



Hosted by the Government of the Netherlands, Chair of the Amsterdam Declarations Partnership

Key Takeaways “Harmonising Actions for Change”

Note: The views presented in the speeches and presentations are those of the speaker and the views expressed through the takeaways per session are those by the participants in the discussion. These views are not the common views by ADP countries.

“Inspiring To Innovate” parallel sessions

<p align="center">-1A- <i>Innovation in Cooperation in Producer Countries</i></p>	<p align="center">-1B- <i>Innovation in Monitoring</i></p>	<p align="center">-1C- <i>Innovation in Knowledge Sharing</i></p>	<p align="center">-1D- <i>Innovation in Financing</i></p>
<p><i>Key takeaways:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasis on shared responsibility across supply chains, from both producer and consumer countries. If producer country produces sustainably, it needs to be bought. - Effective multi-actor participation is key for the implementation and monitoring of policy. - One of the real issues with collaboration is that there are societal issues imbedded into sectors and reluctance to discuss them. - Change can only happen together and transformation must occur across sectors. Innovation must occur in a way that allows civil society to have a voice. - Equity in dialogue needed with the right institutional and technical support. - Importance of local capacity must be recognized. - As the impact of policies and mechanisms hits the ground there will be winners and losers, and this needs to be thought through. Stakeholders must be well informed. - Consumer countries must be able to move beyond their own stakes 	<p><i>Key takeaways:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is enough information to drive change? - Objectives need to be at the forefront, and are more important that what specific tool, platform or data is used. - A combination of top down and bottom up monitoring is needed and a powerful tool to drive change. - Integration is key. - Information and monitoring is pointless unless it is actionable. - Many innovations fail to last. Thinking about risks of failure is key to success. - Building strategic partnerships, making information usable, making innovations scalable, and lowering monitoring costs are all key. 	<p><i>Key takeaways:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is important to align efforts, fill data gaps and simplify data (sharing). - Holistic approach needed to value data by all stakeholders at all levels. - More cooperation is needed. - Farm-level services: share data plus recommendations. 	<p><i>Key takeaways:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure integral approach (existing supply chains and landscape approach) with a focus on local context - Changing standards are an issue, - There must be dynamic legislative framework that allows for quick adaptation - Focus on creating critical mass for demand; engage main companies and players - Trustworthy and traceable data is important - Challenge is how to incentivise farmers to refrain from deforestation i.e. carbon credits, ‘tip your farmer’

“Harmonising Actions for Change: The Future of Farming and Forests”

<p align="center">-2A- The Future of Farming</p>	<p align="center">-2B- The Future of Forests</p>	<p align="center">-2C- Smallholder inclusion</p>	<p align="center">-2D- Human Rights Issues in the Supply Chain</p>
<p><i>Key takeaways:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid unintended consequences of consumer led initiatives that stifle and do not reward. - Promote cross-sector solutions. - Ensure fair product and #Forestpositive price for farmers. - We need to see production in a holistic way. - Emphasis on systemic change and shared responsibility . 	<p><i>Key takeaways:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food system is broken with over- and under consumption- this needs to change. - Economic paradigm still supports expansion. - Voluntary commitments are not enough! - Public and private investments need to be aligned with climate and forest objectives. - Stringent spatial planning needed to ensure rights of indigenous peoples and customary land rights. 	<p><i>Key takeaways:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognise and acknowledge different farmer profiles - Incentives for smallholders are needed to preserve forests. - Organise, empower and integrate smallholders to enhance bargaining power. - For cost efficiency, innovative financing opportunities are needed. 	<p><i>Key takeaways:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The fact that child labour is illegal is not enough. - Complexity created by auditing issues, lack of cohesion between sectors, implementation gaps. - Important to translate concepts such as ‘forced labour’ to concrete check lists. This enables conversation with supplier/mills and make improvements possible. - Affordability of traceability can be good step in tackling human rights issues in supply chain. - Financial institutions can incentivize good performance and press suppliers to comply with the law. - There is a need for locally tailored approaches, and successful initiatives should be upscaled. - Responsibility and need for action is on the side of consuming countries. - Company knowledge on supply chains can be improved with location-based data.

“Harmonising Actions for Change: Government Panels”

-3A- Cocoa	-3B- Palm oil	-3C- Soya
<p><i>Key takeaways:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key issues include living income, climate change, deforestation and child labour. All actors needed for change and respect for the smallholder position. - Government and EU actions are needed, but climate change and economic necessity may be even bigger drivers. - It is unsure EU Due Diligence regulation would be effective to solve all these issues but could be helpful. High-level partnerships could support sector reform and transformation (time horizon). - Producer country government involvement through G2G helpful. Dialogue based on equity (& language) and alignment of all cocoa-relevant actions. 	<p><i>Key takeaways:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transparency and access to data, particularly for civil society, are issues that must be addressed. - The eurocentric nature of certain mechanisms and parameters such as ILUC should be kept in consideration. - European regulation can induce socio-economic issues in producing countries. - There should be an emphasis on understanding the complexity of the context in producing countries i.e. post conflict development in Colombia and the millions of smallholders in Indonesia. 	<p><i>Key takeaways:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a lack of market uptake for sustainable soy. - Due to importance of agriculture for Brazil and Argentina, there is need for increase in production. Technological developments could aid in doing so sustainably. - Bottleneck: traders need to develop deforestation standards. - Difference in cultural background between suppliers and importers should be addressed - Need for cooperation with China: EU clean market is not enough if China continues to import deforestation-driven soy. - Opportunities of agroforestry: combine agriculture/cattle ranching with forest preservation. - Need for EU legislation to create level playing field.