods, you know, eggs were talked about right at the beginning by Shawn.

Barbara Yes, yes.

- Madhura This, added to school meals and so on. I'll end with that, Barbara.
- Barbara Thank you. It's a thread throughout, shifting that focus. Pedro, I want to call on you, but honestly, and Ndidi, maybe a quick remark from you. We're going to have to move to our lightning round, because you all wanted to close with a last word. So you're going to have ten words – that's it. Ten words as a closing comment. Lawrence, I'll start with you, but, Ndidi, a final thought.
- Ndidi I just wanted to comment on the financing aspect and really say that it's imperative that we think about financing nutrition almost as a basket of options, starting with venture capital on one end, accelerators and incubators, and I know GAIN has been doing a lot of work on this, all the way to private equity and then catalytic financing provided by governments. And I think the emphasis on the nutrition community is to make the case for why this is so critical and why there are returns. Because if consumers are willing to pay for nutritious food and companies can see the benefits, financiers will also see the benefits. And through my work with AACE Foods as an SME, we have seen the benefits of patience and catalytic financing in helping companies produce nutritious food. But we have to start changing our language to talk about this from a business and economic perspective and demonstrate the returns, not only the social returns but the economic returns for the investors and for the companies. There is funding available, and we're seeing it being unlocked in exciting ways. So I look forward to working with some of you to do more in this area. Lawrence has been doing a phenomenal job through GAIN on this as well.
- Barbara Ndidi, thank you for saying that. It's one of the most important topics to mobilizing all of this. And yesterday we had a really dynamic discussion on investment and finance. I invite all of you who may not have been able to be with us yesterday, get on Whova, and you can view the entire session. So we're going to close with this lightning round. We've got to close in a few short minutes, because we have two exciting workshops to go to, one of which Lawrence is involved in. So Lawrence, ten words or less. What are your final challenges on these competing needs in the food system?
- Lawrence Pedro has given us a glimpse of the future. Get a glimpse of an alternative reality but to make sure that we wake up, and that's not just a dream. We have to rouse governments, civil society, and businesses from their slumber; otherwise, we are walking into a disaster.
- Barbara Excellent, thank you. Who'd like to go next? Pedro.
- Pedro Yeah, the reason why these nutritious, healthy diets are not affordable now is a lack of supply. If we change the acreage of the nutrient-rich foods, the legumes, the fruit, the vegetables, the tree nuts and so on, then the price will go down, eventually. That's it.
- Barbara There it is. Thank you. Who's next? Prabhu and then Polly.
- Prabhu We need policy convergence across agriculture, food, nutrition and health to successfully get to positive nutrition outcomes.

Barbara Thank you. Terrific. Polly and then Mario.

Polly We need to seek solutions that incentivize innovative technology adoption, soil, water and human capacity, as well as understanding thoroughly cultural food preferences.

Barbara Ah, yes, cultural food preferences – one we haven't thought of, haven't mentioned, at least. And we are madly taking notes on all of these final comments. So Mario and then Shawn.

Mario Yes, we need to embrace all the innovation that is really available and that is coming in the space of food systems. There's many game-changers that will actually help reduce these prices.

Barbara Shawn and then Jess.

Shawn Supporting governments to really have evidence-based policy discussions to navigate these complex tradeoffs they're facing, to move this global discussion into really practical applications in the country where it matters and really seize this incredible surge of innovations that are occurring in real time because of people on the ground actually finding solutions during this pandemic. And then embrace that we have a soil scientist speaking eloquently about the nutrient needs of infants and young kids. This is what we need to do, is really broaden the voices who speak to nutrition.

Barbara Thank you. Jess and then Renata.

Jess And this really goes to our American colleagues – vote with your fork.

Barbara There you go. Renata and then Madhura will close.

Renata We need to work together, invest in nutrition, and strengthen accountability to build population resilience and protect the gains we've made.

Barbara Thank you, thank you. Madhura, and then, Salma, I'll call on you next. Madhura.

Madhura It's been said before, but I think we have to get our governments to commit, and going forward at least for the next one year of the pandemic demand is very important. We have to give transfers, cash and kind transfers, to the poor.

Barbara Thank you. Salma.

Salma Yeah, we need government intervention and also food donation. There is another thing, I also think we should make urban or peri-urban farming, we should give emphasis on peri-urban farming. We also need social changes because social change will definitely ensure the food accessibility.

Barbara Thank you, thank you. Ndidi, you have the last word.

Ndidi We must cross our divide, our silos, borders, and work collaboratively sharing best practices and lessons, because we need each other more now than ever before to ensure that we change the narrative and create the world that we so deserve.

Barbara Thank you so much, and isn't that the beauty of moving towards food systems and talking in this holistic fashion; because we will break down those borders. The collaboration is happening, the silos are coming down. So thank you so much to our wonderful panelists and the fabulous discussion. There's so much going on in the chat in so many areas, so we're going to be capturing all of that and returning it to you.

We see that we have a global mandate to provide safe, affordable, nutritious, sustainable and equitable food year around. And what we're hearing in discussion after discussion is we have to do it all. It's a very complex task. It involves so many stakeholders, all levels of stakeholders. But you hear this convergence that in this year, in 2020, diverse perspectives all agree – we must move forward. This is partly what we are calling Norman Borlaug's *Evolution of the Green Revolution*. And I just want to close today's session with a short comment.

So 50 years ago Norman Borlaug received his Nobel Prize, and he said to the Nobel Prize Committee, *Food is the moral right of all born into this world*. This is a moniker that we at the World Food Prize Foundation live with. Resilient food systems must deliver the nutritious and equitable food for all. It is a required worldwide mandate, and the subject also of our next round of discussion – “Equitable Access for Food, to food for all.”

Now I want you to prepare for our two interactive workshops coming up. One is focused on GAIN and Johns Hopkins University Food Systems Dashboard, and they'll be demonstrating the application of this Dashboard and announcing a few winners who have come up with some pretty exciting and unique applications.

The second workshop going on at the same time is Tanager's IGNITE Gender Diagnostic Tool, which is mainstreaming gender-sensitive decision-making into the food system, and small groups will be working on this diagnostic tool and the scoring mechanisms they use. So jump right into those two workshops, post on your social media, #FoodPrize20 and @ World Food Prize. And thank you so much for joining us for this session. You can watch for Farming First Daily Digest at the end of the day today. They're our media partners and doing a terrific job. The Daily Digest came out on Monday, and I don't know if you saw it, but it included an interview with Ambassador Ertharin Cousin, and Ertharin is going to be - she offered her insights on Monday, but she's going to be interviewing the president of IFAD later today. So thank you all for joining us, and we are looking forward to the continuation of all of our discussions. Thanks to the panelists.