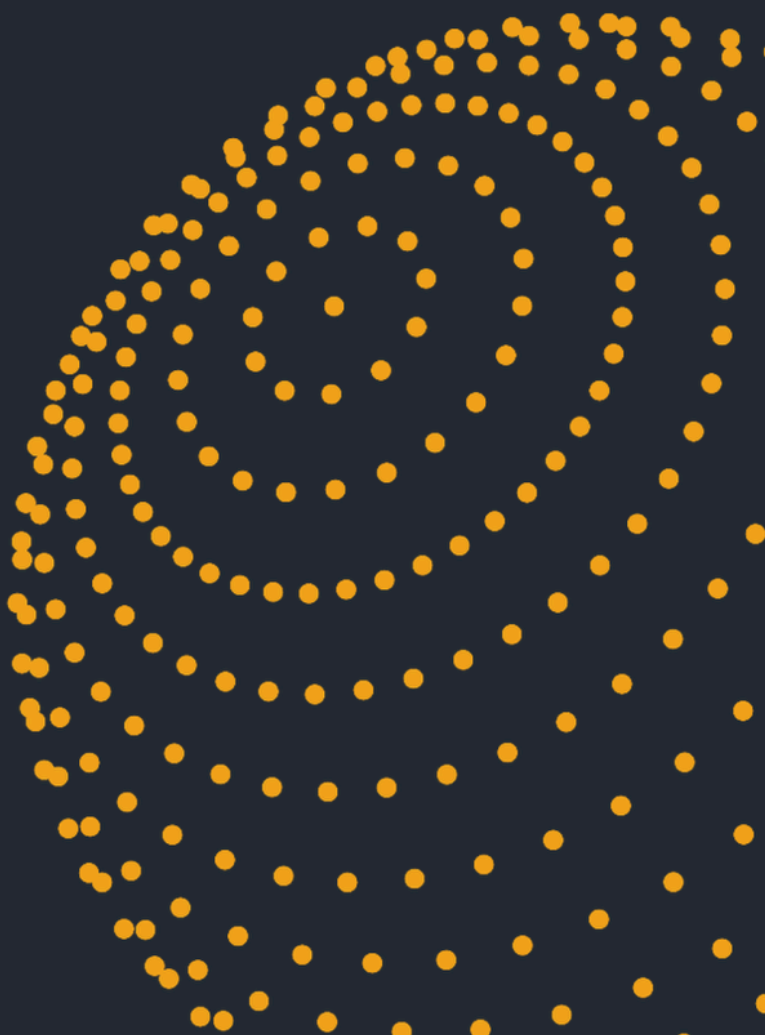
Global Citizens' Assembly

Methodology and Outputs Report of the 2026 Global Assembly on Food and Climate

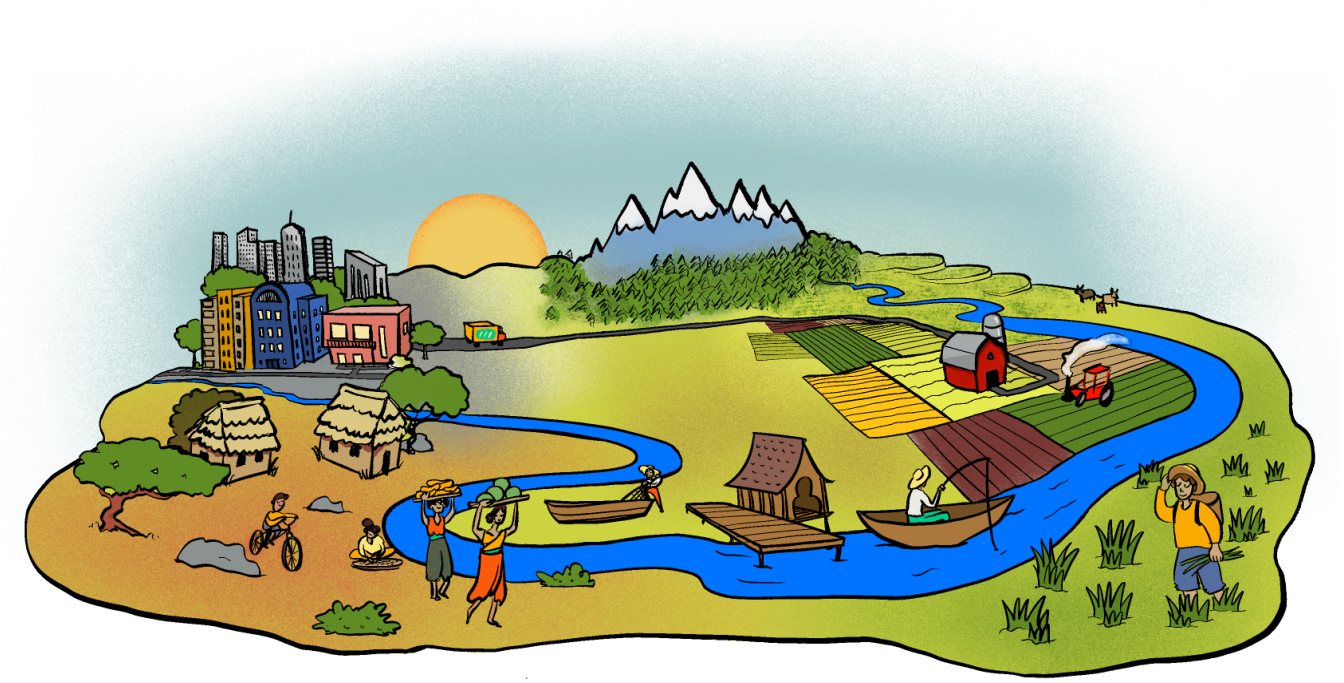


October 2026

Global Citizens' Assembly

Methodology and Outputs Report of the 2026 Global Assembly on Food and Climate

October 2026



Contributing Authors: Canning Malkin, Chimwemwe Alao, Johnny Stormonth-Darling, Jose Maria Sierra, Sofia Castillo, Victoria Solé, Yago Bermajo.

With thanks to reviewers: Debbie Kite, Susan Mason, Yael Azgad.

Above Illustration by Heather Tsang and Jesi Carson.

Suggested citation: GCA Team (2026) *Methodology Report of the 2026 Civic Assembly on Food Systems and Climate Change*, Global Citizens' Assembly. Available at: http://globalassemblies.org/en/insights/2026-global-assembly-on-food-and-climate-methodology-and-outputs-report

Executive summary

The Global Citizens' Assembly's Global Assembly of 2026 was on the topic of global food systems and climate change. Its **105 Assembly Members** came from **60 countries and territories**, together approximating a miniature version of the global human population, in terms of their collective demographics and background.

The Assembly's framing question was:

"What changes, if any, should we make to how we grow, share, eat, and use food, so that everyone has enough to nourish themselves, while tackling the causes and impacts of climate change?"

Food is a topic that connects people from all backgrounds. By exploring how to feed everyone within planetary boundaries, the Assembly confronted difficult questions that lie at the heart of global climate and food governance.

Global participants

Selected through a two-stage lottery, the **105 Assembly Members** formed a **demographically descriptive mini-public** representing humanity across geography, age, gender, education level, rural and urban environments, climate risk exposure, and their initial opinion on the topic. Supported locally by **105 Community Hosts**, Assembly Members spent **42 hours** across **seven weeks** deliberating online to navigate complex trade-offs at the intersection of food systems and climate change and construct a shared vision for the future governance of this critical shared agenda.

Find out more about the Assembly Member recruitment and selection in Section 3, the framing process in Section 4 and the advisory bodies in Section 2.3.

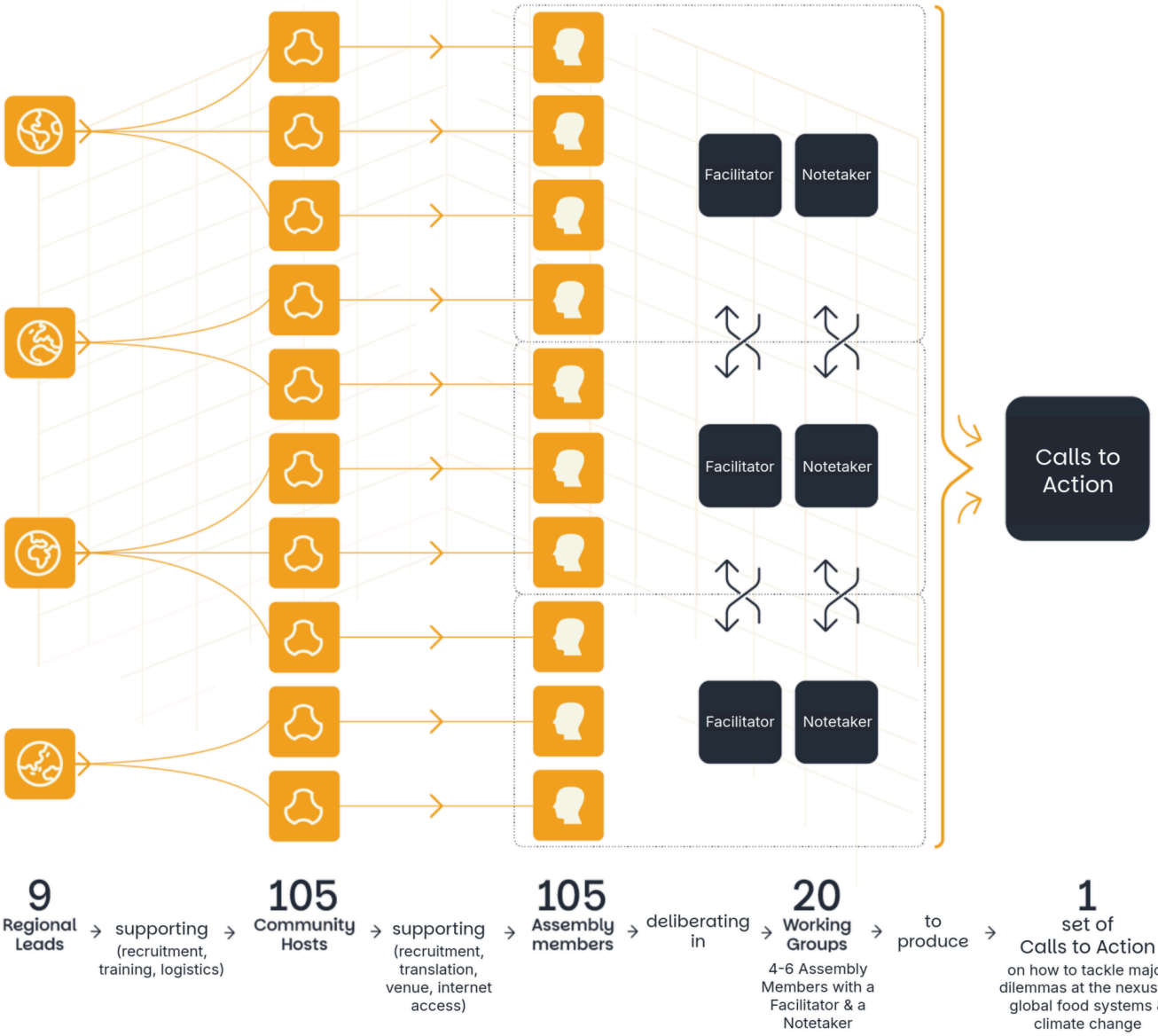
Global methods

This was the **second global scale citizens' assembly in history**. Operating at this scale requires particular innovations on top of the usual citizens' assembly methodology, such as a **global civic lottery**, **multilingual online deliberation**, **asynchronous sessions** to accommodate a wide range of **timezones**, **synthesis methods** to aggregate asynchronous inputs without flattening plurality or forcing consensus, the creation of materials and a process that all work within **extreme contextual and epistemic diversity**, and a **global team** to pull it all together.

Find out more about the recruitment process in Section 3, and process and content design in Section 4.2, the deliberation environment in Section 4.3.

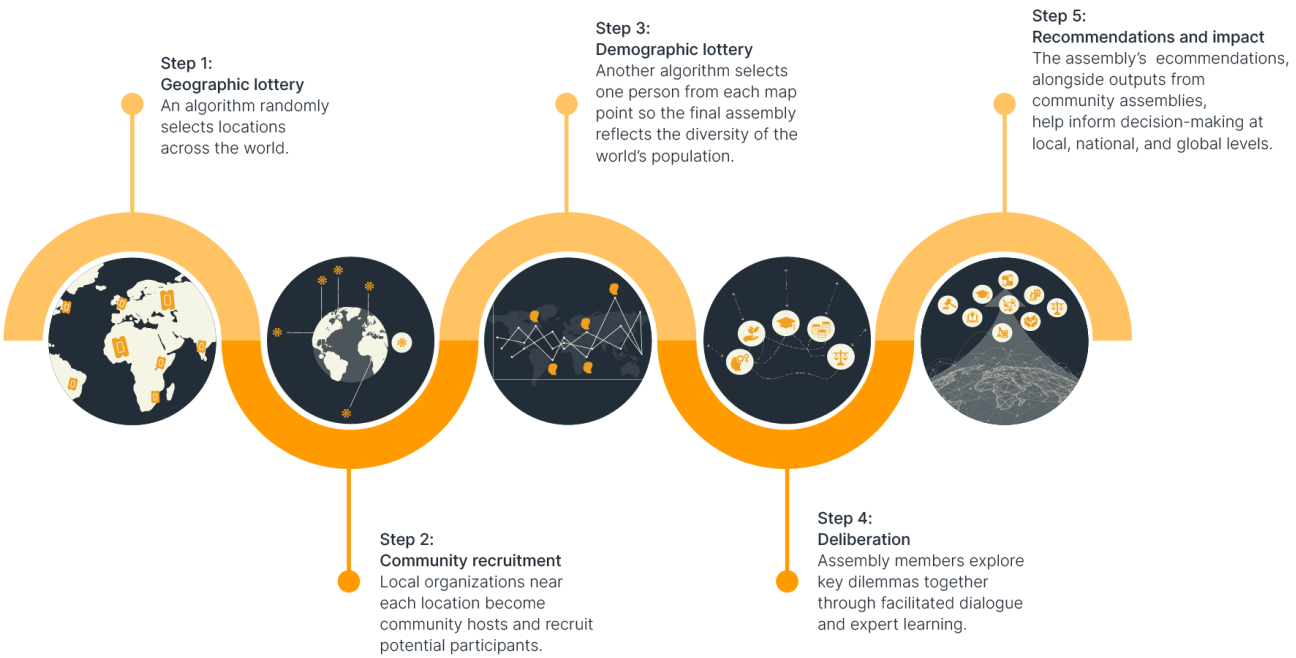
Global delivery

The global team required to make the Assembly happen consisted of around **350 people from over 80 countries**. Together, they formed a multi-layer distributed infrastructure that enabled recruitment, participation, and delivery across a span of **22 timezones and over 50 languages**.



The timezone span meant that most deliberation had to be conducted in **asynchronous Working Group sessions**, each with a **dedicated Facilitator and Notetaker** and four-to-six Assembly Members.

The delivery timeline stretches back far longer than the Assembly itself. The multi-stage selection process began four months before the Assembly's opening session, and the work to make its impact felt will continue long into the future.



Find out more about the delivery team in Section 2, the selection process in Section 3, the flow of the Assembly's 14 sessions in Section 4.4, and the decision-making methods in Section 4.5.

Global outputs

The Members of the Assembly answered the framing question in multiple forms, but the most thorough expression of their answer lies in the **22 Calls to Action**; a comprehensive suite of action-orientated requests and recommendations for actors across multiple sectors, from farmers to agribusiness, schools to NGOs, and governance institutions at all scales.

The Actions span four major themes — **food systems and agriculture**; **environment, climate and nature**; **urban life and the built environment**; and **society, culture and wellbeing** — and encompass cross-cutting themes such as **health**, **technology**, **education**, and **global cooperation**. They are accompanied by key decisions made along the way that are valuable outputs in themselves, such as a collective, **pluralistic vision statement** and several aggregated **trade-off positions** on key food and climate dilemmas.

A full record of the Assembly's outputs can be found at the end of this report.

This report

This is primarily a technical report, not an analytical reflection of lessons learned. Its purpose is to describe what happened, the design choices made, and the outputs generated. It is provided in the spirit of transparency and shared learning to enable both constructive scrutiny and the future iteration of how we make good collective decisions about shared, global issues.

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Assembly Members of the 2026 Global Assembly on Food and Climate

Abraham Jesús Jayariyu, Colombia
Abubakar Bamanga Bello , Nigeria
Abubakar Umar Faruq , Kuwait
Ahmad Izzuddeen Salah, Nigeria
Ali Karrar , Iran
Alvaro David Campos Jimenez, El Salvador
Ankit Gupta, India
Axmedova Munisa, Uzbekistan
Chengxiang Zhu, China
Clodoaldo Correia do Nascimento , Brazil
Danish Ali , Pakistan
Durga Laskar, Bangladesh
Erine, Indonesia
Farelle Dongmo Nguetsa , Cameroun
Frida Basulto Céspedes , Spain
Gaiping Zhang, China
Gena Tafese Ergete, Ethiopia
Hongping Qin, China
Hui Wang, China
Isabel Arcaya, Venezuela
Jinyou Liu, China
Kannikar Maneemoung, Thailand
Kishor Patil , India
Kokila Satpute, India
Librada Gutierrez, Philippines
Lirong Tan, China
Maryn Shania Bashir, Mozambique
M. Vani , India
Marzuki , Indonesia
Mbabazi Anna , Uganda
Mearage, India
Miriland Ahu Kwofie-Ackah , Ghana
Mrs Neela Baboolall, Mauritius
Mrs. M. Prasanna , India
Nalan Akdeniz, Turkey
Petra Rinne, Finland
Qianyou Liang, China
Qayoom Shah, Pakistan
Rebecca Kaukebia, Papua New Guinea
Safia Mustafa Adan Ropo, Yemen
Sebastian Matyka, Poland
Thaylla Monteiro, Brazil
Tushar , India
Vaimiti Manea, French Polynesia
Yang Wang, China
Ye Sun, China
Yifong Chen, China
Zhicun Xie, China

And 56 others who are yet to confirm if they want to be named

1. Introduction

1.1. Governance at the global scale

The multilateral governance systems that operate at the global level are increasingly struggling to address complex, transboundary challenges such as climate change, food security, and environmental degradation. As decision-making institutions struggle to keep pace with these interconnected crises, a widening gap has emerged between policy outputs and the priorities and lived realities of the global public. Political gridlock, growing polarization, and the erosion of public trust[1] are making it difficult to plan the long termist, collective action needed to address these shared challenges. While innovative participatory practices have begun to emerge globally,[2,3] they remain largely fragmented[4] and positioned outside the mainstream architecture of global decision-making.

This governance deficit does not stem from public disinterest or an inability to grasp complex policy dilemmas. Deliberative processes the world over have demonstrated that ordinary citizens, when provided with balanced information and structured time in a facilitated dialogue, have the capacity to evaluate technical details, navigate difficult trade-offs, and reach informed, nuanced public judgements.[5] Such processes are valuable in themselves as they generate learning, build solidarity, promote broader inclusion in political life, and can stimulate citizen action.[3] However, without mechanisms to integrate public judgment directly into governance frameworks, institutional actions may not be so forthcoming and international policy decisions risk losing democratic legitimacy, making collective action and long-term cooperation increasingly fragile.

1.2. The Global Citizens' Assembly

The Global Citizens' Assembly (GCA) is designed to bridge this gap by connecting local human realities directly with high-level policy platforms to ground planet-scale decisions in collective public judgment. Its aim is to support a permanent space for the world's people in the governance of shared, planet-scale issues. It is simultaneously an aggregator, a stimulator of many small processes, and a host of large ones; such as the Global Assembly on Food and Climate described in this report.

The Global Citizens' Assembly is not commissioned. It operates in a claimed space among all the other actors in the multilateral system, seeking to bring the voice of humanity in all its

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[1] Nord, M., Altman, D., Fernandes, T., Good God, A., Lindberg, S.I. (2026) Democracy Report 2026: Unraveling The Democratic Era? University of Gothenburg: V-Dem Institute; Gaffney, O., Pickett, K., Baumgartner, P., Belly-Le Guilloux, L., Kellerhoff, T., Barbara, C., Klinkenberg, S., Spittler, N. (2026) Rebuild Trust: Rigged economies, fractured societies and the case for change. Earth4All.

[2] newDemocracy (2026) Democracy Beyond Elections: A Handbook on Citizens' Assemblies, 2nd Edition. newDemocracy; KNOCA (n.d.) Introducing Climate Assemblies. Accessed 9 Oct 2026 .

[3] People Powered (2026) Impacts of Citizens' Assemblies: What We Know, People Powered.

[4] Lerner, J. (2024) From Waves to Ecosystems: The Next Stage of Democratic Innovation. SNF Ithaca Research Scholar White Paper. No. 1. Newark, DE. Stavros Niarchos Foundation (SNF) Ithaca Initiative.

[5] OECD (2020). Innovative Citizen Participation and New Democratic Institutions: Catching the Deliberative Wave. Paris: OECD Publishing.

diversity to influential spaces, and to help those spaces to hear and respond to it through advocacy, alliances, and culture. It seeks to deliver positive change according to five dimensions: **inclusion**, **solidarity**, **learning at scale**, **citizens' actions**, and **institutional actions**.

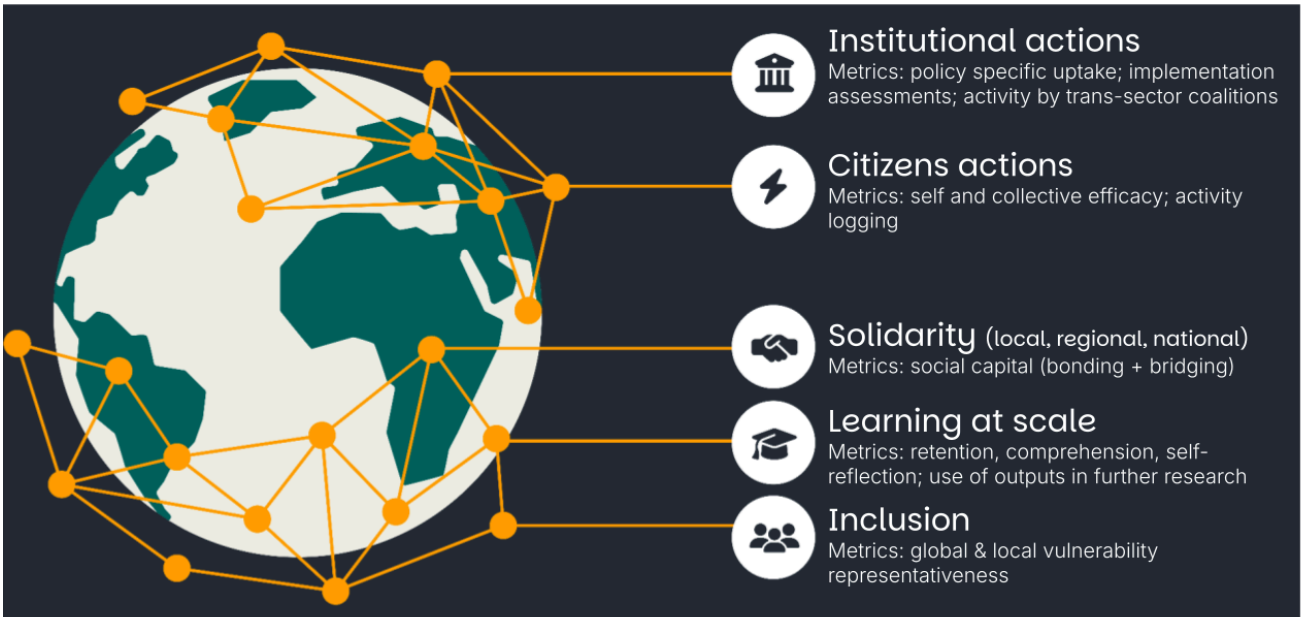


Figure 1: Impact dimensions of the Global Citizens' Assembly

1.3. Global and local assemblies

The Global Citizens' Assembly incorporates two types of deliberative space: global assemblies and local assemblies (these are also known as 'Civic Assemblies' and 'Community Assemblies' respectively). Unlike local assemblies, which are methodologically diverse, situated in local contexts, vast in number, and shorter in duration; a global assembly adheres more closely to the model of a citizens' assembly and therefore has the following characteristic features:

- It is selected by **lottery** to build a **demographically descriptive** sample of people from across the population of interest; in this case the entire human population of the world
- It takes place over **many hours and multiple days and weeks**
- It is **professionally facilitated** to foster **deep, respectful dialogue**
- It contains pre-prepared, expert-informed, **balanced information materials**
- It supports participants with **financial compensation and other provisions** such as food, transport and child care to maximize **inclusion**

1.4. Delivering deliberation at the global scale

Designing and delivering a deliberative assembly at a planetary scale presents distinct structural and procedural challenges that do not exist in city- or nation-scale initiatives. Standard deliberative processes typically rely on shared civic frameworks, common primary languages, unified timezones, and synchronous dialogue. Scaling this model to a globally

representative population requires navigating extreme epistemic, cultural, and socioeconomic diversity while maintaining deliberative rigor, equity, and procedural coherence.

To address these challenges, the 2026 Global Assembly on Food and Climate implemented a multi-tier delivery infrastructure grounded in the principle of subsidiarity (where decisions are made at the most local scale possible). Central coordination maintained methodological alignment, core scheduling, and data synthesis, while decentralized regional and local partners led contextualized recruitment, local language translation, digital hosting, and ongoing Assembly Member support. Selection was conducted by two lottery algorithms, the first focusing on geography and the second on demographics, with a decentralized local recruitment phase in between.

Deliberation was structured around a distributed, asynchronous Working Group model to bridge extensive timezone spans, utilizing a multi-lingual translation protocol, structured visual materials, and consistent documentation formats. Rather than restricting deliberations to broad qualitative opinions or relying on passive expert-led information models, the methodology integrated quantitative trade-off mechanisms ('dials') derived from dilemma-focused framing, alongside bottom-up visioning, iterative synthesis, and multi-stage output refinement.

The Assembly's operational details, governance structures, recruitment and selection, process design, and analytical methods are all detailed in the subsequent sections of this report.

1.5. Purpose and structure of this report

The objective of this report is to describe the methodology used to design and deliver the Global Assembly on Food and Climate and to present its outputs. It is not intended to be overly analytical or self-reflective as it is anticipated that the GCA's external evaluation team will deliver an analytical report shortly after the publication of this one.

The report begins with a description of the Assembly's delivery and advisory roles, all of which fall under the broader umbrella of 'governance'. Following this, Section 3 provides collective details on the Assembly Members and how they were recruited and selected. The 4th Section describes all aspects of Assembly design, including the online deliberation environment, the framing of the topic, and the content creation. It then goes onto describe the Assembly journey session-by-session, before detailing the analytical and decision-making methods. A budget overview is provided in sections 5, followed by Section 6 which provides some concluding reflections. At the end of the report lies a complete record of the Assembly's outputs, and the entire report is complimented by a comprehensive set of addenda, many of which link out to further online resources.

It is the sincere hope of the authors that this report provides all the information and clarity needed for this process to be understood, scrutinized, replicated, and improved upon. Future, global scale, collective action requires methods to ensure these actions are grounded in inclusive decision-making that builds solidarity across geographic and cultural distance, helping us to learn as much from each other as we learn from the latest scientific evidence. We hope the methods described herein are a useful step along the way.

2. Governance and delivery roles

The governance of a deliberative process like the Global Assembly on Food and Climate can be thought of as "the distribution of roles and tasks around convening, designing, and delivering"[6] it. Therefore, this section on governance describes not only the advisory bodies, but also the roles of project partners in delivering, managing, fundraising for, and initiating this Assembly and, where relevant, the GCA more broadly.

2.1. Inception, convening and fundraising

The GCA builds on the experience of the 2021 Global Assembly on the Climate and Ecological Crisis[7] and was initiated by one of the partners from that earlier initiative, Iswe Foundation. The intervening years between these initiatives were occupied with the development of a new ambition to situate the GCA as a permanent feature in the multilateral governance space, fundraising, and the building of a new team of partners comprising some who were and some who weren't part of the previous initiative.

Alongside Iswe, the partner organizations who had been involved in delivering the previous Global Assembly were Center for Environment Education India (India), Community Organizers (UK), Deliberativa (Spain), Iligan Institute of Technology Center for Local Governance Studies at Mindanao State University (Philippines), and Mohammed IV Polytechnic University School of Collective Intelligence (Morocco), all of which took up a core delivery role as Regional Lead (see Section 2.2.3) for this 2026 Assembly. Also joining as Regional Leads were a team from UCL Urban Laboratory's (En)Visioning Justice project and Elba Research Collective (UK, Lebanon), Fundación Ciudadanía Inteligente (Chile), International Center for Social Equity and Participation (China), and Priyanka Hafeez (Pakistan).



Figure 2: Organization logos of core delivery partners for the 2026 Global Assembly on Food and Climate.

Funds for all GCA activities, including the Global Assembly on Food and Climate, were raised and managed by Iswe Foundation. Funds have been provided, impartially, by Wellcome Trust, Porticus, European Climate Foundation, Quadrature Climate Foundation, and Climate Emergency Collaboration Group. After around two years of dedicated fundraising efforts, sufficient funds to deliver the Assembly were confirmed in March 2025 and became available in May 2025.

[6] Ross, M., Jovita, H., Veloso, L. (2026), The Governance of Citizens' Assemblies: Negotiating deliberative values and practical constraints. Journal of Sortition 2(1) p 124.
[7] See globalassembly.org for details.

2.2. Delivery roles

Role	Number	Description	Supported by
Implementation Circle	7	Project management, operations and payments, design of selection process, general coordination.	Partner organizations
Regional Leads	9	Organizations or individuals who provided coordination, onboarding, and support for all the Community Hosts in one world region. Also involved in steering central delivery and governance decisions. (1-4 people each)	Implementation Circle
Community Hosts (+ translators)	105	Organizations or individuals who each facilitated the participation of one Assembly Member (hosting, connectivity, translation and support) (1-3 people each)	Regional Leads
Process Design Circle	15	Developing framing of and designing the deliberation process, development of information content and materials (5 person overlap with Implementation Circle).	Implementation Circle
Advisors	>20	Different groups responsible for advising on methodology; knowledge and content; and institutional interfacing.	Implementation Circle
Facilitation Circle	61	20 Facilitators + 10 backups to lead Working Group discussions; 20 Notetakers + 10 backups to document and provide technical support to Working Group discussions; A Support Lead and a Coordinator to convene the circle, organize schedules, and support iterative learning.	Implementation & Process Design Circles
TOTAL	**300-350 people** (+105 Assembly Members)		

Table 1: List of delivery roles for the 2026 Global Assembly on Food and Climate

2.2.1. Distributed delivery model

The implementation of the Assembly took a decentralized, regional, or local approach wherever possible. While core administrative aspects, such as scheduling sessions and most payments, were handled centrally by an Implementation Circle, many aspects of delivery were led at regional and local scales, such as the recruitment and support work of Regional Leads and Community Hosts (see Table 1 above, Figure 3, and sections below for role descriptions).

This distributed model enabled contextual adaptation, local capacity building, translocal relationship building, linguistic and cultural responsiveness, and region-specific coordination; all while maintaining alignment with the shared global principles, methodology, and objectives

of this Assembly and Global Citizens' Assembly more broadly. Global aspects of delivery were also decentralized, with autonomous teams holding responsibility for process design and facilitation, coordinating both bilaterally and via the Implementation Circle.

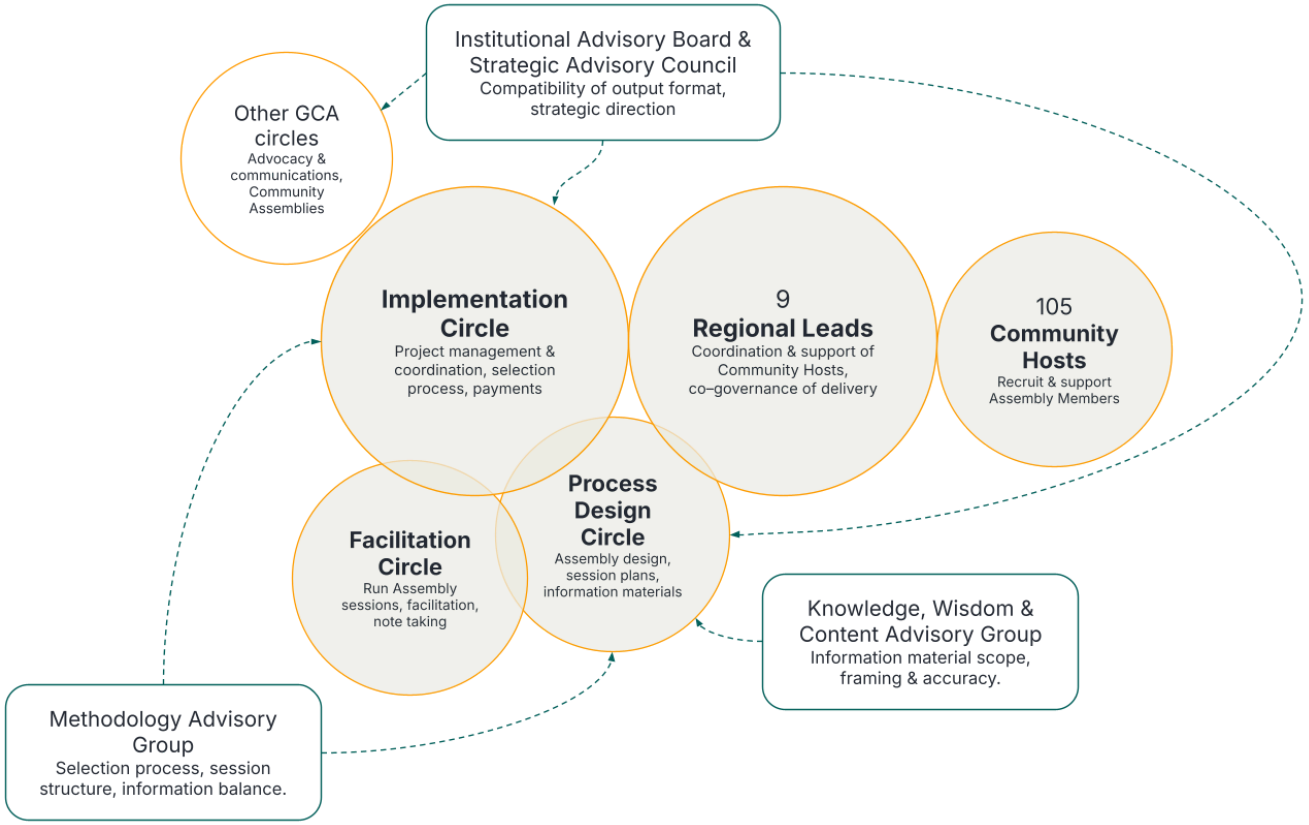


Figure 3: Structure of governance and delivery bodies for the 2026 Global Assembly on Food and Climate. Hands-on delivery is indicated by bold text and orange circle outlines, advisory influence is indicated by dotted arrows. Contact indicates a direct relationship, overlap indicates shared personnel.

In line with the principle of subsidiarity, the decentralized delivery aimed to make it possible for decisions to be made as closely as possible to those who they impact. For example, the Regional Leads were able to localize recruitment guidance and manage logistical needs independently, and Community Hosts were encouraged to adapt recruitment strategies to their contexts and use local definitions of diversity when recruiting their pools of potential Assembly Members (see Section 3.3). All delivery roles were remunerated.

2.2.2. Implementation Circle

Central aspects of the Assembly were delivered by the Implementation Circle, formed in early 2025 as a team within Iswe Foundation, most of whom had been involved in the evolution of the GCA concept and fundraising efforts. The Implementation Circle was responsible for project management, general coordination, budgeting, initial team design and roles descriptions, onboarding materials, scheduling, personnel management, digital infrastructure, safeguarding, quality assurance, convening of Regional Leads, Process Design Circle and advisory groups, and support of any other operational aspects. From March 2025 until March 2026, this Circle met at least weekly, shifting from planning to delivery mode as the Assembly

progressed, and incorporating members of other circles as necessary at the different stages of implementation.

2.2.3. Regional Leads

The Regional Lead role

The Assembly's delivery and governance structure was divided into nine regional groupings, each of which was supported by one Regional Lead partner. Acting as regional coordination and implementation partners, Regional Leads worked collaboratively with one another, the Implementation Circle, and other members of the delivery team to co-design, operationalise, and support the Assembly across the world's diverse political, cultural, and logistical contexts. When challenges were encountered and resolved in one location, the Regional Lead group was a key interface layer for sharing learnings and best practice.

Regional Leads contributed not only to implementation, but also to the adaptive governance of the process; ensuring that delivery, recruitment, and participation could be contextualised while maintaining coherence with the overall Assembly design and values framework. The nine Regional Leads were responsible for supporting and supervising key elements of the Assembly delivery and governance within their regions, including:

- Contributing to governance decisions around convening, designing and delivering the Assembly
- Participation in co-creation and coordination meetings (every two weeks from September to December 2025, every week from January to March 2026; see Appendix A for details)
- Recruitment, onboarding, and providing ongoing support to Community Hosts
- Oversight and support of Assembly Member recruitment conducted by Community Hosts, and supporting them to enable inclusive Assembly Member participation
- Identification and recommendation of experienced Facilitators, Translators, External Commentators and Notetakers
- Troubleshooting operational, political, security, connectivity, and translation challenges across diverse contexts
- Contributing to review and learning processes

Composition of the Regional Lead team

The Regional Lead group was formed from a combination of existing GCA partners and new collaborators. Between June and August 2025, the Implementation Circle held conversations with partners who had been involved in the development and steering of Community Assemblies, as well as some other former delivery partners from the 2021 Global Assembly. In each of these calls, the prospect and nature of the role was discussed, as well as the geographic range that each partner would prefer to cover, given their location, linguistic capacities and professional reach. In this way, the regions (see Figure 4) were gradually defined and, where geographic gaps became apparent, new contacts were explored until full global coverage was achieved. The role itself was also refined based on feedback from the emerging group.

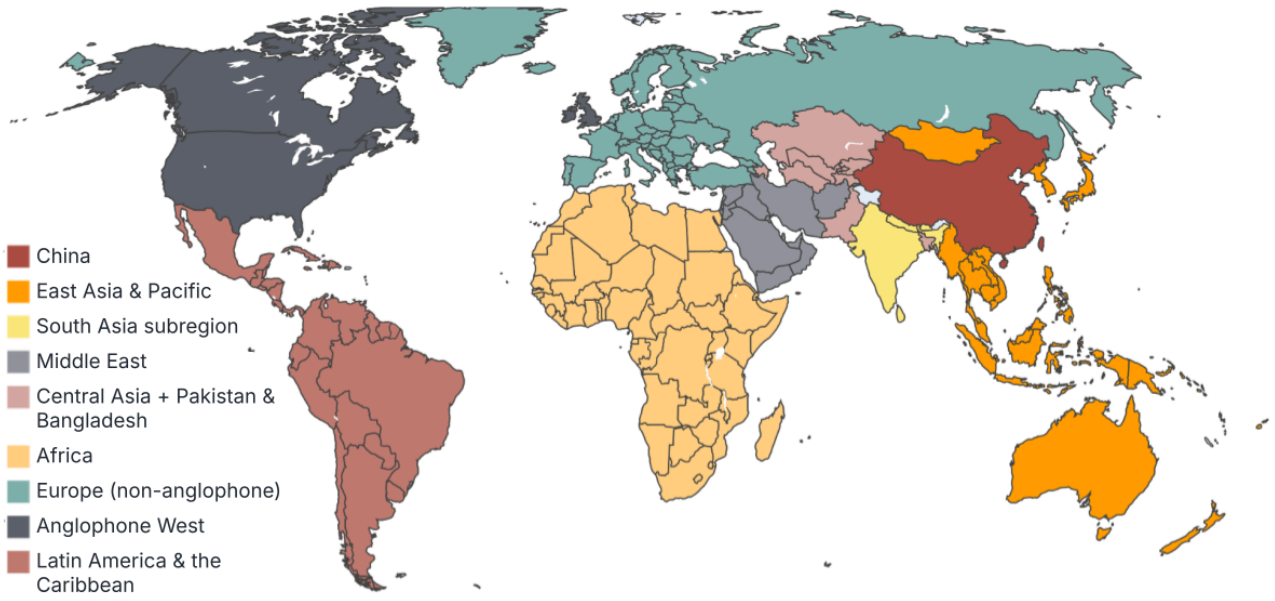


Figure 4: The regions defined for the purposes of delivering the 2026 Global Assembly on Food and Climate

By September 2025 the Regional Lead team was established.[8] It comprised the organizations and individuals shown in Table 2, below.

Regional Lead partner	Region	Country base of operations
Centre for Environment Education	South Asia subregion	India
Community Organisers	Anglophone West	United Kingdom
Deliberativa	Europe (non-anglophone)	Spain
School of Collective Intelligence, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University	Africa	Morocco
(En)Visioning Justice project - UCL Urban Laboratory and Ebla Research Collective	Middle East	Lebanon
Fundación Ciudadanía Inteligente	Latin America and the Caribbean	Chile
Iligan Institute of Technology, Mindanao State University	East Asia (except China) and the Pacific	Philippines
Priyanka Hafeez	Central Asia plus Pakistan & Bangladesh	Pakistan
Social Equity and Participation Center	China	China

Table 2: Regional Lead partners.

[8] With the exception of the partner for the China region. The original partner was unable to sustain involvement so a new partner, the Social Equity and Participation Center was recruited in October.

2.2.4. Process Design Circle

The team tasked with designing the Assembly's deliberation process, content, and deliberation environment was formed in August 2025 comprising colleagues from Deliberativa, Iswe Foundation's Inclusive Knowledge and Practice Lead, and members of the Implementation Circle. Over time, this grew to include a Content Designer to create and curate visual aspects, a Facilitation Support Advisor to more closely integrate the experiences of the Facilitation Team, and members of the Regional Leads to engender more epistemological and discursive diversity. A few additional personnel from within the Iswe Foundation team and externally also joined to support capacity needs while the Assembly was underway. More details on the Process Design Circle's activities can be found in Section 4.

2.2.5. Community Hosts

The Community Host role

A Community Host is a trusted person or organization rooted in the local community, with the ability to bring together people with a range of backgrounds and perspectives. Examples include civil society organizations, cultural venues, sports clubs, co-working spaces, innovation hubs, urban or youth centres, faith-based institutions, educational institutions, and public libraries. Given the recruitment and selection process for Assembly Members (see Section 3) and the range of support some Assembly Members required to participate, a locally based Community Host was identified for each Assembly Member location. The role built on the model developed for the 2021 Global Assembly. Community Hosts provided a local point of contact and helped create the practical conditions for Assembly Members to participate fully. Their main responsibilities were to:

- Recruit a pool of 5-10 potential Assembly Members to enter into the demographic lottery (see Section 3 for more details about the full Assembly Member recruitment process)
- Support the selected Assembly Member to participate by providing:
    - A quiet place from which to participate
    - A stable internet connection
    - Live translation during Assembly sessions
- Translate and contextualise learning materials and facilitate Assembly Members' comprehension more generally
- Assist Assembly Members with surveys
- Pass on the payment of the Assembly Member's stipend

Recruitment of Community Hosts

Following the geographic lottery, Regional Leads began identifying potential Community Hosts as close as possible to each selected map point within their region. The search drew on a combination of professional and personal networks, online mapping platforms, local knowledge, and direct outreach. The Implementation Circle supported this process by

providing communication templates and assisting with recruitment in locations where suitable organizations or individuals were more difficult to identify.

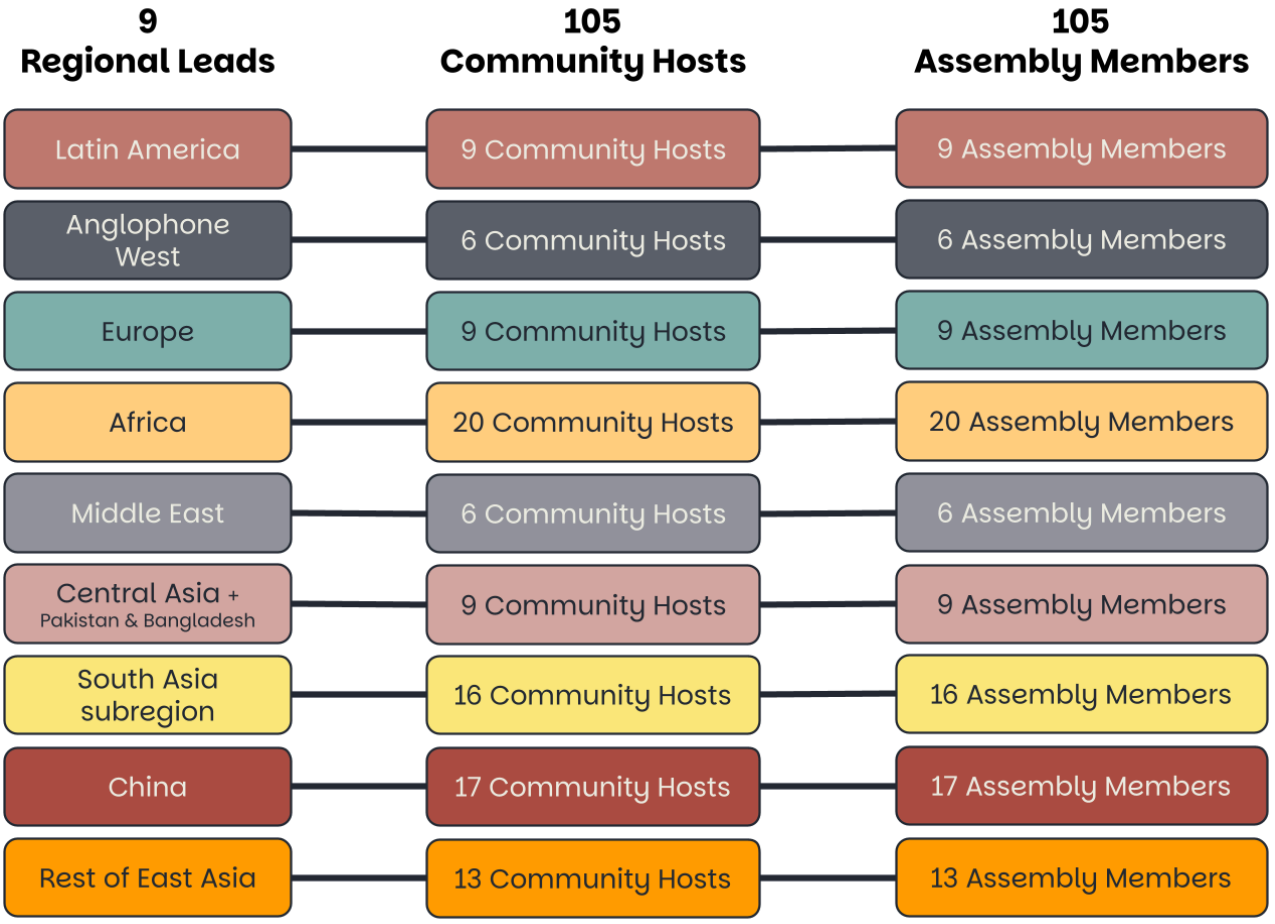


Figure 5: Illustration of the support structure connecting Regional Leads, Community Hosts, and Assembly Members

2.2.6. Facilitation Circle

The Assembly's deliberative space was supported by a dedicated Facilitation Circle, comprising Group Facilitators, Backup Facilitators, Notetakers, Backup Notetakers, Plenary Facilitators, a Facilitation Support Advisor, and the Implementation Circle's Project Coordinator. This circle was established not only to deliver the live Assembly sessions, but also to function as a community of practice, supporting a collaborative learning process between all involved. In this way, its purpose was to test, adapt, and learn how best to facilitate deliberative assembly sessions in ways that enabled Assembly Members, across diverse local contexts and with the challenges of translation and the online environment, to express themselves safely and effectively. Variation and adaptation were therefore expected and valued as part of the process.

Facilitators

Group Facilitators were recruited to guide Assembly Members through the live deliberative sessions of the Assembly. Each Group Facilitator was responsible for holding a group of four-to-six Assembly Members across the 14-session process, including both Working Group Sessions and breakout discussions during Plenary Sessions (more details on group formation

in Section 4.3.2). Their role included facilitating deliberation, supporting inclusive participation, managing the flow of activities, and helping to create the conditions for safe and respectful dialogue. In Working Group Sessions, they also hosted the Zoom call, enabled recording, transcription, and subtitles, and worked from session plans provided by the Process Design Circle.

Facilitators were recruited via nominations from Regional Leads and an open call through the delivery team's networks. They were onboarded between November 2025 and January 2026 through a series of preparation meetings introducing them to the Global Citizens' Assembly, the Assembly process, the values underpinning the work, and the practical expectations of their role. As part of this preparation, Facilitators were also involved in the Deliberation Labs, which tested the structure and procedures of Working Group Sessions before the main Assembly began. Given how different the Assembly's multilingual, online sessions would be in comparison to most facilitators' experience, these Labs gave Facilitators a vital opportunity to learn and adapt their approach ahead of time. More details about the Deliberation Labs can be found in Section 4.3.1)

Notetakers

Notetakers were recruited to document the deliberations of Assembly Members and support the smooth running of online sessions. Each Notetaker worked alongside a Group Facilitator in a Working Group, recording the flow of discussion, key points, decisions made, facilitator summaries, and, where necessary, especially important remarks. They also supported the use of tools such as automatic translation spreadsheets, voting mechanisms, Miro, and other shared documentation systems. In addition to their documentation role, Notetakers shared responsibility with Facilitators for ensuring that Working Group Sessions started on time, were recorded to the cloud, and had AI transcription and subtitles enabled.

Notetakers were recruited through the delivery team's networks and onboarded between December 2025 and January 2026 through orientation and preparation meetings. Like Facilitators, they were also invited to take part in weekly debrief and preparation calls during the live Assembly process, however this was framed as an optional call for them. These calls supported mutual learning, troubleshooting, and the co-creation of improvements to the Assembly process as it unfolded.

Backups

Backup Facilitators and Backup Notetakers were recruited to provide redundancy across the Facilitation team. Their role was to step in when a regular Facilitator or Notetaker became unavailable due to illness, emergency commitments, or other unexpected circumstances. In most cases, this would involve supporting a single session, although in rare circumstances they could take over a regular team member's activities for a longer period. Backup Facilitators had access to the same preparation and coordination sessions as Group Facilitators, while Backup Notetakers received the same training as Notetakers. Both groups were asked to maintain accurate availability across Assembly sessions and were encouraged to join the weekly Facilitation Circle calls so that they could remain connected to the evolving process. During the Assembly, Backup Facilitators and Notetakers were deployed on ten and 32 occasions, respectively.

Facilitation Circle leadership and support

The Facilitation Circle was supported by the Project Coordinator and Facilitation Support Advisor. The Project Coordinator played a convening and coordination role, supporting recruitment, onboarding, communications, preparation meetings, and the feedback loop between the facilitation team and the wider project team. The Facilitation Support Advisor provided facilitation guidance and advisory support, helping to strengthen the quality, consistency, and responsiveness of the facilitation approach. Together, these roles helped connect the live delivery of the Assembly with the broader process and content design work, ensuring that learning from Facilitators, Notetakers, and other delivery partners could inform ongoing adaptations to the Assembly process.

2.3. Advisory roles

2.3.1. Governance of methodology

In order to provide independent advice in relation to certain aspects of Assembly delivery, a Methodology Advisory Group was formed in August 2025. The group's remit was to help the delivery team design a deliberative process that was robust, inclusive, credible, and representative of diverse global perspectives. This included a focus on the deliberative process design and selection methodology, as well as more general strategic guidance. The aspect of selection methodology was also the subject of an open workshop convened by Iswe Foundation and Participedia in April 2025.[9]

Members of the Methodology Advisory Group (see Table 3 below) were invited with the aim that they collectively covered a range of practical and academic expertise in the fields of public deliberation and participation, as well as geographic distribution. The group met five times during the planning stages and provided important advice upon request for the duration of the Assembly delivery (see Appendix B for details).

Contributor	Affiliation	Country
Azucena Moran	RIFS Research Institute for Sustainability at GFZ	Guatemala
Bjorn Bejstedt	DemocracyX	Denmark
Granaz Baloch	UDaan, Global Assembly 2021 Cluster Facilitator	Pakistan
Lisa Verhasselt	Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research	Luxembourg
Marit Hammond	University of Warwick	UK
Mary Nassr	Global Assembly 2021 Assembly Member	Syria
Melissa Zisengwe	People Powered	South Africa
Panthea Lee	Independent facilitator, writer, social practice artist	Taiwan
Ricardo Mendonça	Federal University of Minas Gerais	Brazil
Smriti Tiwari	Socratus	India

Table 3: Members of the Methodology Advisory Group. Two additional members from Brazil and Germany preferred to remain anonymous.

[9] See this Medium article for details and reflections of this workshop.

2.3.2. Governance of framing, information, and content

The scope of a citizens' assembly must balance the breadth and depth of the topic with the need to come to decisions that are actionable and suited to this type of governance chamber, all within a limited timeframe. This makes the framing and creation of information content a very important part of the design process.

The initial framing of the broad topic began in 2024 while Iswe Foundation was developing a relationship with the Government of Brazil – as the forthcoming presidents of the UNFCCC Climate COP from COP30 throughout 2026 – to establish a Citizens' Track within the official COP process.[10] At this time, climate change was still an obvious choice for a global scale citizens' assembly and, to gain traction in the multilateral governance space, it would be helpful to frame this in a way that overlapped with climate-related concerns of Brazil. From this assertion, the tension between land use for food production and the conservation of the Amazon rainforest emerged as a clear intersection point, so at that point the decision was made to steer the topic towards the intersection of food systems and climate change.

The more detailed framing activity was conducted during the planning phase of the Assembly from August to December 2025. This was led by the Process Design Circle and informed, over a series of interviews and review moments, by a number of climate and food systems experts who represented a range of stakeholder sectors and viewpoints. Further contributors were consulted between December and the end of the Assembly in March to support the final design and refinement of Assembly materials. Several members of this advisory group also made themselves available to respond to Assembly Members' questions between sessions.

The framing and content creation process is described in more detail in Section 4 and the individuals involved are listed in Table 4, below.

[10] See the *People in the Lead* report for more details.

Contributor	Affiliation	Country
Consulted during framing research:		
Deepak Pareek	Agricultural Economist, Technology Strategist and Management Consultant	India, Singapore
Dhanush Dinesh	Founder, Clim-Eat	India, Netherlands
Edizon Cumes	Founder, Proyecto Parutz	Guatemala
Everlyn Musyoka	Strategy Lead Africa, Smallholder Business, Bayer	Kenya
Hunter Lovins	President, Natural Capital Solutions; NOW Partners; COPx	United States of America
Judith Batchelar OBE	Former Director of Brand, Sainsburys	United Kingdom
Prof. Marta Guadalupe Rivera Ferre	Investigative professor, INGENIO (CSIC-UPV); Agroecology and Food Systems Chair, University of Vic, Coordinating Lead Author IPCC AR7- Agriculture & Food Systems; Co-Chair MEDECC-MAR2.	Spain
Dr. Million Belay*	Coordinator, Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa; IPES-Food	Ethiopia
Sarah Queblatin	Founder, Green Releaf Initiative; Inclusive Knowledge and Practice Specialist, Iswe Foundation (dual role as framing advisor and member of Process Design Circle)	Philippines
Consulted during information material review:		
Dr. Ma. Laurice Jamero*	Senior Scientist for Resilience, Manila Observatory	Philippines
Daniel MacMillen Voskoboynik*	Independent writer, researcher, and campaigner	United Kingdom
Prof. Tom MacMillan	Visiting Professor, Royal Agricultural University	United Kingdom
Provided feedback on the draft Calls to Action:		
Sonita Mbah	Communications Manager at Pocket Project and Administrator at Better World Cameroon	Cameroon
Prof. Tom MacMillan	Visiting Professor, Royal Agricultural University	United Kingdom
Unspecified	United Nations Development Program Food Systems Team	Global

Table 4: Knowledge and Content Advisors who helped to frame and review the Assembly's scope, information materials, and advised on the shaping of the final Calls to Action. Those marked with an asterix also took the time to answer Assembly Member questions between Sessions. Two additional advisors from the United Kingdom, and Canada preferred to remain anonymous.

2.3.3. High level governance and advice

As with all GCA activities, the Assembly was also informed, albeit less directly, by the GCA's Institutional Advisory Board and Strategic Advisory Council. For example, the format of the Calls to Action (see Outputs section) was devised after consulting with members of these groups.

Institutional Advisory Board

Institutional advisors support the GCA by helping to maintain a clear, constructive, and effective relationship with the formal UNFCCC process as well as the longer-term multilateral system. This board serves as a vehicle to ensure fluid communication and information circulation, offering ways to build coordination among entities with different foci in how they variously support the GCA. Specifically, this group focuses on:

- Annual COP docking: Secure the role of the GCA within the annual UNFCCC cycle, including Subsidiary Bodies, Pre-COP, and COP moments.
- Institutional integration: Strengthen recognition and legitimacy of the GCA as a formal complement to Parties and constituencies, while building relationships with the UN system more broadly.
- Strategic alignment: Co-design the visibility, landing, and narrative of the GCA at COP and beyond.
- Future positioning: Guide how the GCA relates to future COP presidencies, the UNFCCC Secretariat, and adjacent global governance platforms (UNGA, WEF, etc.).

Contributor	Role and affiliation	Country
Alice de Moraes Amorim Vogas	Director of Programs, COP30 Presidency	Brazil
Danielle Magalhaes	Global Climate Action Team Lead, UNFCCC	Brazil
Fleur Newman	Unit Lead - Gender, Children & Youth, ACE, UNFCCC	Australia
Lina Dabbagh	Senior Policy and Engagement Advisors, High-Level Climate Champions Team	Germany
Marcele Oliveira	Presidential Youth Climate Champion, COP30 presidency	Brazil
Mila Ferraz Cunha Vilalva Dezan	Advisor to the General Secretariat of the Presidency, COP30 Presidency	Brazil

Table 5: Members of the Institutional Advisory Board.

Strategic Advisory Council

The broader strategy of the GCA is backed up by a council of influential global leaders who have convening power and are advocates for citizen inclusion in climate decision-making. Their supportive activities include raising the profile of the GCA and Citizens' Track in their networks; growing the Coalition of organizations who can support the GCA and act upon its

outputs; backing the GCA at COP events; and generating support for the GCA among key strategic allies. The council's members are listed in Table 6.

Contributor	Role and affiliation	Country
Geof Mulgan	Professor, University College London (UCL) and TIAL (Institutional Architecture Lab)	United Kingdom
Kirsten Dunlop	CEO, Climate KIC	Australia
Dr. Maria Augusta Arruda	Director, Brazilian Biosciences National Laboratory (LNBio-CNPEM)	Brazil
Michael Sheldrick	Co-Founder, Global Citizen	Australia
Natalie Samarasinghe	Executive Director, Public Engagement Platform	United Kingdom
Otto Scharmer	Senior Lecturer in the MIT Sloan School of Management and co-founder of the Presencing Institute	Germany
Sandrine Dixson-Declève	Chair of Earth for All; Club of Rome	Canada
Prof. Sharan Burrow	Visiting Professor in Practice to the LSE-Grantham Institute; Former General Secretary of the International Trade Union Confederation	Australia
Prof. Tolullah Oni	Clinical Professor, University of Cambridge; Founder, UrbanBetter	United Kingdom
Wakanyi Hoffman	Founder of Humanity Link Foundation and African Folktales Project; Co-Director of Inclusive AI Lab at Utrecht University	Netherlands

Table 6: Members of the Strategic Advisory Council.

2.4. Evaluation of the Assembly

Independent evaluation is standard practice for public deliberation processes. After a lengthy tendering process, Sigla Research Center (Philippines) and the Global Citizens' Assembly Network (GloCAN; a global collective of deliberative democracy researchers) were jointly commissioned as evaluators of the entire Global Citizens' Assembly initiative. They took up their responsibilities in December 2025, not long before the Global Assembly on Food and Climate began (17th January 2026). This ongoing role is to review and assess the practices and principles of the Global Citizens' Assembly with a particular focus on the five impact domains mentioned in the introduction: inclusion, institutional actions, citizens actions, solidarity, and learning at scale.

The evaluation was designed to highlight both iterative and bottom-up learning. The iterative aspect meant that evaluative feedback would be provided throughout the implementation period, rather than only in hindsight. And the bottom-up aspect emphasises the needs and ambitions of Assembly Members and delivery partners, such that these inform directly this

iterative feedback into operational, structural, and strategic decisions. Together, these aspects of the evaluation approach promote a reflexive, adaptive, close-to-the-source review that is always in motion. For the delivery team of this Global Assembly on Food and Climate, it provided the opportunity to implement improvements raised by evaluators while they were delivering, responsively benefiting the process and all those involved

3. The Assembly Members

3.1. Overview of Assembly Member selection

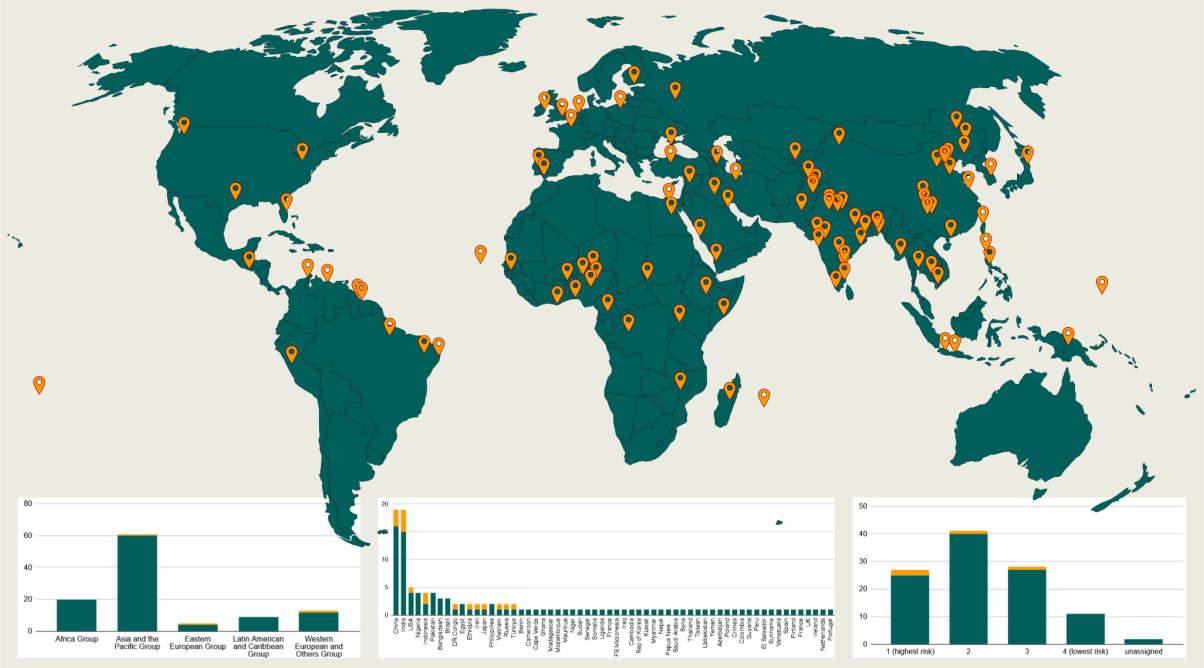
The Assembly Member selection process aimed to achieve a mini-public who were demographically descriptive of the global human population in terms of the following stratification criteria:

- Geography (where they live)
- Age
- Gender
- Education level
- The type of settlement they live in (e.g. urban, rural)
- Level of climate risk their countries are exposed to (with a slight boost for most at-risk)
- Opinion about the topic

A multi-stage, global lottery was used to achieve this. It followed the blueprint of the 2021 Global Assembly selection process, with a few modifications of additional stratification criteria and slight weightings for inclusion and diversity. The stages of the process are summarized in Figure 6, with details in the subsections that follow.

Figure 6 (below and next page): An overview of the Assembly Member selection process in four steps.

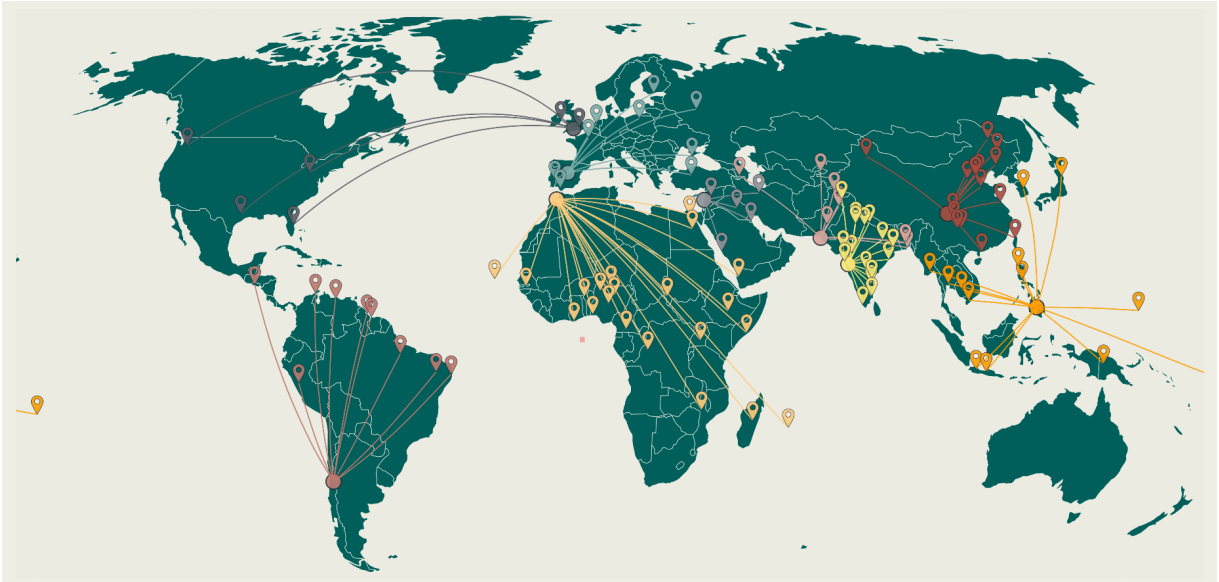
step 1



Select random points on the world map, with quotas (geographic lottery).

step

2



Regional Leads search for and recruit Community Hosts as close as possible to each point.

step

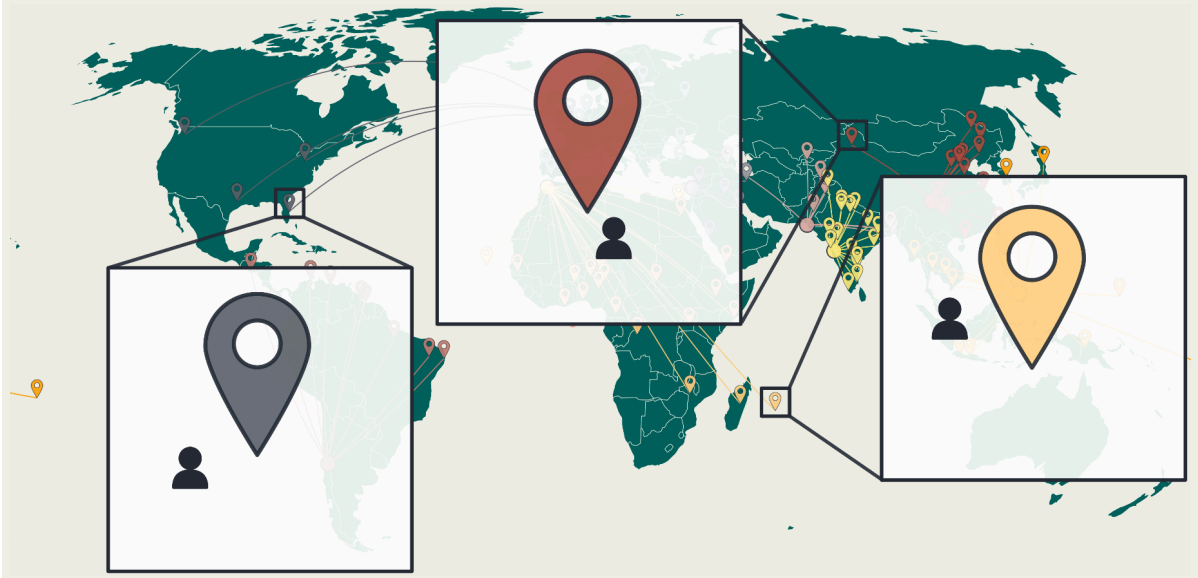
3



Community Hosts recruit diverse pools of potential Assembly Members.

Step

4



Run the demographic lottery with the combined pool to pick one person at each point.

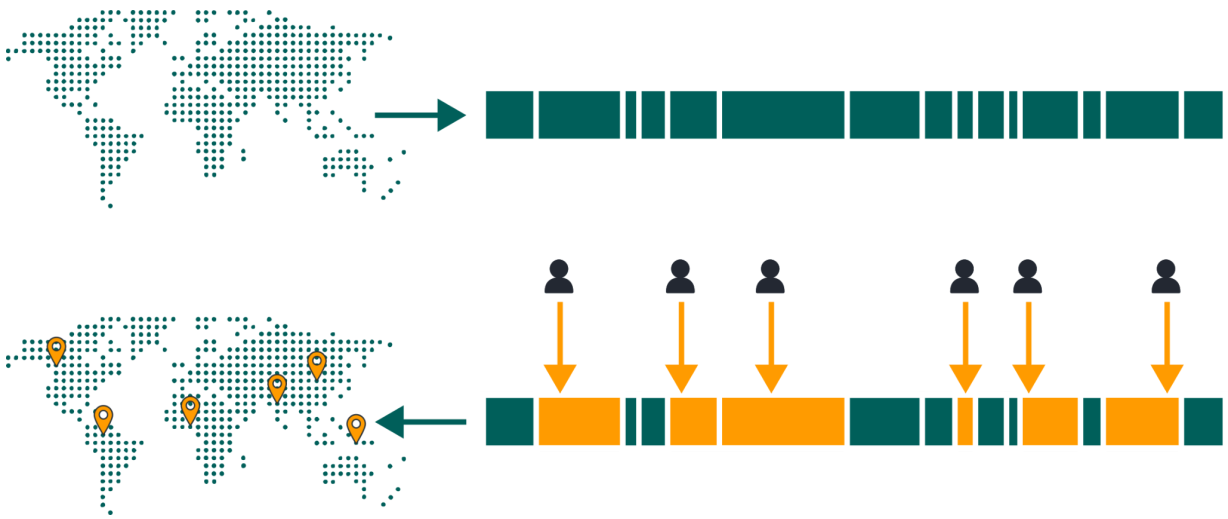
3.2. Geographic lottery

In the geographic lottery stage of Assembly Member selection, an algorithm was used to pick a number of random locations in the world that indicate where each of the 105 Assembly Members (and the Community Host who recruits and supports them) would be sought out. It uses a publicly available dataset that contains all the administrative areas in the world and their corresponding populations.[11] The algorithm[12] proceeds as follows:

Step 1: Pick 105 random numbers between 1 and 7,758,177,449 (total global population in the 2020 dataset used). Each number corresponds to a random person in the world. Also pick an additional 420 numbers for swaps at a later stage (four times the target amount, a multiple that was found to be sufficient during testing).



Step 2: Shuffle the dataset of administrative areas to create a list of all the administrative areas in the world with their corresponding populations in a random order. Superimpose the person numbers over the shuffled list of administrative areas to find out where each person is located. Because the list entries for each area describe the population of that area, it is more likely for a random person-number to land in an administrative area with a higher population.



[11] The dataset used was "Gridded Population of the World, Version 4 (GPWv4): Administrative Unit Center Points with Population Estimates, Revision 11". At the time of writing this can be found at doi.org/10.7927/H4BC3WMT, however the location changed several times during 2025 and may change again.
[12] The geographic lottery algorithm is open source and available on the Iswe Foundation GitHub.

Step 3: Obtain the country name in which the administrative area resides from the dataset. Keep a running total of the number of people in each country.

Step 4: Apply quotas to ensure proportional geographic diversity. If a quota is exceeded, a random person from the additional 420 points is swapped with a random person from the location where the quota is too high. This is repeated until the quotas cannot be improved (see Figures 7-9 for quota adherence results). The quotas, in the order in which they are applied, were:

1. Country quota: No country can have a larger proportion of the total 105 than its share of the total global population, rounded up to the nearest integer (e.g. in the dataset, Brazil contains 2.59% of the world's population, equating to 2.72 out of 105, giving it a maximum quota of three people).
2. Minimum countries: If the total number of countries is below the threshold (60),[13] remove someone from a country with more than 1 person and above half of their quota. This was included to maximise geographical coverage and diversity.
3. UN region quota: No UN region[14] can have a larger proportion of the total 105 than its share of the total global population.
4. Climate risk bin quota: The world was divided, by country, into four tiers ('bins') of climate risk according to the ND-GAIN database.[15] Each bin receives a quota based on the populations of the countries within that bin, and the most at-risk bin's quota was increased slightly relative to the others (multiplied by 1.5 times, then all bins normalised to preserve the total)[16] to provide additional representation for those most affected. No bin can have a larger proportion of the total 105 than its share of the total global population.
5. China-India balance: Make sure the difference between the number of people chosen in China and India is no more than 1. This special handling was required because these are the world's two largest countries and are much more likely to be involved in the random swaps. This can result in one being much more below quota than the other, despite their similar populations, and it was deemed important to prevent an imbalance in the people selected from these two large nations.

[13] The number 60 was identified experimentally to balance diversity without preventing larger countries from achieving close to their quota.

[14] Regional groups of UN Member States are defined on this website.

[15] The ND-GAIN dataset describes each country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges, factoring in how prepared it is to deal with these risks. It can be found via gain.nd.edu.

[16] This results in a 37% higher quota for the most vulnerable bin (26% of total, up from 19%) and 9% lower quotas for each other bin (38%, 26% and 10% for bins 2, 3 and 4, respectively).

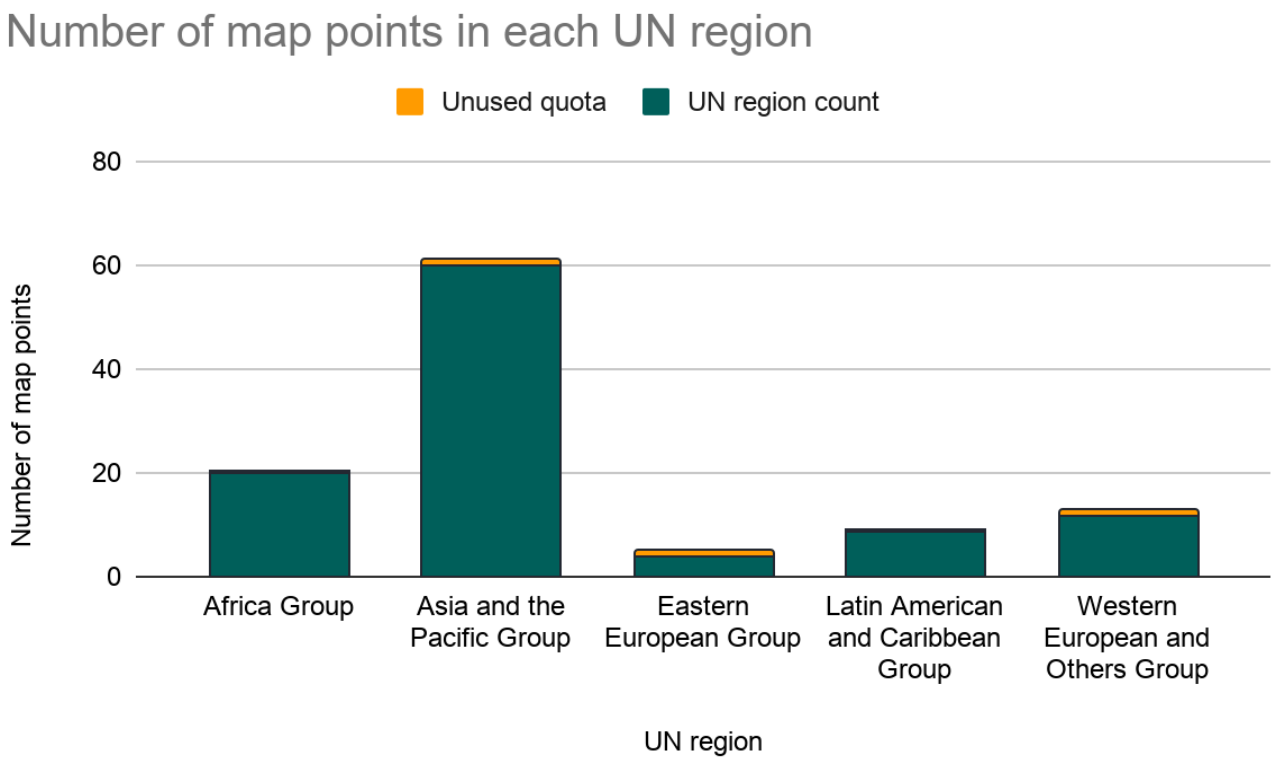


Figure 7: Number of map points selected by the geographic lottery algorithm within each UN region

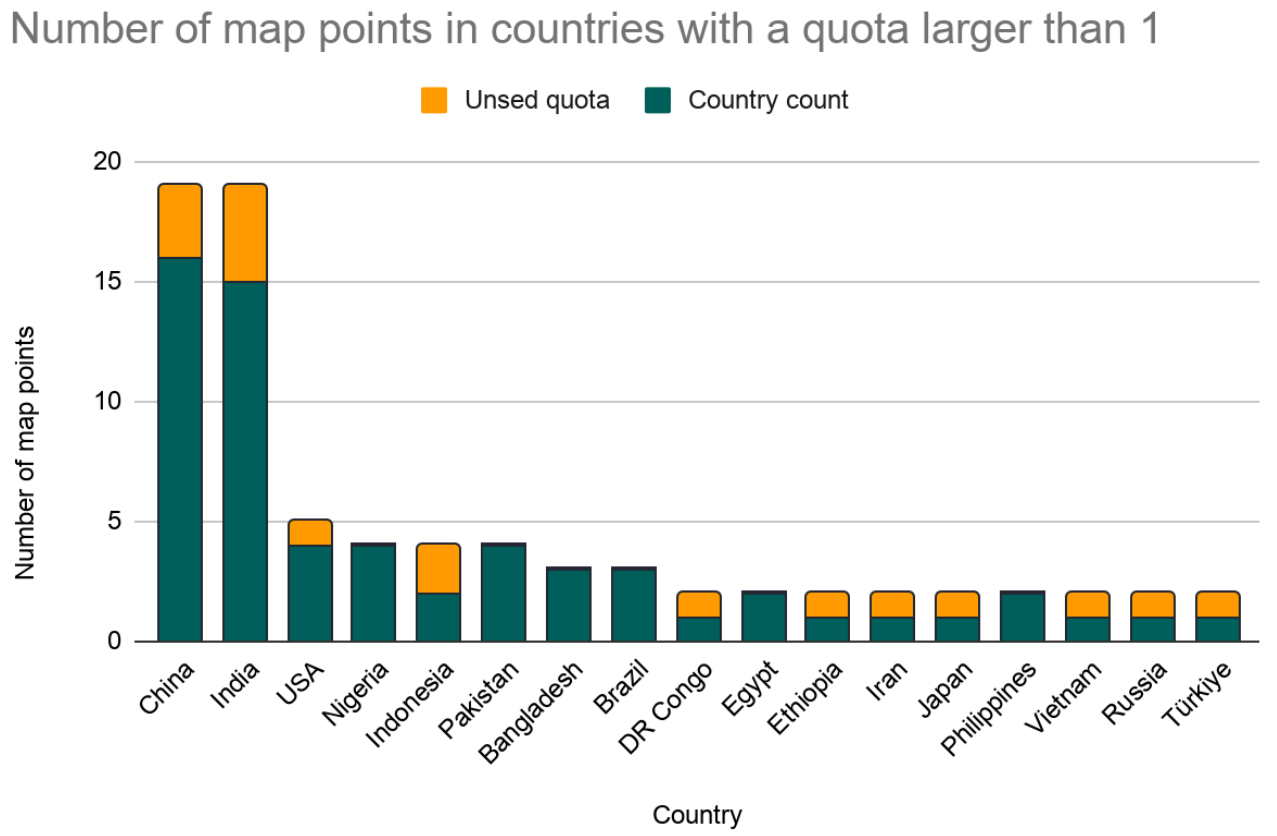


Figure 8: Number of map points selected by the geographic lottery algorithm within each country that had a quota of more than one. No countries exceeded their quotas. Figures for China refer to mainland China.

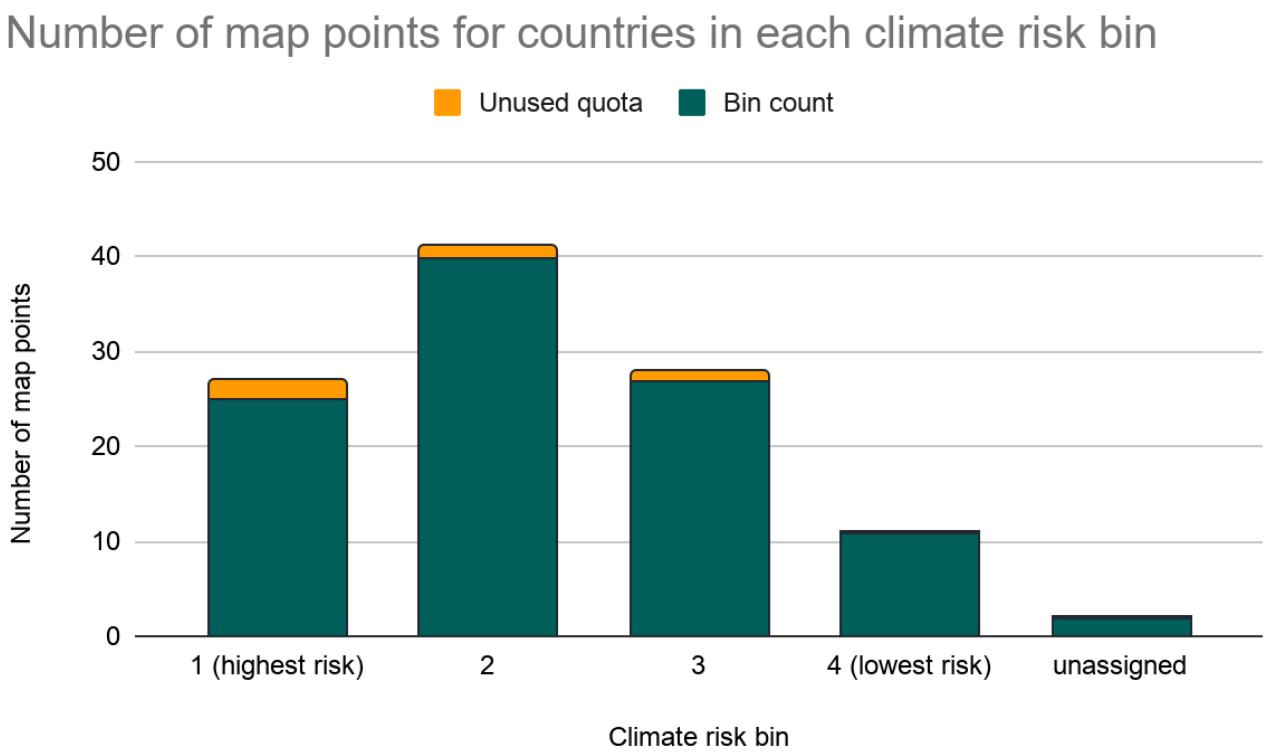


Figure 9: Number of map points selected by the geographic lottery algorithm within each climate risk bin.

Step 5: To pick each final map point, obtain the latitude and longitude coordinates of each administrative area's centre point from the database and offset that by a random distance at a random angle (maximum distance defined by the radius of a circle described by the total area of the administrative region provided in the dataset).

In addition to the slight boost of the most at-risk countries through the climate risk bins, the chances of small island states being included was also purposefully increased. To achieve this, the first 5% of the initial 105 person selection (equals 5 people, rounded down from 5.25) was run on a shorter list of countries that identify as Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that have a population below 2 million (testing revealed that those above this figure have a good chance of being selected anyway). This addition did not guarantee that 5% would remain after quota swaps, but it increases the chances that there would be some inclusion of these acutely vulnerable regions that are generally underrepresented in global decision-making.

3.3. Recruitment of potential Assembly Members

After the 105 locations on the world map had been selected, the next stage was to recruit potential Assembly Members (AMs) at each location. Community Hosts were provided with recruitment materials (see Appendix F) and asked to identify between five and ten people who would be willing to participate in the Assembly.

An important feature of this local pool that the Community Hosts were asked to recruit potential Assembly Members was that they represented a diverse range of the local population in terms

of the stratification criteria (see Table 7). They were also asked to factor in any locally-relevant aspects of diversity, such as caste or ethnic delineations, Indigenous people, or populations most vulnerable to climate change or food supply issues. It was also required that they did not recruit any potential Assembly Members amongst people they already knew.

Recruitment methods were customized by Regional Leads and Community Hosts to suit local contexts. Some commonly used techniques included random door knocking, approaching people in public spaces (e.g. public markets, plazas, community centres, libraries) as well as advertising in community spaces and on social networking platforms, and finding connections through the "phone chain" method.[17]

3.4. Demographic lottery

Once each Community Host had gathered a local pool of five to ten potential Assembly Members, these were combined into a large dataset of all pools. With the aim of selecting one person from each location, an algorithm[18] was run on this dataset that aimed to get as close as possible to the global average proportions for each stratification criterion (these are listed in Table 7). The algorithm functioned as follows:

1. Pick a random person from each map point's pool of five-to-ten.
2. Calculate the total absolute deviation from targets for each stratification criterion.
3. Make local swaps at each map point if candidates are available who can improve the overall demographic balance. In each case, prioritize the criterion that has the worst deviation.
4. Repeat this until the overall deviation cannot be improved.
5. Repeat steps one to four 50 times and pick the result with the minimum overall deviation from targets.

After running the algorithm, Community Hosts confirmed whether or not the person selected from their pool was still willing and able to participate. If they were not then another person from the local pool was manually selected based on demographic-closeness to the originally selected person, and taking into account the overall demographic balance. Table 7 describes the stratification criteria and associated targets, the initial lottery results, and the final demographic composition of Assembly Members after any substitutions had been made for those who could no longer commit to participate. Figure 10 shows visually the deviation from targets in percentage points.

[17] Phone chain method steps: (1) Ask a friend to put you in touch with someone you don't know. (2) Ask that person to put you in touch with someone that your friend doesn't know. (3) Ask that person if they would like to be an Assembly Member. Outcome: You have recruited someone who is socially removed from you by two layers.

[18] The demographic lottery algorithm is open source and available on the Iswe Foundation GitHub

Stratification criterion	Category	Demographic proportion (%)			Data source for targets
		Target	Algorithm's initial selection	After swaps	
Gender	Woman	49.0	49.5	54.3	Wittegenstein Center Human Capital Data Explorer.
	Man	49.0	50.5	45.7	
	Other gender or no gender	2.0	0.0	0.0	
Age (years)	Less than 25	20.5	20.0	21.0	
	25-39	28.9	29.5	30.5	
	40-59	31.0	30.5	30.5	
	60 or more	19.6	20.0	18.1	
Years of formal education (as a proxy for socioeconomic status)	0-6 (primary/ elementary school)	31.6	29.5	26.7	
	7-11 (secondary/senior/ high school)	49.9	49.5	49.5	
	12 or more (university and other forms of tertiary education)	18.5	21.0	23.8	
Type of settlement they live in	Urban centre (city or large town)	45.3	42.9	43.8	Copernicus GHSL data
	Medium town or suburb (urban cluster)	35.2	35.2	34.3	
	Village or dispersed rural area (rural)	19.5	21.9	21.9	
Topic question: *How worried are you about the effects of climate change on the next generation?*	Not at all worried	10.0	8.6	9.5	People's Climate Vote 2024) Chosen because it was the most recent global survey on climate change or food systems that contained input from people in the greatest number of countries.
	Not very worried	13.0	14.3	10.5	
	Somewhat worried	34.0	34.3	31.4	
	Very worried	29.0	28.6	31.4	
	Extremely worried	13.0	12.4	14.3	
	Don't know	1.0	1.9	2.9	

Table 7: Targets and results of the demographic lottery for each stratification criterion, both before and after making swaps for those who could no longer participate.

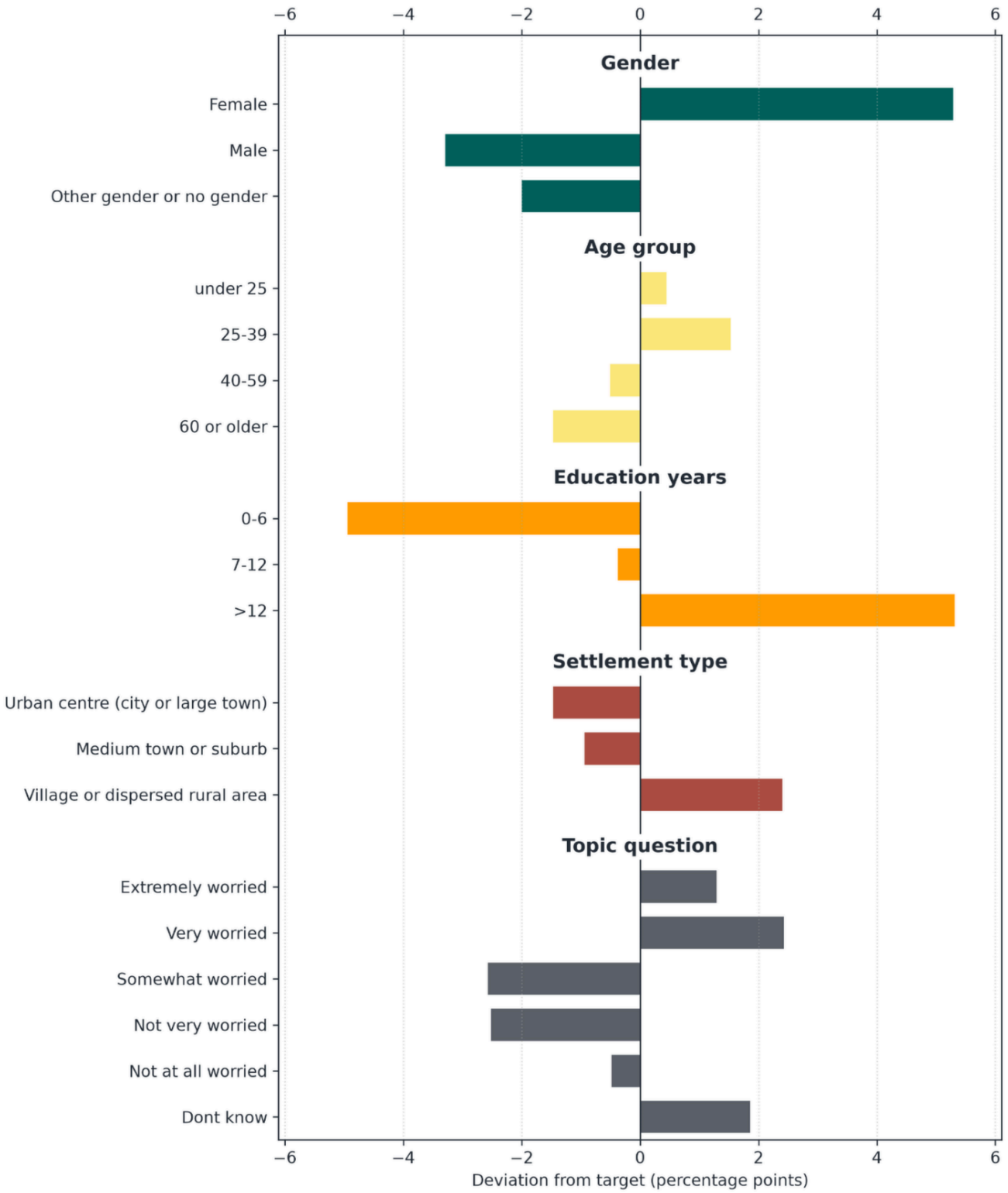


Figure 10: Bar chart showing the overall demographic profile of the Assembly Members in terms of positive and negative deviations from target demographics.

3.5. Practical challenges encountered during recruitment and selection

Late recruitment of potential Assembly Member pools

For six out of the 105 map locations, it had not been possible to recruit a pool of potential Assembly Members in advance of the planned date of the demographic lottery. This was primarily due to challenges finding and recruiting a Community Host within the timeframe available. In these cases, a pool of ten placeholders with a demographic range realistic of the area were entered into the lottery. All remaining Community Hosts were recruited within a week of the lottery and were tasked with finding someone to be the Assembly Member who most closely matched the demographics of the placeholder that had been selected.

Inaccessible locations

A number of the locations picked by the geographic lottery were in places where it is potentially illegal and dangerous to participate in a global process such as this. Of these, it was possible to find a safe, legal way for a person in the specified location to participate, except in the case of the map point that landed in Crimea. In this case, the Community Host (based in Serbia) was able to find a recent emigrant from the area who matched the required demographics.

In another case, a challenge was encountered due to the remoteness and sparseness of the population. At the map point that landed by Weno in the Federated States of Micronesia, it proved impossible to find a Community Host partner after two months of searching. The nearest willing connection that could be made was in the Marshall Islands; still a part of geographic Micronesia, but in a different country, around 2000 km away. While the data has not yet been collected for the proximity of each Community Host to their selected map point, this was without doubt the furthest by many times and the only one that had to be placed in a different country.

Post-lottery swaps and final demographics

It is normal for a number of selected participants to no longer be available after a lottery is conducted, thus requiring them to be substituted with someone else from the pool whilst preserving the demographic balance as much as possible. As can be seen from the final selection, some of the stratification criteria were several percentage points away from targets, perhaps most notable in the overrepresentation of women and the underrepresentation of those with fewer years of formal education.

In the case of gender balance, the initial selection actually contained too many men, so women were prioritized for early swap-outs. As the swap-outs continued, it transpired that women were more available and/or more suitable for the other demographics that were even further from the targets, such as education years. For education years, this was primarily due to many of the local pools being concentrated on those with more education; indicating that several Community Hosts found it challenging to recruit outside of more educated demographics.

4. The Assembly process

4.1. The approach to process design

In designing this Assembly, the Process Design Circle sought to balance two overarching objectives:

1. In the interest of impact and time-efficiency, focus on the key dilemmas within the broader topic where the present system is struggling to make headway. Following the CLIMAS[19] methodology, this involved consulting with the Knowledge and Content Advisors to frame sections of the process around these dilemmas, and inviting the Assembly Members to make quantitative decisions as to how they would balance the trade-offs involved (see the 'dials' in Sessions 5-7 for details).
2. Avoid falling into the trap of what has been described as the deficit model[20] of information provision, in which Assembly Members are treated as empty vessels to be filled with knowledge from external expertise. To achieve this, any segment of information input was preceded by a discursive section of at least twice the duration where Assembly Members were invited to surface their own knowledge on the topic, and followed by a reflective discussion. In this way, the Assembly Members were able to learn just as much from each other as from external inputs. In addition to this design principle, specific parts of the process (most notably Session 8) were included to open up the space for Assembly Members to set their own agenda, rather than relying solely on what had been predetermined by expert-informed framing.

The Assembly's process plan and content was delivered according to the following timeline:

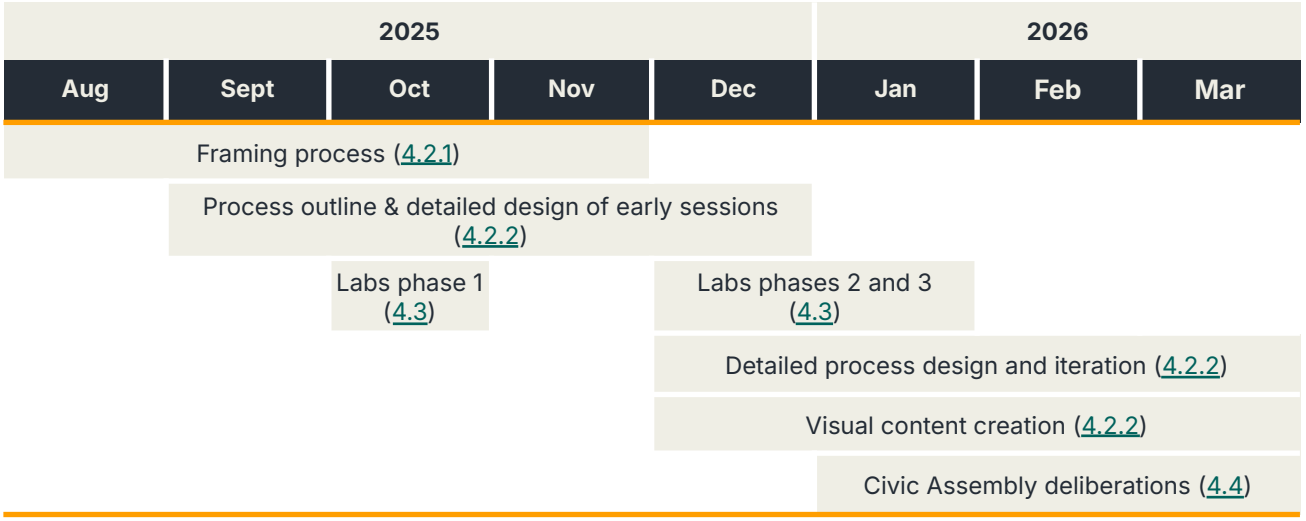


Figure 11: Process and content development timeline with links to relevant sections of this report.

[19] See the CLIMAS project's Toolbox for details.

[20] Grant, W. J. (2023). The knowledge deficit model and science communication. In Matthew Powers (ed.), Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Communication (New York, online: Oxford Academic)

4.2. Framing, process design and content

4.2.1. Framing interviews and research

The framing process began by combining desk research and individual interviews with the initial group of Knowledge and Content Advisors (see Section 2.3.2). Advisors were introduced to the Assembly's structure and objectives, then asked about their own experience and expert perspectives of food systems and climate change. Building on prior desk research, these interviews sought out insights into the dilemmas and trade-offs that individuals face regarding their diets and environmental impact, as well as the systemic, economic, and policy decisions that governments, institutions, and the food industry must navigate when balancing food security, cultural acceptability, and climate change.

The full record of this framing research is recorded in a Framing Paper (see Appendix C). This paper provided the backstage knowledge base from which topic information was introduced during Assembly sessions, and also guided the formation of the Assembly's framing question:

"What changes, if any, should we make to how we grow, share, eat, and use food, so that everyone has enough to nourish themselves, while tackling the causes and impacts of climate change?"

The Framing Paper's focus is on a number of trade-offs associated with high impact, systemic leverage points at the intersection of climate change and food systems. Three of these trade-offs — consumption habits and land use, the balance between agroecological and industrial farming methods, and the rules around subsidies — were addressed directly by Assembly Members during 'dial setting' exercises in Sessions 5, 6, and 7 of the Assembly (see Sections 4.4.3 and 7.1 for details).

In addition to the Framing Paper, an Information Booklet had previously been produced in early 2025 to support GCA's local assemblies with information about the topics of climate change and food systems. This was not used extensively by the Process Design team this Assembly, however it can be considered as part of the knowledge base underpinning the design and content. It is available alongside the Framing Paper in Appendix C.

4.2.2. Process and content creation and review

The Framing Paper was used as a basis for the first drafts of the content that would appear in the context of the deliberation process: where the information would meet Assembly Members. Advisors fed back on aspects of the emerging process and its content, asynchronously and in online meetings. This helped the Process Design Circle to refine the factual underpinnings and present them in an understandable way that could integrate with the wide diversity of lived experience among the Assembly Members. Attempts were made at all stages to represent a range of stakeholders' interests and make space for different attitudes towards food consumption across the world.

To accommodate different learning styles and stimulate discursive diversity, a range of approaches were taken with the format of content in the Assembly. The description of these in

the points below refer both to sessions and slides. Session plans and slides can be found via links in Appendix E).

- **Reading** remained the dominant form of one–way information delivery. Attempts were made to minimize the amount of reading and length of reading segments, and reading was paired with illustrative images or diagrams wherever possible. In one session (Session 7) topic information was conveyed with a lighter tone using a **storytelling** format built around the experiences of two fictional farmers.
- **Visuals** of different forms were used in each session's slides to illuminate the topics. Professional photographs were used to convey scale (Session 2's slides are a good example of this); images of food used to contextualize the dial in Session 4 (Session 4 slides; Section 4.3.3); infographics and simple diagrams were used both to summarize (see Session 6 slides) and convey dense information (several examples in Session 3 slides); and the returning image of a tree provided another way to think about the Assembly journey as constant flow from the roots (values, vision, and learning) to the fruit (Calls to Action).
- **Videos** provided another way to bring relief from reading and a personal touch to topic information. Videos were kindly provided by a number of External Commentators and all were edited to have subtitles and/or gaps for translation. A summary of provided videos is shown in Table 8.
- **Content generated by Assembly Members** found its way into session content not only through the drafting of the final Calls to Action, but also at other stages during the process. Co-creation of conversation guidelines (Session 2, Session 3 slides), values (Session 4; Session 5 slides; Figure 15), collective vision (Session 8; Session 9 slides; Section 7.2), and a collective stakeholder map (Session 9; Session 11 slides) all came from Assembly Members themselves and made it possible for them to learn from and understand each other despite the asynchronous format.
- **The process design that elicited Assembly Member-generated content** is as important as the content itself. From the uncovering of deep values (Session 4), to the process of imagining a future person and asking how to be a good ancestor (Session 8), to the reflexive blending of whole group and smaller group discussions during Action development (Sessions 10-13); all constitute significant and beneficial departures from a simpler, more instrumental formula of deliberating over only externally provided information to produce the necessary outputs.
- The use of **dials** in Sessions 4-9 was not only a helpful way to aggregate decisions on a quantitative spectrum (see dial results in the Outputs section and data capture form in Figure 16). They also provided both a visual aid to help comprehend the spectrum of choice for a given food and climate dilemma and a direct feedback mechanism of the collective decision that had been made, superimposed on the same spectrum. Tied to the dilemma-focussed process design, the tight feedback between deliberation, decision, and result offer a satisfying resolution in both synchronous and asynchronous contexts.

Contributor	Video content	Session
Ana Toni, Climate Minister of Brazil & Chief Executive of COP30	Introduction to the process, the Brazilian COP, and the global politics of climate change. [LINK]	1
Kate Raworth, Doughnut Economics Action Lab	Connecting food systems and the choice we make to the concept of planetary boundaries. [LINK]	3
Martin Frick, World Food Program	Trade-off's of large agriculture and localized food systems, both for our diets and the planet. [LINK]	8
Sarah Queblatin, GCA Inclusive Knowledge & Practice Specialist	Shifting the focus from mitigation adaptation and to loss and damage, with a focus on frontline communities. Featuring stories shared by Maribel Reunion and Frankline Balao-ing, both Indigenous community organizers from the Philippines. [LINK]	8
Rich Wilson, GCA co-founder	Explaining the global climate governance space, its stakeholders, and how the GCA fits into it. [LINK]	9
Iran Neves Ordonio, Indigenous Peoples Biocentric Global Program	How international collaboration can support knowledge sharing and diverse local action. [LINK]	11
Audie Vergara, Chief Community Officer at Omtse Ventures	How to construct a strong Call to Action. [LINK]	12
Tom MacMillan, Knowledge and Content Advisor	Advice to support his written feedback on the draft Calls to Action. [LINK]	13
Sonita Mbah, Communications Manager at Pocket Project	Bringing people's voices into international policy, advice and priorities for Calls to Action. [LINK]	13
Alice Amorim, Programs Director for the COP30 Presidency	Importance of social participation in multilateral governance in an increasingly destabilized world. [LINK]	14
Kirsten Dunlop, Climate KIC, Chair of the GCA's Strategic Advisory Board	Live, formal response to the Calls to Action; why the GCA matters in a challenging political context.	14
Abraham, Assembly Member from Colombia	A greeting and invitation to bring our unique cultures, identities and knowledges to the table as we engage in collective decision making. [LINK]	14
Prasanna, Assembly Member from India	A song about learning to understand people from other languages and cultures, but never forgetting your mother tongue. [LINK]	14
Nalan, Assembly Member from Turkey	A deep thanks to fellow Assembly Members and a reflection on how a healthy knowledge ecosystem makes it possible to have a healthy culture of deliberation. [LINK]	14

Table 8: Content and contributors of videos shown during the Assembly process.

While the bulk of the topic content and process flow was ready in December 2025, iteration and review of the process and content took place throughout the Assembly. This level of responsiveness was anticipated and necessary, given the still quite experimental nature of the deliberation environment and the diversity of Assembly Members, their contexts, and the Community Host teams supporting them.

4.3. Preparing the space

4.3.1. Deliberation Labs

Given the demands of the Assembly as a multilingual online deliberation environment, it was important to to understand what norms and processes would allow for conversations to flow most smoothly. For this purpose, the Deliberation Labs were convened to experiment with a number of aspects:

- Test the deliberation methodology and software tools
- Discover potential facilitation challenges and establish best practice to deal with them
- Understand the optimal number of Assembly Members for a Working Group
- Establish translation procedures
- Understand on-line connectivity pitfalls
- Gain insights that could influence Assembly Members recruitment criteria

Deliberation Labs were conducted in three rounds:

Round 1: October 2025

During the first round of Deliberation Labs, each group was formed by around five participants from different regions and contexts. At this point, Regional Leads played the role of a Community Host and Translator and recruited a participant among their acquaintances or family to play the role of Assembly Member. The facilitation role was performed by one or two members of the Process Design Circle. The main items tested in this first round were the length of the sessions, the accompanied translation techniques, and the layout and content of the session plan document; with adjustments made as necessary between sessions. During and after this round, the delivery team received feedback from Regional Leads on issues such as the speed of dialogue, use of technical language, the length of the session, and the scheduling of sessions.

Round 2: December 2025

In the second round of labs, instead of Regional Leads, confirmed Community Hosts rehearsed their role of hosting (and translating where necessary) during Assembly sessions, accompanied by someone from their community in the role of Assembly Member, ideally someone with little formal education and translation needs so that more aspects of the process could be tested. Not only did this prepare them for their role in Assembly sessions, but it also gave them useful insight into what the experience would be like for Assembly Members, which would prove useful as they recruited pools of potential Assembly Members for the forthcoming demographic lottery. Facilitation in this second round was conducted by newly confirmed members of the Facilitation Team, providing them with an opportunity to acclimatize to this unique facilitation environment with support close at hand.

Given this setup, the second round was much more similar to an Assembly session and made it possible to identify specific challenges for each Community Host, such as language proficiency, internet connectivity, and hardware needs. Regional Leads attended the sessions to observe and follow up with their recruited Community Hosts afterwards.

Round 3: January 2026

The third and final round was intended to give all remaining confirmed Community Hosts and Facilitators a chance to rehearse their roles. As a continuation of the second round, this last round allowed the team to identify necessary support for facilitators and Community Hosts and allowed the Process Design Circle to test some of the actual materials that were used during the first few sessions of the Assembly.

4.3.2. The deliberation environment

All sessions of the Assembly were convened on the Zoom video conferencing platform. Translated captions were enabled and the live transcript feature was suggested as a tool to keep track of the recent conversation in case it was hard for Translators to keep up.

Small group format

The locations of Assembly Members covered a timezone span of 22 hours so it was not possible to find a convenient time for everyone to meet regularly. Indeed, even two of the three Plenary Sessions were actually 'split-plenaries', run twice on the same day to make it more convenient for eastern and western timezones; only in the final session did all Assembly Members come together at the same time.

Because of this limited potential for synchronous sessions, and analogous to small group discussions around tables in an in-person deliberation, the majority of the deliberations took place in Working Groups of four to six Assembly Members. Each Working Group had a dedicated Facilitator and Notetaker and each session was three hours long, occurring on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The composition of Wednesday groups and Saturday groups would be different, but each was consistent for the duration of the Assembly.

Working Group assignments were made in the days between the demographic lottery and the first session, with attempts made to optimize for geographic diversity as well as meeting the timing preferences of Assembly Members. As can be seen from Figure 12, the decision to offer different times for Wednesdays and Saturdays was well received, as the majority of Assembly Members preferred evenings during the week and late mornings at the weekend.

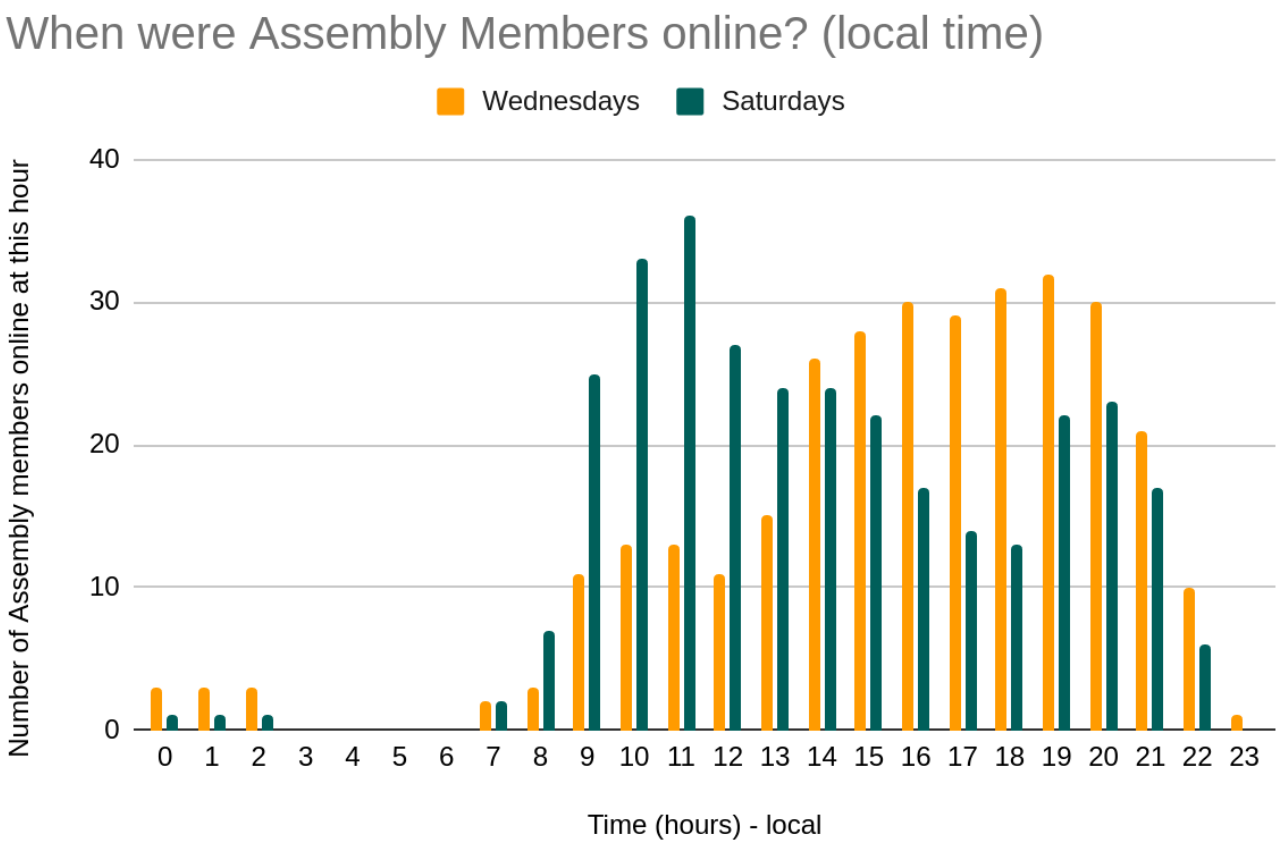


Figure 12: Number of Assembly Members in a Working Group session at any given hour on a Wednesday or Saturday, as expressed in each Assembly Member's local time. Three Assembly Members joined sessions on the local day after the one specified in the legend (specifics not shown).

Translation protocol

The medium language used for deliberation was English. Any Assembly Member who required translation was accompanied in person or remotely by a Translator who had been arranged by the Community Host. Remote translators would join the same Zoom session from their location and communicate in parallel with their Assembly Member via another medium such as a phone call. Whenever Assembly Members spoke to each other, they would speak unmuted in their local language, followed by their Translator speaking in English. Whenever Translators speak to their Assembly Member it would be done with the microphone muted. As an example, the below exchange illustrates a conversation would proceed, focussing on the perspective of Facilitator; AM1, a Korean Assembly Member and their Translator T1; and AM2, a Spanish Assembly Member and their translator T2.

- Facilitator to all in English: "Please introduce yourself."
- At the same time:
    - T1 translates to AM1 only (microphone muted): "소개하세요"
    - T2 translates to AM2 only (microphone muted): "Por favor, preséntese."
    - Other translators do the same in their local languages.

- AM1, as the first to answer, shares to all in their local language: “안녕하세요. 이름은 수잔이에요.”
- T1 translates to all in English: “Hello my name is Susan.”
- At the same time:
    - T2 translates to AM2 only (microphone muted): “Hola me llamo Susan”
    - Other Translators also translate for their Assembly Member only (microphone muted).

Other key protocols:

- Speakers should pause after every sentence or two so that the Translators, most of whom were not professionals, can translate relatively simultaneously. This way the translation will be closer to what was actually spoken than an incomplete summary that would be more likely if translation occurred at the end of a long monologue.
- Use the thumbs up hand gesture or emoji button in Zoom to indicate that you have finished the current bit of translation.

4.3.3. Digital tools for documentation and information sharing

Due to the need for materials to be translated and localized for many languages and contexts, it was important that they were available in an editable format. For this, the Google Drive suite provided a convenient solution.

- **Google Docs** was used for drafting session plans collaboratively amongst members of the Process Design Circle. An overview of all sessions and detailed plan for the first seven sessions was prepared in advance of the Assembly in a single master document. In advance of every session, a copy was made of that session’s plan and the team worked with the aim to finalize every detail at least 24 hours before the first Working Group began. A version was made for Facilitators first, followed by a version for Community Hosts and Assembly Members (including guidance for contextualization and translation via Google Docs’ “Translate Document” function), and a version for Notetakers (containing an extra column for recording notes and more detailed note taking instructions where necessary).

- **Google Slides** was used as the primary vehicle for visual content delivery. Completed slides were shared in advance of sessions, with versions available in most of the languages spoken by Assembly Members (AI-assisted translation provided by TranslatesDocument.com). This meant it was possible for Community Hosts to tweak the translations as needed and add any useful context to make the materials easier for their Assembly Member to relate to, and to print them out if they wished. During the sessions, Facilitators could share the slides on the screen (generally in English) as an anchor to the current moment in the process, and Assembly Members could refer to their personalized version as necessary.

- **Google Sheets** was a prominently used tool for backstage logistics and record keeping. In relation to Community Hosts and Assembly Members, it was used to share a single

file that served as a record of Working Group timings with Zoom links and a repository of links to resources, as well as for live screen sharing of the aggregated results of dial setting. Within the Facilitation Circle, Google Sheets was used for recording votes on the dial setting and for the Notetakers' translation spreadsheet which was made available both for general convenience and some specific notetaking tasks.

A number of other digital platforms used during the process for sharing and recording information.

- **Miro** was used most often as an optional platform for recording Assembly Members' interventions where it was helpful to see them on a premade background, such as locating suggestions for changes on draft Calls to Action. When used in conjunction with the translation spreadsheet, it was possible to efficiently paste a statement in all Assembly Members' languages so that they could more easily keep track of what each other was proposing.

- **Zoom** provided two options for voting on the dial setting, chosen at the discretion of each Working Group:
    - Zoom polls were prepared for those who were comfortable interacting with the screen in that way. Once everyone had voted, the Notetaker would enter the aggregated votes into a dialing spreadsheet.
    - The Zoom chat box provided another option for voting on the dial setting. In this method, votes would be sent by private chat message to the Notetaker who would log them directly into the dial setting spreadsheet.

Links to all the digital tools and resources mentioned in this section are available via Appendices E and F.

4.4. Structure and timeline

4.4.1. Assembly journey overview

To address the framing question, a macro structure for the Assembly was devised, based upon the well known Three Horizons model,[21] with the addition of a "Horizon Zero" to emphasize the role of history in creating the current status of the global food system and climate change challenges (see Figure 13).

- Horizon 0: Where were we before?
- Horizon 1: Where are we now?
- Horizon 3: Where do we want to get to?
- Horizon 2: How do we get there?

This maps quite neatly to the traditional learning-deliberating-deciding structure of a citizens' assembly, whilst recognizing two caveats:

1. Deliberation and learning occur throughout the Assembly; both naturally and due to the fact that session plans included dedicated sections for Assembly Members to learn from each others' experience
2. All three explicitly took place simultaneously in sessions with dial setting, where new information was introduced, deliberations were prompted, and dial decisions were made

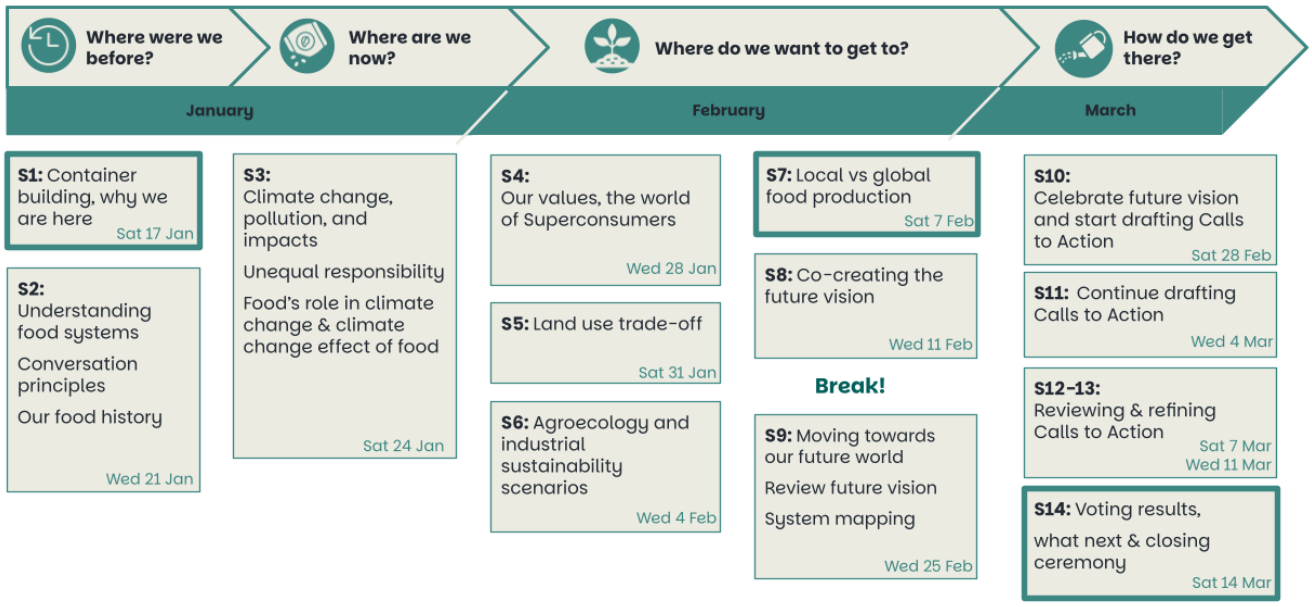


Figure 13: The linear overview of the Civic Assembly process that was shown at the beginning of every session to assist with navigation. The current session was always highlighted.

[21] Sharpe, B., A. Hodgson, G. Leicester, A. Lyon, and I. Fazey. 2016. Three horizons: a pathways practice for transformation. *Ecology and Society* 21(2):47. http://dx.doi.org/10.5751/ES-08388-210247

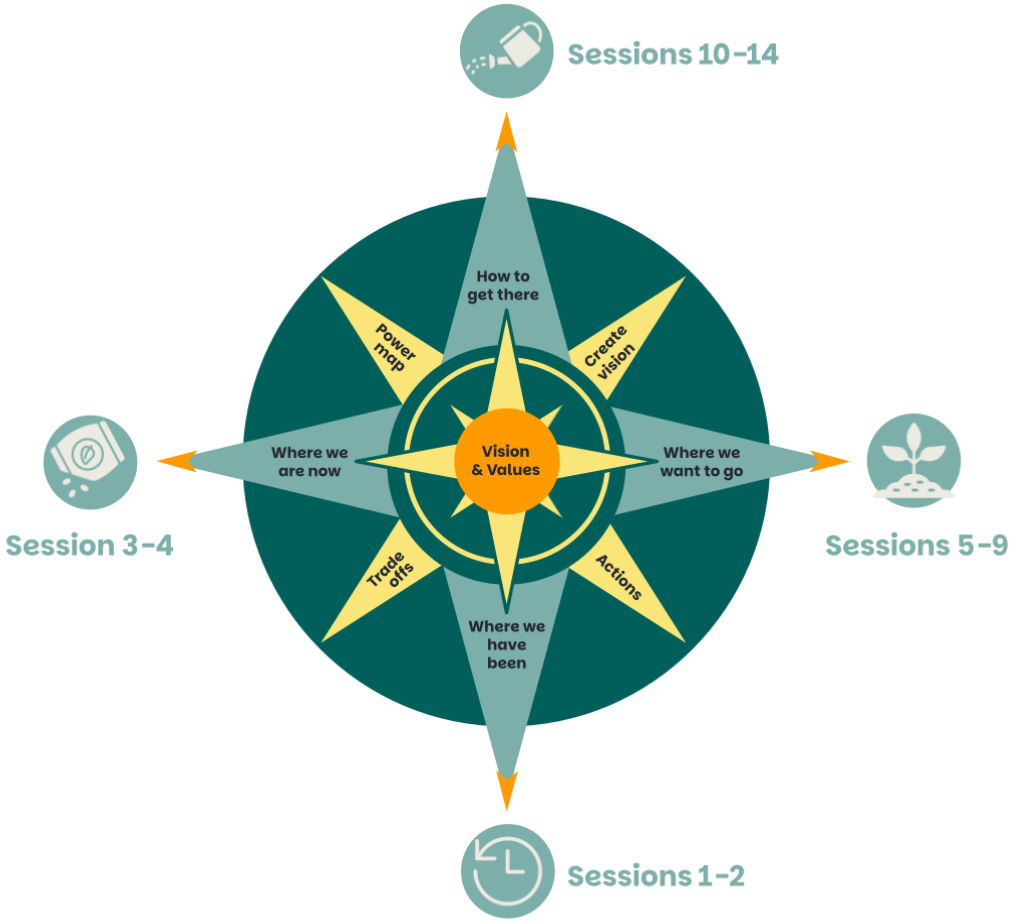


Figure 14: The compass used to navigate through the Civic Assembly

In addition to the timeline, the Assembly also navigated in a less explicitly linear way, with the help of a compass diagram (see Figure 14). One helpful feature of the compass is that it serves as a reminder that, in order to move from one point to another, one always has to pass though the vision and values (these are specific artefacts formed collectively in Sessions 8 and 4, respectively; see below) ensuring that they remain front of mind throughout the process. Both the compass and timeline were used at the start of every session as a reminder to Assembly Members and delivery personnel of where they were in the journey.

4.4.2. A typical week in the Global Assembly on Food and Climate

Each of the seven weeks of the Assembly had its own character. However, a pattern of activity was established that ensured different tasks were all proceeding in a coordinated way. Table 9 shows the key moments during the week for Assembly Members and several roles within the delivery team.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Assembly Members			Working Group session			Working Group or Plenary session	
Community Hosts		Contextualization of session plan	Working Group session		Contextualization of session plan	Working Group or Plenary session	
Facilitation Circle	Facilitation Circle check-in	Review session plan	Working Group session		Review session plan	Working Group or Plenary session	
Process Design Circle	Finalize Wednesday process	Design meeting	Observe sessions	Finalize Saturday process; design meeting		Observe sessions	
Implementation Circle	Synthesis and technical preparations		Observe sessions	Synthesis and technical preparations		Observe sessions	Synthesis

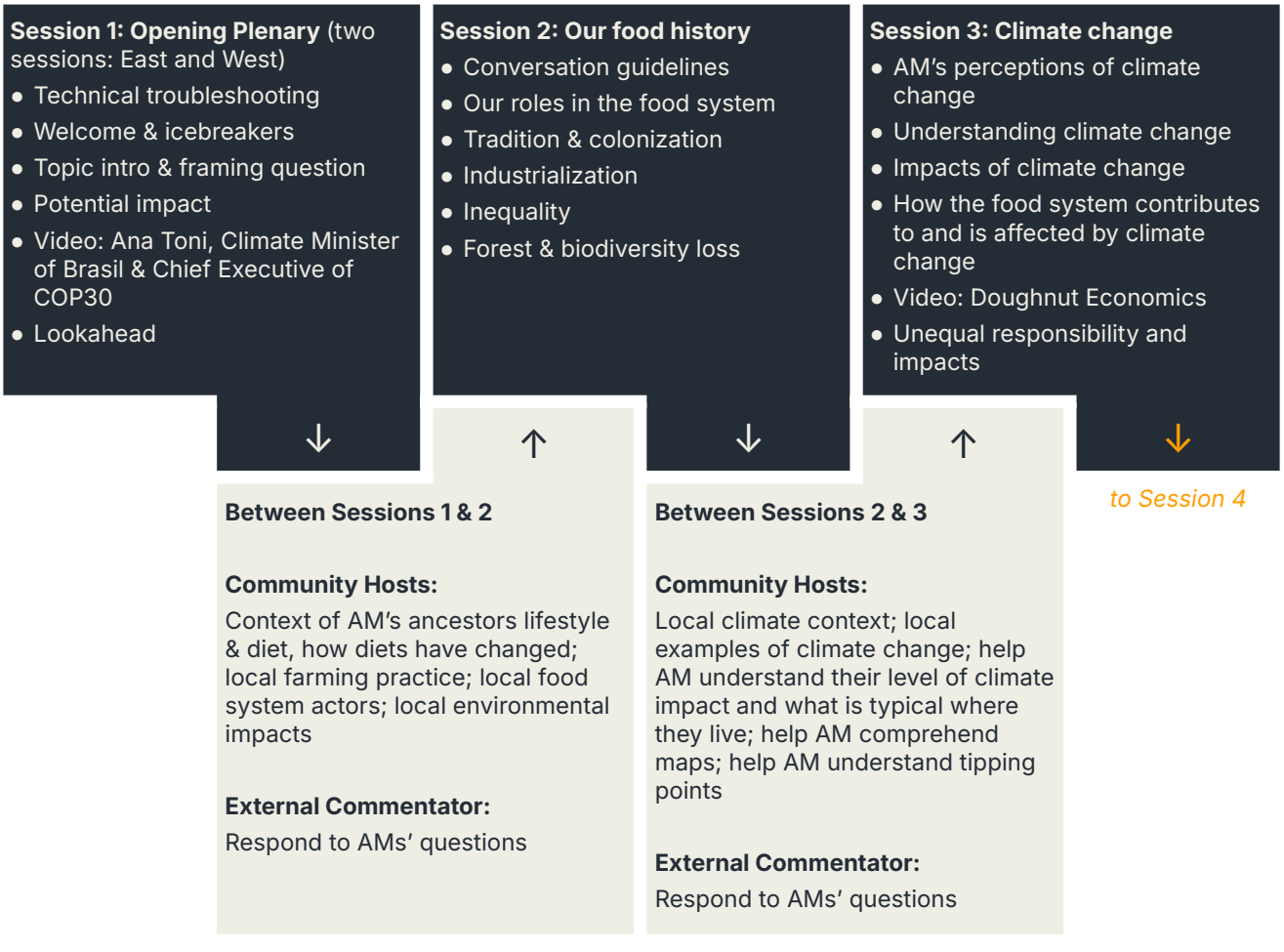
Table 9: A typical week for several roles in the Global Assembly on Food and Climate

4.4.3. The Assembly journey: step by step

This section provides a summary of each session of the Assembly, split into three phases (Horizons 0 & 1, Horizon 2, and Horizon 3). The full session plans can be seen in Appendix E. In order to save space, the abbreviation "AM" is used in this section's diagrams in place of "Assembly Member".

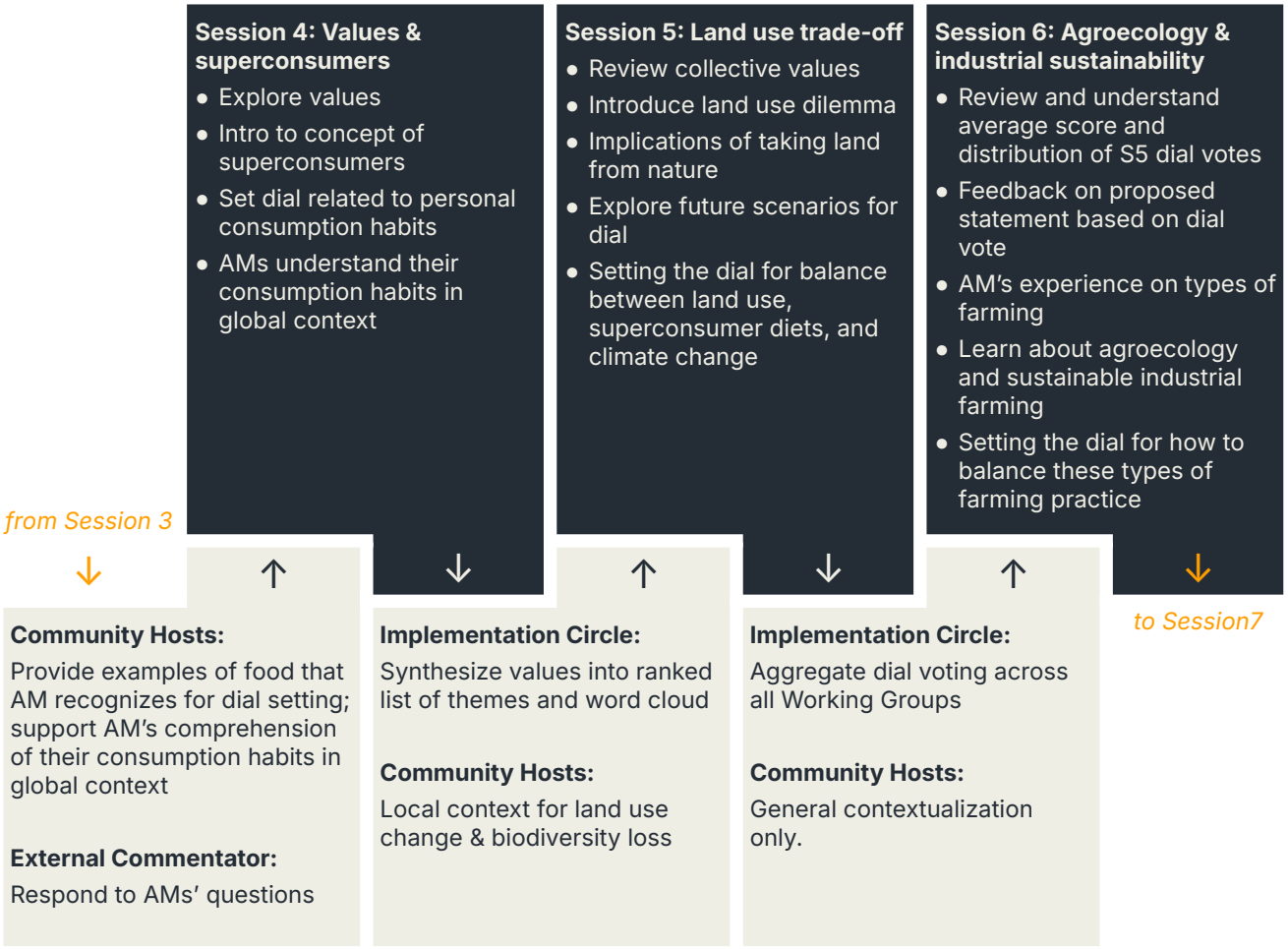
Sessions 1-3: Where were we before and where are we now?

The first three sessions most closely resemble a traditional learning phase of a citizens' assembly. After an introduction to the Assembly and their role in it, Assembly Members spent time reading about food systems and climate change and discussing their own experiences of both. This involved engaging with uncomfortable questions about unequal responsibility and colonial legacies and beginning to get a feel for the complex interconnectedness of food production, consumption, and environmental changes and impacts. With this shared knowledge established, and having had some time to become comfortable with the deliberation environment, they could begin to discuss the future world to aim for together.



Sessions 4-9: Where do we want to get to?

Having built a common knowledge foundation during Sessions 1-3 about the most relevant aspects of climate change, food systems, and the connections between them, the next six sessions provided the space for Assembly Members to explore the space of solutions, both informed by topic experts (see Section 2.3.2), and by their own values and future visions.



It began with a focus on their values and their personal roles in relation to climate change and food systems. An exercise was provided in **Session 4** in which Assembly Members could place themselves on a scale that gave them an idea of the extent to which they resembled a 'superconsumer'[22] and what that means in the global context. This visual scale containing photographs of different foods was contextualized with the help of Community Hosts so that each Assembly Member could understand the options and the characteristics of superconsumption in terms of foods that they recognize (see Session 4 slides via Appendix E for details). This exercise provided a useful calibration to help Assembly Members relate to this important concept in the coming deliberations. In the context of the session, they reflected individually and privately on their own consumption patterns, without having to share their

[22] A superconsumer was defined as someone who gets around 30% or more of their calories from animal food and substantial amounts of processed and imported food with a high environmental impact. This can be thought of as similar to the average diet in the most high income countries of the present day.

responses with other participants. It also provided an opportunity to practice the dialing system used to make collective decisions in later sessions.

In the same session, Assembly Members took time to reflect on their values whilst practicing how to listen effectively. Values statements were recorded by notetakers and aggregated by the Implementation Team before the next session to produce an expression of the Assembly's collective values, both in terms of the themes present and with word clouds translated into multiple languages (see Figure 15). These values served as an artefact that Assembly Members could refer back to as they made decisions throughout the rest of the Assembly process.

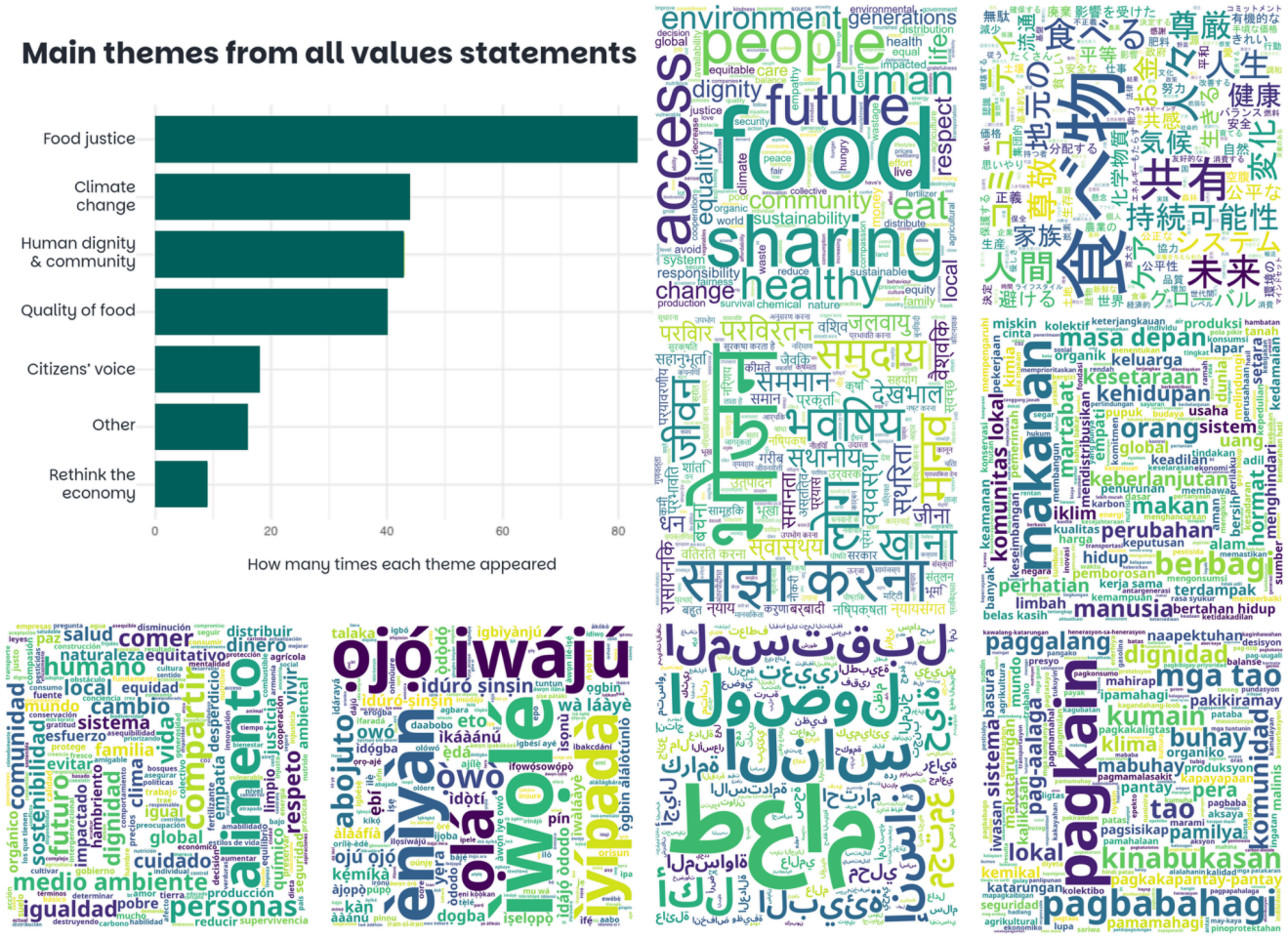


Figure 15: Expression of Assembly Members' collective values in terms of the emergent themes (top left bar chart) and the most commonly used words (word clouds shown for eight languages of the 19 that were produced). Methods described in Section 4.5.1.

In **Session 5**, Assembly Members began to make formal decisions together for the first time; combining, learning, deliberating, and deciding into the same session. From the materials provided, they learned about and discussed the first of the major food and climate dilemmas that had been identified during the framing process (See Section 4.2 and Appendix C). This included information about current trends of animal based food consumption; its implications on how much land is needed for the production of industrial animal feed; and how that can be in contest with land left to nature that supports biodiversity and the climate regulating capacity of forests. Assembly Members were then presented with five scenarios that expressed a trade

off between how much land is used for agriculture (versus protected/restored natural ecosystems) and how many superconsumer diets (concept introduced in Session 4 as a key reference point) that amount of land can physically support. More detail on these scenarios is provided in Appendix H.

Choosing between these scenarios required Assembly Members to weigh up land use and environmental concerns alongside social considerations. For example, the scenario that supported zero superconsumers corresponded to the recovery of about 10% of natural land and was associated with moderating extreme weather events and other positive climate trajectories. However, this was coupled with the loss of some animal products that are deeply embedded in modern consumer culture and would require major changes in individual behavior, established consumption habits, and entire commercial industries. The opposite scenario to this described a world that could support 60% of the population to have a superconsumer diet at the expense of the majority of natural land, worsening climate change, and big questions around the inequality of who can and can't afford a superconsumer diet. Choices were made by selecting a position on a 'dial' that indicated a position on a scale described by the five scenarios. The average dial setting was presented in the following session as the collective decision, along with a draft statement for the Assembly members to approve. More details on this and subsequent dial setting outputs can be found in the Outputs section.

The collective decision reached in this first dial shaped the options available in the subsequent ones. By choosing an environmentally ambitious scenario that prioritized the recovery of land for nature, Assembly Members established a framework within which future agricultural strategies had to operate. This meant that conventional industrial agriculture, in its current form, was no longer considered a viable option, as it was incompatible with the land recovery objectives established in the previous dial. Instead, the next dial focused on two potential approaches capable of meeting these objectives while producing enough food for everyone: agroecology and sustainable industrial farming.

In **Session 6** Assembly Members continued to work with difficult trade-offs. They were introduced to two agricultural approaches – agroecology and sustainable industrial farming – both of which were framed as methods that can protect nature while producing enough food for everyone. In comparing these two approaches, Assembly Members learned that while both options allow for land recovery, reduction of emissions, and resilience for food systems, they differ in their scale of operation, how they use technology, the markets they serve, and the types of systemic shocks they are vulnerable to. For example, while agroecology produces local and seasonal foods that are consumed close to where they are grown in relatively small amounts, more industrialized operations produce much larger amounts of food for the global market. Agroecology systems may be more vulnerable to local shocks like flood or drought, while industrial operations are more vulnerable to fluctuations in international markets and geopolitical events. After comparing and deliberating on both systems, Assembly Members used a dial as in the previous session to signal their preferred balance between the two farming approaches, with the average (mean) position being adopted as the collective output.

Session 7 was based around two last dial-based decisions. For the first of these, Assembly Members engaged with the stories of two fictional farmers, one a small scale, local producer, and the other a large, industrial operation. After considering the two farmers' contributions, impacts and challenges, and reflecting on the similarities and differences with the types of food producers they know themselves, Assembly Members set the dial based on who they would like to see most well supported in the future.

The second dial setting of Session 7 concerned the important question of how subsidies for agriculture are allocated. Assembly Members considered whether subsidies should only be given to farmers who adhere to specific rules that minimize environmental impact, or whether it is better to be less restrictive and instead reward other criteria like the quantity of food produced. As before, Assembly Members deliberated on this question before indicating their preference on a scale between 0% and 100% of subsidies being contingent on environmental rules. Again, for both dials the average position was taken as the collective output and a statement drafted based on the aggregate decision.



In **Session 8**, the Assembly departed from the tightly framed, dilemma-based decisions and made space for Assembly Members to imagine the future of food systems much more broadly. At the heart of this session was an activity in which Assembly members were invited to imagine the life someone living in the year 2046, with particular attention to the food and climate aspects of this vision. Following this, the features of these visions were clustered within the working groups and used as a basis to identify what choices and changes could we make now to be good ancestors to these future people. Between this and the next session, these features of the future were synthesized (see section on synthesis methods below) by members of the Implementation Circle to produce a collective, pluralistic vision statement for the Assembly members to review. This analysis also resulted in the emergence of four main themes and three cross-cutting themes that were used to structure the Assembly's decision-making and outputs going forward. The main themes were: food systems and agriculture; environment, nature, and climate change; urban life and the built environment; and society, culture, and wellbeing. The three cross-cutting themes were: health, technology, and governance and cooperation; education was added to this a few sessions later as increasing emphasis on this was noticed across the main thematic areas.

As **Session 9** was the last in the "where do we want to get to?" phase, it served as a transitional moment between vision and action. The session was designed to achieve three primary goals: (i) refine and confirm the collective vision and its emergent themes, making sure that they are clear and reflect the collective learning and deliberations of the previous sessions; (ii) understand how the Assembly can influence change in the world, and who are the stakeholders and decision makers who might hear its message; (iii) spend a little time practicing deliberation skills before the Assembly's final phase.

Sessions 10-14: How do we get there?

The first four of the final five sessions (10-13) were designed to produce *Calls to Action* (also referred to as 'Actions') as the primary outputs of the Assembly, alongside and drawing from the dial decisions, collective vision, and values that had already been established. These four sessions were split into two rounds of drafting (Sessions 10 and 11) and two rounds of refining (Sessions 12 & 13). In the drafting round, each Working Group was asked to focus on Actions that addressed the challenges related to only one of the four main themes, then in the refining round each Working Group worked across all the themes. This approach ensured a balance between depth and breadth of attention each Assembly Member could give to each Call to Action, given the limited time available.

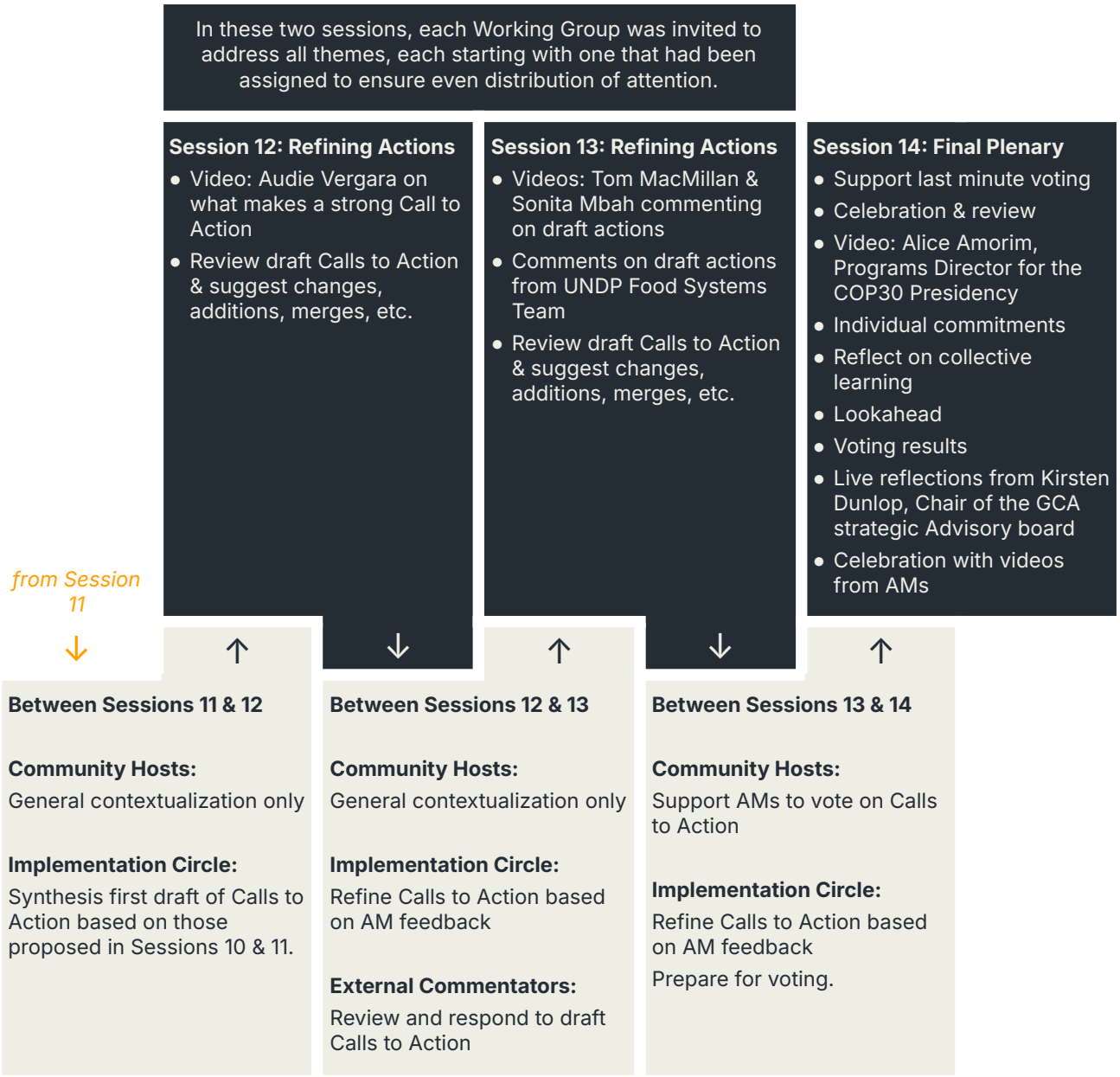


Session 10 began by identifying challenges and opportunities that Calls to Action could be designed to respond to. Some of these had been pre-populated based on the collective vision and dial settings, but these were open to being refined and others added before proceeding. Having done this, Assembly Members took some time to understand the structure of a Call to Action (i.e. the who-what-how-when structure evident in the Outputs section) and then began drafting some, using a combination of group deliberations and one-on-one discussions (see section 10.7 in the Session 10 session plan, via Appendix E). This ideation process continued into **Session 11**. The suggested additions and changes to the challenges and opportunities were recorded and synthesized between these two sessions so that Assembly Members could respond to the collective agendas of their peers, even those in different Working Groups.

In advance of **Session 12**, members of the Implementation Circle had synthesized all the proposed Actions from Sessions 10 and 11. The task of Assembly Members was now to review and refine these across all four themes. This involved prioritization within each Working Group to decide which to focus on according to which they thought were most in need of improvement, followed by deep deliberation on those selected. Assembly Members were also encouraged to suggest when Actions could be merged or flag any contradictions between them.

Before the final refinement session, **Session 13**, not only did the Implementation Circle synthesize all the suggested refinements and merges, but a number of External Commentators with expertise in food systems and international policy reviewed and responded to them. This

provided useful extra context for Assembly Members as they cycled through the themes one more time, deciding which Actions were ready for voting and which required further development, taking the time to deliberate on those before proceeding.



Immediately following Session 13, the suggested changes for the Calls to Action were synthesized for the last time, and prepared in a format for Assembly Members to vote on them. Assembly Members were invited to vote online, with the support of their Community Hosts, in advance of the final session. This made it possible for Session 14, as the only meeting of the entire Assembly all together, to be focussed on the results, responses from senior figures in the multilateral governance space, and a celebration of what had been achieved.

4.5. Reaching collective decisions

Because most of the Assembly's deliberations happened within asynchronous Working Groups, a great deal of the collective sensemaking and decision-making had to be orchestrated outside of session time.

4.5.1. Synthesis methods

Synthesis and aggregation of Assembly Members' verbal contributions was conducted by the Implementation Circle between session days. Different processes were adopted depending on how interventions were recorded and what kind of artefact was being created.

Process flows for different synthesis methods are described below, and flow charts for each are included in Appendix I.

Values (between Sessions 4 and 5)

In Session 4, Assembly Members participated in a process that was designed to uncover the values they were bringing to their task of answering the framing question. The synthesis task here was to express the range and relative salience of different values in forms that could help the Assembly Members understand the values they were bringing to the deliberations as a collective.

Analysis followed two paths, both feeding from the record of values statements captured by Notetakers. One path used an R script to lemmatize the list of statements and produce a list of single words that was used to create a word cloud in which the most common words (i.e. most commonly expressed values) were larger. The list was translated into multiple languages and a word cloud created for each. The second path used a topic model, also in R, to create a bar chart of the most popular themes among the values expressed. Both of these outputs are shown in Figure 15.

Pluralistic vision (between Sessions 8 and 9)

The task between Sessions 8 and 9 was to create a pluralistic expression of the Assembly Members' collective vision; one that did not seek to manufacture consensus, but rather express both it and difference where they emerged naturally. This involved an iterative process incorporating several Large Language Model AL tools to help to parse the large number of contributions from Assembly Members, and triangulate these with human efforts to find the appropriate structure.

Beginning with notetaker notes and transcripts (both overlapping sources used to minimize the chance of anything being missed), NotebookLM was prompted to extract statements that arose from the session's visioning exercise. These were deduplicated by a human cross referencing statements with known attribution or deducing it where the statement's author was not clear. Following this, the AI systems (Claude, NotebookLM, and Talk to the City) and a team of two humans were independently tasked with identifying the main themes among the values statements. The humans compared all the suggestions and rationale they provided, triangulating manually on something most closely resembling what both they and Claude had

suggested, with a notably helpful identification of 'cruxes' (key areas of disagreement) identified by Talk to the City.

Using the framework of themes identified, the human team manually compiled several expressions of the collective vision: (1) A three-part structure containing a summary of (i) the natural positive consensus, (ii) the areas of disagreement, and (iii) the areas of common concern; (2) the intersection of main themes and subthemes expressed in rows and columns with a summary of the vision at each intersection; (3) the same as (2) but with example quotes instead of a summary. The first of these three expressions can be seen in Section 7.2, while others can be found in the Session 9 slides, via Appendix E.

Challenges and opportunities (between Sessions 10 and 11)

In Session 10, Assembly Members built upon and proposed adaptations to a list of challenges and opportunities that had been proposed by the Implementation Circle, based on the collective vision and dial decisions. Suggestions were numerous and derived from three overlapping sources (notetaker notes, Zoom transcripts, and Zoom's AI summaries) to minimize the possibility or contributions being missed. AI tools were deployed for discrete, time-saving tasks that could be checked along the way.

Initially, NotebookLM read all the sources to list every challenge and opportunity mentioned, with strict instructions not to paraphrase or merge and to keep a record of which Working Group they originated from (to help with differentiating between duplicate records and common, independently generated ideas). A resulting list of 301 challenges and opportunities was merged down to 107 by Claude with a human checking the outputs.

The 107 challenges were copied onto a Miro board as individual sticky notes where a team of humans clustered them into refined challenges under each of the four themes identified for the collective vision (opportunities were omitted to save space, but they and their corresponding challenges were each given a code so that they could be paired up again afterwards). As clusters emerged, humans worked with ChatGPT and Claude on a cluster-by-cluster basis to compose a synthesized list of challenges and opportunities that reflected the range and depth of Assembly Members' suggestions.

Drafting Calls to Action (between Sessions 11 and 12)

Assembly Members made suggestions for the Calls to Action in both Sessions 10 and 11, however the focus on challenges and opportunities after Session 10 meant that the Actions could not be addressed until after Session 11. Combining the specifically structured Notetaker notes from Session 11 with structured Action statements extracted (by NotebookLM) from the transcripts and chat files from Session 10, the full set of suggested Actions was pasted as stickies onto a Miro board in the who-what-how-when-why structure that had been defined for the final outputs by the in advance. Each suggested Call to Action was clustered manually beside the challenge it responded to, retaining the possibility for multiple Actions to respond to the same challenge.

Suggestions for similar actions were clustered directly on top of each other whilst retaining the who-what-how-when-why structure. In this way, clusters of stickies could be copied into a

spreadsheet where different expressions of each part of a single Actions would be written in the same cell (e.g. multiple ideas of 'why' an action was important or 'what' it would entail would be written in the same cell), making it easy to process them systematically thereafter. This processing was performed by a Python script calling the Claude API to draft the list of aggregated Actions in the correct format using the specific content from this structured dataset. This draft list was copied into a suitable format for Assembly Member review and checked by members of the Implementation Circle.

Refining Calls to Action (between Sessions 12 & 13)

Creating the near final versions of the Calls to Action required the ingestion of many suggestions from Assembly Members, that arrived in multiple formats depending on each Working Group's preferences (four options were provided: Notetaker notes, tracked changes in a Google Doc, Miro stickies on top of images of the draft doc, suggestions written in the translation spreadsheet). All suggestions were compiled by members of the Implementation Circle into one copy of the draft Actions document in the form of comments and tracked changes. When suggestions were accepted they were color coded (e.g. green = added; red = removed; orange = changed). To check these changes and resolve any remaining uncertainties, the colored document was manually cross-referenced against an exhaustive list of every suggested change in a very large table that allowed for quick comparison of similar Actions. At this stage and in the interests of succinct consolidation, several Actions were merged or recombined in a way that made sure all but the more outlier suggestions were honoured.

The new list of actions was copied back into the established format for review by Assembly Members, and a summary table version of the set was produced by Claude and checked by humans. A version of this process without the need for the large table was repeated to make final refinements before the voting was sent out in advance of Session 14.

4.5.2. Decision-making methods

Setting dials (Sessions 5, 6, and 7)

Certain moments of the Assembly were designed for Assembly Members to express their preferences on a spectrum between two extremes of a key dilemma in the climate-aware governance of food systems (see Sessions 4, 5, 6, and 7). By assigning numbers to each point on the spectrum, it was possible to calculate the average (mean) number as an expression of the Assembly Members' collective opinion.

The most convenient tool to collect these preferences and aggregate the results over 20 Working Groups was a customized Google Sheet. For each vote, a Google Sheet was provided to the Notetaker and Facilitator in which they could anonymously record the preferences of each Assembly Member in their Working Group, whilst displaying the group's average output on live on the screen (see Figure 16). Preferences were indicated either through the use of Zoom's polling function or by sharing the preference privately with the Notetaker through the Zoom chat, depending on the preference of each Assembly Member and Community Host.

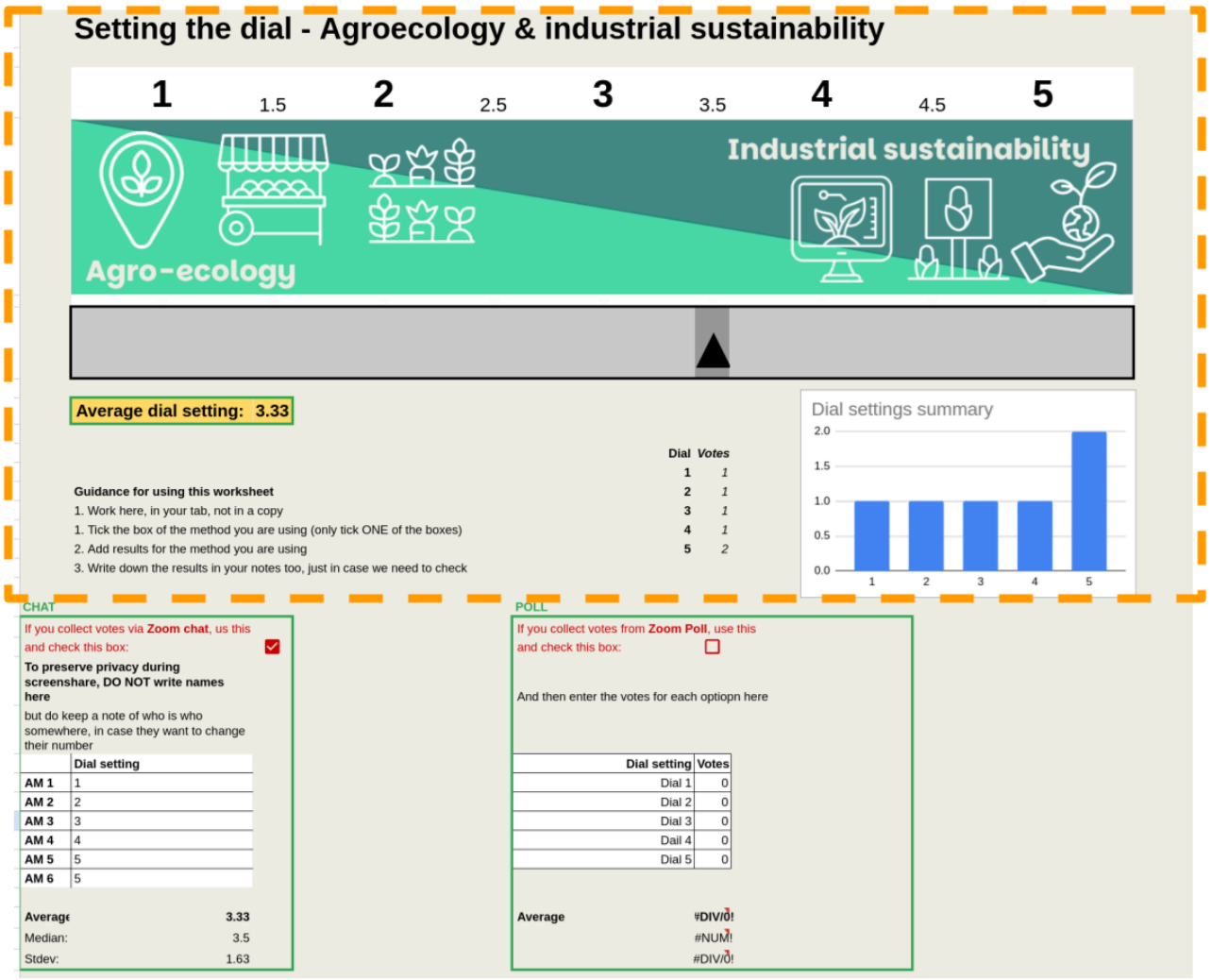


Figure 16: Example of a dial voting and results page for one Working Group. The dotted line indicates the portion that was designed to be shown to Assembly Members on screen. Aggregate dial results for the whole Assembly are shown in the Outputs section. Copies of all dial spreadsheets can be found in the folders for relevant sections within Appendix E.

Plans existed to return for further deliberations rather than accept an average if dial results were ever polarized. However, in every vote, the range of perspectives were highly clustered around the mean, so this provision never had to be realized.

Voting to approve the Calls to Action

The final vote was conducted between Sessions 13 and 14, with a small number of Assembly Members completing their votes at the beginning of the final session. Voting was done using a Google Form that wrote its results to a Google Sheet containing the functionality to analyze immediately the aggregate results. Due to the large size of the Calls to Action, only the summary table versions were included in the Google Form and the full versions were provided in a document that could be referred to in parallel. The order of Actions was randomized to reduce any order-based bias. The options used for final voting were:

- I strongly support this action
- I support this action
- I accept this action, but have no strong opinion
- I do not support this action
- I strongly do not support this action

A redacted copy of the final vote aggregation sheet form is linked to in Appendix F.

5. Budget overview

Table 10 provides an overview of the costs associated with delivering the Global Assembly on Food and Climate. It was funded by a number of sources (see Section 2.1) as part of the broader Global Citizens' Assembly initiative that also includes local assemblies, coalition building and advocacy work, and cultural engagement activities.

Cost area	Amount
Regional Leads	£122,374
Community Hosts	£315,000
Assembly Member stipends	£84,000
Facilitation Circle (Facilitators, Notetekers, support)	£105,559
Process design & information materials	£73,465
Labs participants	£6,050
Honoraria for advisors	£10,700
Implementation Circle	£194,896
Connectivity support	£3,717
Software	£1,343
Other recruitment costs	£1,000
Zoom hosting support	£1,185
TOTAL:	**£918,290**

Table 10: High level budget overview for the delivery of the 2026 Global Assembly on Food and Climate.

6. Conclusion and lessons learned

The successful delivery of the 2026 Global Assembly on Food and Climate has demonstrated for a second time that a global scale citizens' assembly is possible; that a microcosm of the world's human population can converse at length about complex, divisive issues and emerge with a clear agenda that has a high level of agreement yet does not ignore important differences.

The pages of this report describe a process that has built on the legacy of the 2021 Global Assembly while advancing some of its methods and testing new approaches. It has been a technical success in its recruitment, convening, and facilitation of diverse global voices, and supporting them to generate a number of clear, collective decisions. It has embodied a principle of **inclusion** in its recruitment and hosting methods, built **solidarity** through a focus on deep listening within its process, and enabled **learning**, not only from external sources but also within the peer group of Assembly Members themselves.

What follows next is **citizen action** and **institutional action**. Equipped with Assembly Members' Calls to Action, work has begun to translate[23] the technical success of this Assembly's delivery into tangible political, social, and ecological outcomes.

6.1. Areas for improvement

As mentioned in the introduction, this is primarily a technical report that does not focus on analytical reflection. However, for the purposes of sharing experience and future iteration, it is important to foreground some headline areas for improvement. This session provides short reflections on some of the most salient challenges and limitations.

Decentralized delivery model

The distributed delivery model could have been more decentralized in terms of decision-making authority. While Regional Leads and Community Hosts had flexibility in adapting implementation to local contexts, their level of influence on key governance decisions was more limited than had been originally intended. Future initiatives should convene global partners at an earlier stage and resource them to participate meaningfully in the macro design of both governance and implementation.

Implementation Circle

The Implementation Circle was understaffed and considerably stretched throughout delivery. This could be mitigated in future through earlier and increased staffing, along with more decentralized governance from the outset (see point above). Particular priorities include operations and finance, dedicated relationship managers for advisory groups, data synthesis personnel, and sharing of project management responsibilities.

[23] See, for example, the 'Deep Dives' (available at globalassemblies.org) that were prepared to engage with policymakers and influential people at key multilateral events.

Process Design Circle

How to balance globally representative and subaltern perspectives with dominant notions of expertise was a challenge for the process design team. The pragmatic drive for precise, high leverage interventions can be at odds with the value of inclusion via bottom-up agenda setting. In future, more time and resources should be devoted to developing a process design strategy several months before it is needed, led by a relatively representative, transglobal team from the outset.

Community Host recruitment and onboarding

Community Host recruitment can be very challenging in some locations, notably in higher income countries and remote locations with relatively sparse internet presence. During this Assembly, late Community Host recruitment resulted in some extremely hurried recruitment of potential Assembly Member pools that were not as diverse as they could have been (see Section 3.5) and left some Assembly Members rather unclear about the role they had signed up to perform.

Time should be taken to understand the causes of this and develop a broader palette of approaches. It may also be worth considering the adjustment of funding in proportion to local cost of living, as well as running the geographic lottery several months earlier to allow more time for recruitment, onboarding, and co-creation of the role. Furthermore, it may be possible to design global assemblies without this role, or without requiring it in all locations, although work would be needed to establish how this could operate in practice.

Facilitation and the deliberation environment

While the Deliberation Labs held in the months leading up to the Assembly provided space for Facilitators and Community Hosts to acclimatize to the online, multilingual environment and their roles within it, many team members still found the first few sessions of the Assembly very challenging. Additional Deliberation Labs sessions over a longer preparation period could have helped substantially.

Looking to the future of online, multilingual deliberation, it is likely that artificial intelligence will soon be reliable enough for speakers of multiple languages to deliberate in near real-time without human translators and the protocols that were required in this Assembly. The future of facilitation is also likely to be affected in significant ways. Future global assembly designs will need to factor this in with the appropriate level of caution and clearly defined values around the necessity or otherwise of having humans mediate dialogue between Assembly Members.

Advisory roles

While expert advice is essential for providing high-quality information to inform deliberations, it can be difficult to recruit and convene renowned figureheads due to other important demands on their time. In the case of this Assembly, this could have been mitigated to some extent by dedicating more personnel to identifying, recruiting and maintaining relationships with expert contributors. In future, it would be worth exploring other approaches, such as (1) recruiting less prominent and earlier career experts, (2) pursuing standing partnerships with existing expert

networks that are engaged in science communication activities, or (3) creating and financially supporting such networks.

Demographic lottery timing

It is mentioned above that it could be beneficial to run the geographic lottery earlier in the implementation process. The other serious consideration is the timing of the demographic lottery relative to the commencement of deliberations and broader cultural events. In the case of this Assembly, the demographic lottery was run on the 7th of January, only ten days before the first session. This date was chosen for two reasons: (1) in order to minimize the time in which enthusiasm could wane and those selected might reconsider their involvement in the process, and (2) because of the proximity to Gregorian New Year and Orthodox Christmas. Within those ten days, the Implementation Circle's primary tasks were to gather timing preferences from all Assembly Members and schedule both Wednesday and Saturday working groups accordingly, and to manage the swapping process for selected people who could no longer commit to the process (see Section 3.4). While this was fully achieved, the level of challenge and time commitment it required were far greater than expected.

Synthesis methods

The largely asynchronous nature of the Assembly's deliberations meant that the process relied heavily on the aggregation and synthesis of interventions, claims, and perspectives in between sessions. This constituted a significant responsibility on the members of the Implementation Circle involved: to avoid inadvertently flattening diversity or manufacturing consensus, while faithfully representing plurality and maintaining an understanding of where the balance of opinion lay. It may have been beneficial to devise ways to include Assembly Members more deeply in the synthesis processes.

Working at a time when artificial intelligence (AI) methods were maturing but not wholly reliable, the team took a cautious and necessarily experimental approach with their use, as described in the processes of Section 4.5.1. This caution required considerably more human hours than might otherwise have been needed, but was justified from a precautionary perspective. Future processes are likely to have the advantage of more mature and reliable AI-assisted methods, though caution is still advised, particularly in relation to the dominance of Western epistemologies and ensuring that all synthesized artifacts can be traced back to their roots statements. It also remains an option to avoid the use of AI tools altogether, if coupled to a suitably provisioned process, outputs, and synthesis design.

Structure and timeline

The schedule for the Assembly was set in accordance with the global cultural calendar and the experience of the 2021 Global Assembly. Culturally, the Assembly's sessions were designed to begin after Gregorian New Year and Orthodox Christmas and finish before Eid al-Fitr, with a break in the middle for Lunar New Year and Brazilian Carnival. This meant that two sessions per week were required if each was three hours long. The three-hour duration came as received wisdom from the 2021 Assembly, as did the two-per-week decision which was actually less than in the 2021 process where three sessions occurred most weeks. Despite this seemingly easier schedule, some delivery personnel and Assembly Members found the

schedule too intensive. More spacious designs should be explored in future, as should in-person formats that may be more intensive but considerably shorter overall.

Output formats

The format of the Calls to Action was designed to promote clarity and make sure that a wide range of actors were considered. In general they achieved this, however they did so at the expense of brevity, both within each Action and as a collective body. Factors that contributed to this included the open-ended nature of the vision-setting phase (Session 8, see Section 4.4.3) and the caution required during synthesis (see point above), which tended towards verbosity rather than summarizing away points that may have proved less important had more time been spent discussing it. Future global assembly designs should consider output formats deeply at the beginning of the design period, so that these can inform the balance between openness and focus in process design, and the methods and personnel requirements for aggregation and synthesis.

7. Outputs

This section contains the primary outputs of the 2026 Global Assembly on Food and Climate.

7.1. Setting dials

In order to focus some of the Assembly's deliberations on the most impactful areas within the topic (see section on framing above), several of the Assembly's sessions were built around setting a 'dial' to obtain a clear, quantitative, signal on key, expert-informed trade offs.

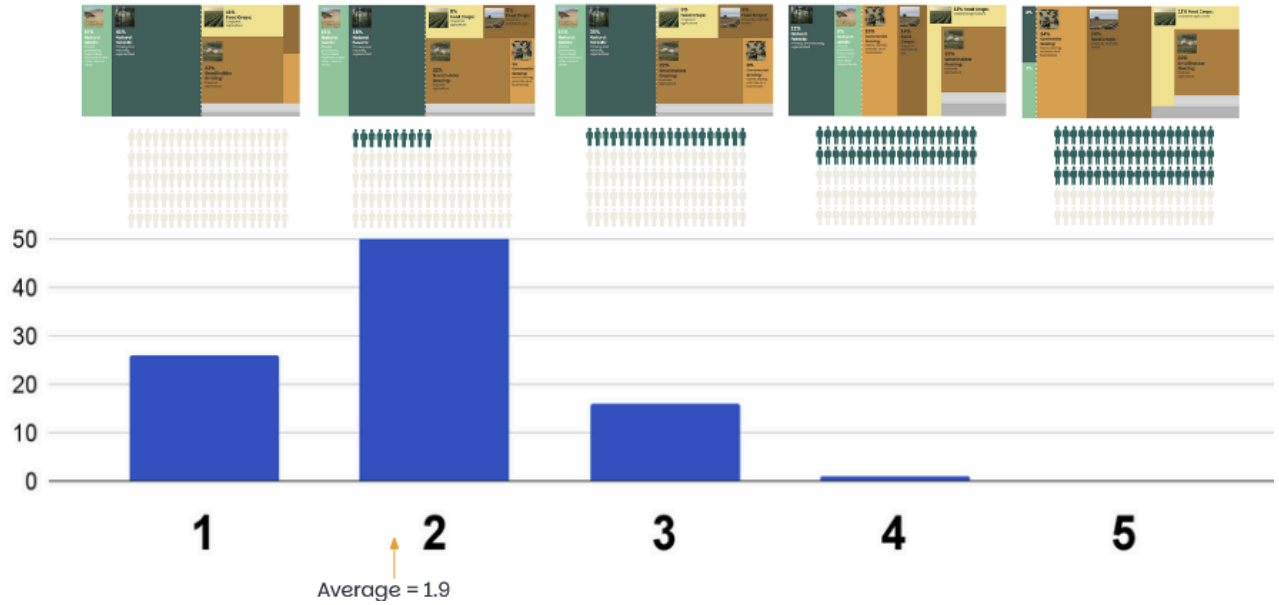
This section contains the statements developed from each dial setting alongside graphs showing the distribution of votes, with average (mean) results determining the collective decision.

Dial 1: Land use and superconsumption

Note: *please see Appendix H for more details on the scenarios considered in this dial setting.*

As members of the Global Citizens' Assembly, we prefer **a future where nature is partly restored**, even if that means less superconsumer food is produced. This means **bringing back at least 5% global forests** by the end of the century, especially in tropical regions. We acknowledge that this means going against current trends so that the global food system will **not be able to support more than 10% of the world population as superconsumers*** at the end of the century.

**We define superconsumers as people who get around 30% or more of their calories from animal food and substantial amounts of processed and imported food with a high environmental impact. This can be thought of as similar to the average diet in the most high income countries of the present day.*

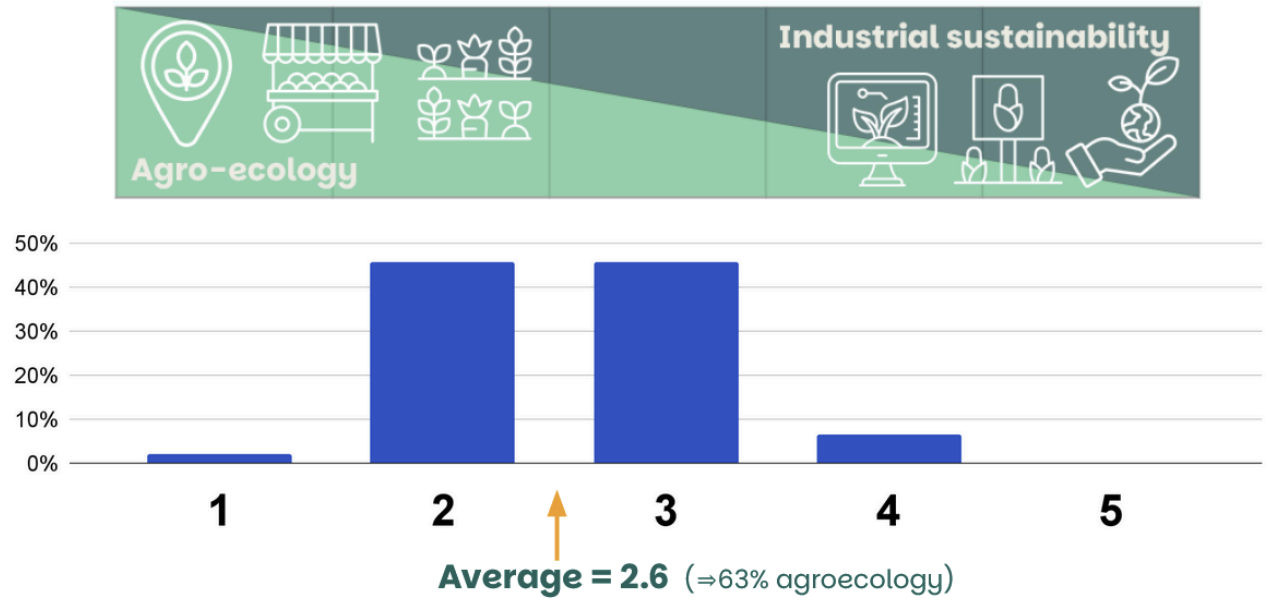


Dial figure 1: Number of votes for each dial setting. Images at the top refer to land use scenarios considered by Assembly Members and the proportion of the population each scenario can support to have superconsumer diets (see Appendix H for an explanation to contextualize these).

Dial 2: Types of farming

As members of the GCA, we prefer a future where **around 60% of the global food system is served by agroecological farming practices and the rest is served by sustainable industrial farming practices**.

This outcome reflects our preference for agroecology as the dominant model, given its advantages for environmental sustainability, soil health, nutrition, and community resilience, while **acknowledging that it cannot fully replace industrial systems** at a global scale. Sustainable industrial farming is therefore retained as a necessary complement to ensure food security, affordability, and reliability, particularly in high-demand or challenging contexts.

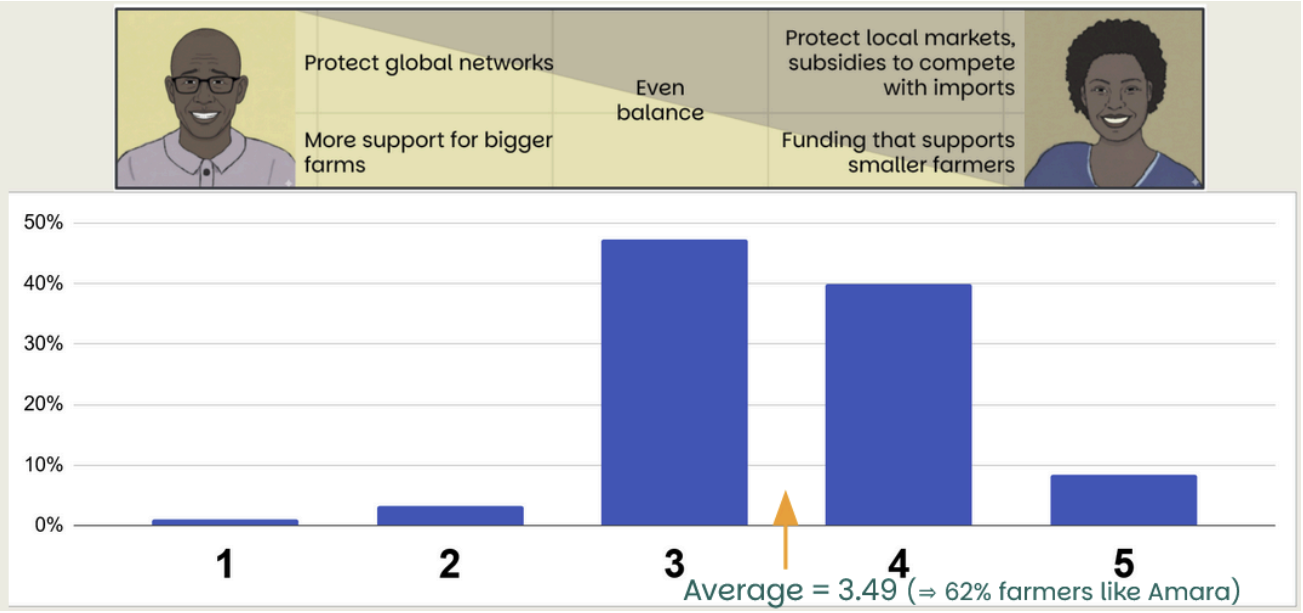


Dial figure 2: Proportion of votes for each dial setting. The image above indicates a continuum between agroecology and sustainable industrial methods.

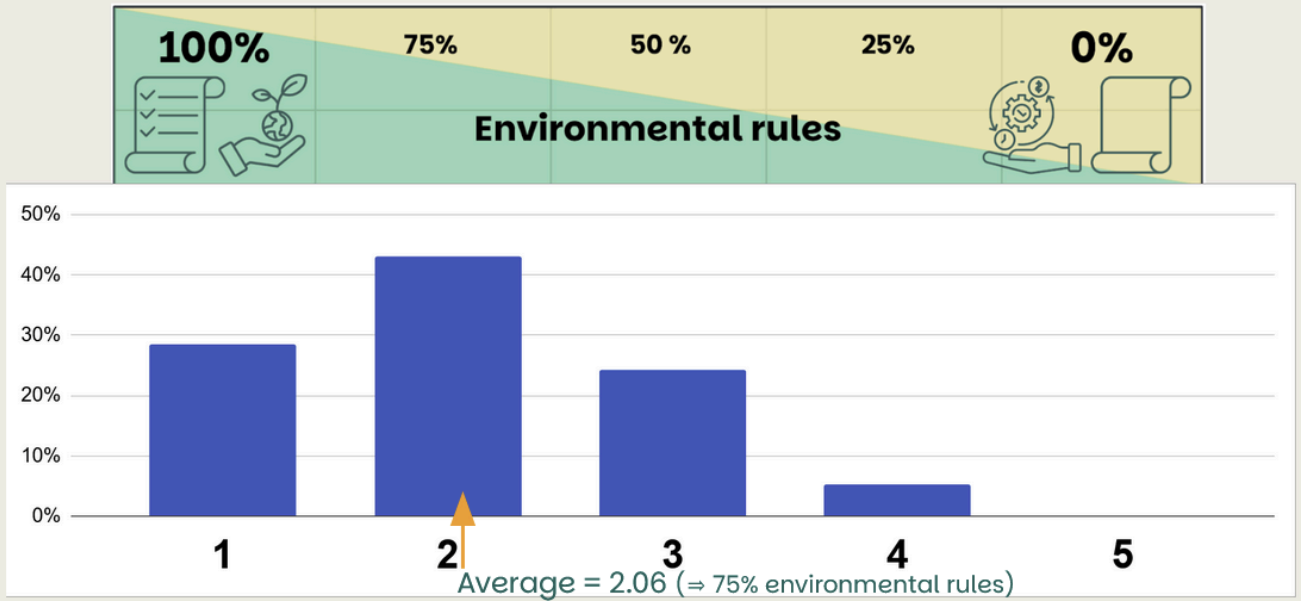
Dials 3 & 4: Funding preferences

As members of the GCA, we prefer that around **60% of agricultural funding should be designed to benefit small, environmentally-conscious farmers serving local markets**, rather than rewarding scale. Furthermore, we recommend that around **75% of funding for farmers should be given only if they follow environmental rules**.

While we prefer smaller, more sustainable farms, **we recognize that larger farms supplying global markets remain important** to ensure scale and protect against local shortages. The decision to direct 75% of subsidies toward sustainability is a key way to **drive a shift to more sustainable practice**, but represents a major change in how public funding is used. Therefore the **transition will need to be carefully managed** to avoid disrupting food supply.



Dial figure 3: Proportion of votes for each dial setting. The image above indicates a continuous space for where to place the balance point between types of farmer, represented by two characters – Carlos and Amara – whose impacts and challenges were explored during the session.



Dial figure 4: Proportion of votes for each dial setting. The image above indicates a continuum between funding being contingent entirely on adherence to environmental regulations to not being contingent on them at all.

7.2. Pluralistic vision statement

In the middle of the process, Assembly Members built on the specific decisions made with the dials through an open-ended visioning exercise. From this, a collective vision was developed to describe the future world the Calls to Action would be designed to move us towards. In order to prevent the manufacturing of consensus, this vision statement includes both an expression of the natural consensus that emerged as well as areas of divergence. On top of these, some negative aspects of possible future worlds are highlighted separately.

We, the members of this Assembly, envision a future where:

- **Nature:** The global food system works better with nature, without the negative impacts it has today. The natural world is protected and continues to be restored, pollution has decreased, and climate change has stabilized.
- **Farming methods:** The majority (at least 60%) of global food is produced with agroecological methods, complemented by environmentally sustainable industrial farming to achieve scale and protect against local shocks. Farmland has improved soil and fisheries are healthier. A cost of this sustainable practice is that it requires a significant reduction in superconsumer food production across the global food system.
- **Rights & support:** Healthy food has been recognized as a human right and this has helped to end hunger, there is always support ready for those who need it most.
- **Farmer support:** Farmers are respected and receive fair pay. Most of their subsidies (75%) are awarded for using sustainable methods, and funding that benefits smaller farmers is prioritized over funding for larger ones.
- **Community & connection:** Rural and urban communities are strong and keep their food traditions alive.
- **Education:** Environmental education is normal, enabling people, governments and companies to make eco-friendly decisions. Every child learns how to cook and understands where their food comes from.Knowledge of the latest science and opportunities to develop practical skills are available to all.
- **Responsibility:** People, governments, and companies are more environmentally conscious and behave with a sense of responsibility for future generations.
- **Cities:** Cities contain more space for nature and incorporate agricultural space that helps to keep communities together. Transport in cities is clean and sustainable, and the pace of life is slow and comfortable.
- **Governance:** Environmental policy and international cooperation on food system goals is strong, as are local governance systems. Knowledge and resources are shared equitably across the world.
- **Technology:** Wherever technology is used, the effects on both people and nature have been considered so that it remains beneficial and the benefits are shared equitably.

But we don't agree on all the details:

- **High technology:** Some of us think that this future relies on a lot of technology. This could involve artificial intelligence and robots in agriculture, restoring nature, and protecting against climate change. providing efficiency and making life easier for people. We recognize a trade-off between the efficiencies and new possibilities provided by technology and the impacts it can have on jobs and the environment.
- **Simplification:** Some of us prefer a more low-tech future where the world returns towards its original state without so much technology and industry. There could be rules for how far food can travel, meaning much less international trade, making global food very rare.
- **Communities:** Visions for future communities range from small collectives to futuristic eco-cities.
- **Responsibility:** And some suggest that responsibility and community values — not policy or technology — should be the main way that we find our way to this positive future world. Some suggest that individual people shouldn't be pointed out as responsible, suggesting that we should look to the whole system too.

And we see some negative outcomes that we would like to avoid:

- **Environment:** Environmental conditions become worse, with more pollution, extreme weather, and damage to ecosystems.
- **City life:** Cities become too large and crowded, with no connection to nature.
- **Disconnection:** People become more lonely and disconnected from community.
- **Food culture:** Loss of local and healthy foods to western diets and processed food.
- **Sacrifices:** People have had to give up long-distance travel and even reduce the population to protect the environment.
- **Inequality & conflict:** An unequal world where only rich people can eat well, where there is not enough to go around and there may have to be rationing, and even conflict.

In developing the collective vision, a number of main themes were identified:

- Food systems and agriculture
- Environment, nature, and climate change
- Urban life and the built environment
- Society, culture, and wellbeing

These were complimented by four cross-cutting themes:

- Health
- Technology
- Governance and cooperation
- Education

The themes were used to help navigate emerging proposals throughout the Action development process. After refinement and merging, the main themes overlap more and differ considerably in the number of Actions each contains, but they are retained as a useful organizing and naming convention.

7.3. Full Calls to Action

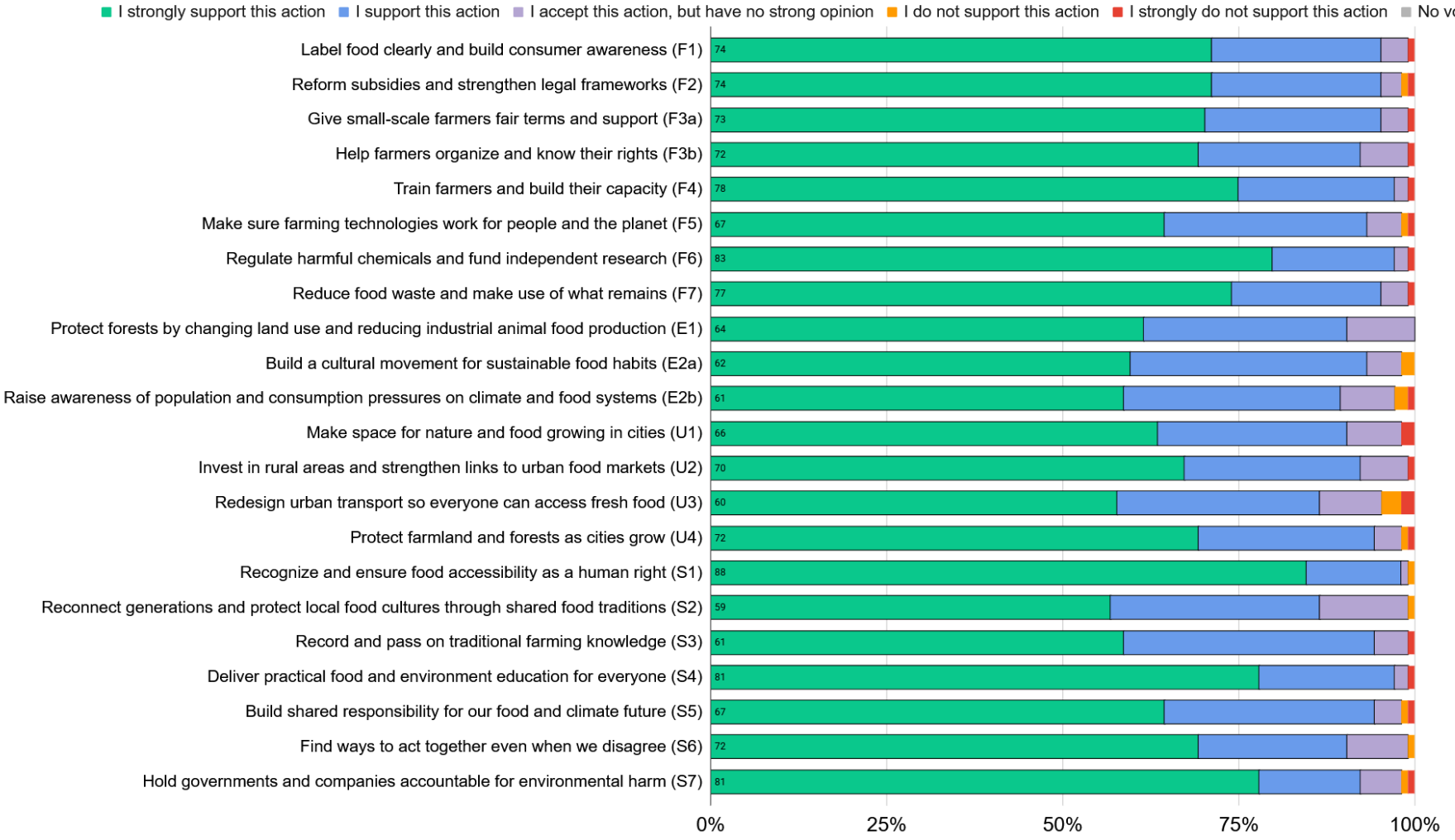
As described in Section 4.4.3, the Assembly Members' collective vision and the dial settings were used to define a series of challenges and opportunities (Session 10). Calls to Action to address these were developed across asynchronous working groups over several sessions (10-13), with synthesis occurring in between (see Section 4.5.1).

Every Call to Action is a response to a challenge and its accompanying opportunity. Some challenges resulted in more than one Call to Action.

This section contains a record of the full Calls to Action preceded by a bar chart showing the level of support for each of them. Summary versions of the Calls to Action are provided in Annex K.

Level of support for each Call to Action

All Calls to Action received a high level of support during the Assembly's final vote. Active support (green + blue) is well over 80% for every Action, and acceptance (green + blue + purple) is at least 95% for every Action.





Theme 1: Food systems and agriculture

F1: Label food clearly and build consumer awareness

F2: Reform subsidies and strengthen legal frameworks

F3a: Give small-scale farmers fair terms and support

F3b: Help farmers organize and know their rights

F4: Train farmers and build their capacity

F5: Make sure farming technologies work for people and the planet

F6: Regulate harmful chemicals and fund independent research

F7: Reduce food waste and make use of what remains

Challenge F1 (one Call to Action)

How can we make it easier for consumer preferences to drive the adoption of more sustainable farming methods?

Challenge:
Global trends are moving toward industrial farming, most of which is not environmentally sustainable. This goes against this Assembly's decision to aim for a future where the majority (at least 60%) of global food is produced with agroecological methods complimented by more sustainable industrial methods. At the same time, it is difficult for consumers to easily identify and choose sustainable products because branding and certification systems for them are not well developed.

Therefore this challenge is not only about changing farming methods, but also about creating the market demand that will support them. Yet consumers cannot easily identify or choose sustainable products, as regional branding and certification systems for agroecological produce are underdeveloped, limiting market demand and rewards for sustainable farmers.

Opportunity:
If we overcome this challenge, we will move toward a food system where agroecology strengthens local ownership, reduces dependence on global markets, and helps restore nature while protecting biodiversity and stabilizing the climate. with just enough sustainable industrial farming to provide food during local shocks.

Call to Action F1: ***Label food clearly and build consumer awareness***

We call on:

- Governments at all levels
- Regional authorities and local certification bodies
- Businesses across the food industry, including agricultural cooperatives

To:

- Create a clear, trustworthy labelling and certification system for agroecologically produced food, so consumers can identify and choose these products and small scale farmers can more easily reach markets
- Run awareness campaigns to help people understand what agroecology food labels mean and how to use them
- Make agroecology and other sustainably produced food more affordable than harmful alternatives, including through public procurement

By:

- Governments passing laws requiring clear sustainability labels on food products, and giving clear preference to agroecology food in public procurement, for example in schools, hospitals, and public canteens
- Regional authorities and certification bodies developing certification schemes that verify agroecology and other unrecognized sustainable production methods, with shared standards that work consistently across regions
- Agricultural cooperatives raising awareness among their members, strengthening relationships with customers, and helping farmers access markets as an incentive to adopt sustainable practices

When:

- **Action should begin immediatel**y for awareness campaigns and research dissemination
- **Medium term (2–5 years)** for the full development of labelling legislation and certification infrastructure

Why does this matter?

At the moment, consumers often cannot tell which food products have been produced with agroecology principles or other sustainable methods, making it hard to support better farming through everyday choices. A strong labelling and certification system would create real market demand for agroecological food, helping sustainable farmers compete with industrial producers without depending entirely on government support. This is an important step toward the Assembly's goal of having at least 60% of global food produced using small-scale, agroecology methods.

Challenge F2 (one Call to Action)

How could we reform public funding and subsidies so that sustainable farming is rewarded, and small and local farmers are supported rather than large industrial farms?

Challenge:
Most subsidies and public funding flow to large-scale industrial farms, awarded based on land size or volume of production rather than environmental or social value. This pushes out smaller, more sustainable farmers and creates incentives toward industrial monoculture, which degrades land at scale and makes restoration increasingly difficult. Global market pressures and political influence consistently reinforce this pattern.

Small and local farmers face additional barriers: sustainable practices are costly to maintain without support, investment and credit are hard to secure, and in many countries the absence of a recognized legal definition for small and community farmers blocks access to financial systems and institutional support entirely.

The Assembly prefers a future where around 75% of subsidies are awarded for using sustainable methods. Getting there requires significant investment, political will, and a fundamental shift in how economic and political power shapes agricultural funding — particularly when coordinating across a global scale.

Opportunity:
If we overcome this challenge, public funding and investment will flow toward small and community farmers producing food sustainably for local markets. More farmers across the board will be incentivized to adopt eco-friendly methods, making the food system as a whole less harmful and potentially beneficial for the environment. Farmers will have the legal recognition and financial tools they need to thrive, breaking cycles of debt and underproductivity. Food systems will become more locally rooted, more resilient, and less dependent on the industrial methods that degrade our land and environment.

*Call to Action F2: **Reform subsidies and strengthen legal frameworks***

We call on:

- National and state governments, including ministries of agriculture and environment, and finance
- International bodies, including the United Nations, the FAO, and the World Bank
- Regional bodies such as the European Union
- Environmental agencies
- The private sector
- Local farm organizations

To:

- Reform agricultural subsidy systems so that at least 75% of public funding rewards sustainable practices rather than land size or production volume. establish an international framework to drive this shift, and remove minimum farm size or income requirements that currently exclude small farmers

- Prioritize and protect small and medium-scale farmers through legal recognition, simplified subsidy applications, and direct involvement of farmers and local communities in planning and distributing funding
- Develop long-term action plans for climate-friendly food systems that go beyond short-term political cycles, including progressively redirecting fossil fuel subsidies toward renewable energy, with public reporting and measurable targets
- Ensure subsidy reform is adapted for fragile and climate-affected contexts, with local knowledge and community participation shaping policy design and application

By:

- Governments linking subsidy payments to verified sustainable farming practices with cross-departmental coordination (agriculture, environment, trade, finance), transparent public registries, yearly reporting, and meaningful penalties for missed targets
- International bodies, including the FAO and World Bank, reviewing trade rules to protect reforming countries, providing climate finance and technical support especially to lower-income and fragile states, and supporting public-private partnerships for the sustainability transition in food systems
- Governments taxing large commercial agricultural companies to fund the transition, and providing financial incentives and technical support directly to small-scale farmers adopting sustainable practices
- In fragile and climate-affected areas, channelling support through local farm organizations, cooperatives, and international development partners where national government capacity is limited

When:

- **Action should begin within the next year** for subsidy reform, legal frameworks, and reporting mechanisms
- **Medium term (2–5 years)** for full implementation of reformed subsidy systems, long-term action plans, and the fossil fuel transition

Why does this matter?

Most public funding for farming currently goes to large industrial operations, rewarding scale rather than environmental or social value, while weak laws and limited support for sustainable alternatives allow food systems to keep harming the environment and leave many small farmers and communities without support. The Assembly voted for around **60% of global food to come from small, sustainable, agroecological farmers serving local supply chains**, with about 40% produced by larger operations (the more sustainable ones) supplying global markets to ensure scale and protect against local shortage. Redirecting **75% of subsidies toward sustainability** is a key way to drive this shift. The Assembly recognizes this means a major change in how public funding is used, and that the transition will need to be carefully managed to avoid disrupting food supply while building a fairer and more resilient food system.

Challenge F3 (two Calls to Action)

How can we make sure small-scale farmers can access land, seeds, and markets on fair terms and get the practical support they need to farm well and earn a fair living?

Challenge:
A small number of global corporations dominate seeds, fertilizers, and agricultural supply chains, concentrating economic and political power and pushing out smaller, more sustainable producers. Land grabbing, particularly in the Global South, and unclear land rights are preventing young and small-scale farmers from accessing land and entering the sector. At every level of decision-making, financial and profit motives tend to override environmental and social considerations.

Even where land and markets are accessible, many farmers lack the institutional support, infrastructure, and resources they need to succeed. Government schemes and subsidies often fail to reach them due to being poorly communicated, badly implemented, or blocked by corruption and political interference. In markets, intermediaries take an outsized share of crop value, leaving farmers, especially those without internet or technology access, with little bargaining power. Basic infrastructure like water, irrigation, and storage remains out of reach for many, limiting their ability to farm sustainably and stay economically viable.

Opportunity:
If we overcome these challenges, agricultural supply chains will be more diverse and competitive, with smaller and more sustainable producers able to enter and succeed in the market. Land rights will be clear and fairly enforced. Every farmer, regardless of where they live, will have access to the tools, resources, and fair prices they need to farm well, invest in their land, and support their communities.

*Call to Action F3a: **Give small-scale farmers fair terms and support***

We call on:

- Governments at all levels
- Financial institutions and banks
- International organizations

To:

- Ensure small-scale farmers have fair access to land, seeds, and markets, including through limits on land concentration and fair redistribution where large ownership is locking small farmers out
- Rebalance power between farmers and large agri-businesses by regulating intermediaries, guaranteeing minimum prices, and requiring businesses to contribute to the transition to sustainable farming
- Provide targeted financial support (such as loans, grants, insurance) and mental health support so farmers can transition to sustainable practices and withstand climate-related shocks
- Invest in the physical infrastructure small-scale farmers need to get produce to market, prioritizing the Global South

By:

- Governments setting legal limits on land concentration, establishing publicly accessible seed banks, and supporting fair land redistribution where needed
- Licensing and monitoring intermediaries. supporting direct-purchase platforms so farmers capture a fairer share of the value of their produce
- Requiring businesses to make financial contributions to the sustainable farming transition, and enforcing laws against corruption and interference in fair pricing
- Governments and financial institutions providing microfinance tools and grants tailored to small-scale farmers
- Governments and international organizations funding transport, storage, and irrigation infrastructure suited to local needs

When:

- **Action should begin within the next year** for regulatory measures, pricing protections, and financial tools
- **Medium term (2–5 years)** for infrastructure

Why does this matter?

A small number of large corporations control seeds, fertilizers, and food supply chains, making it very difficult for small-scale farmers to compete on fair terms. Without fair prices, legal protections, and targeted financial support, farmers — especially in the Global South — cannot sustain their livelihoods or farm in ways that protect the climate. When farmers are properly supported, they can invest in their land, feed their communities, and help build a food system that puts social and environmental needs first.

Call to Action F3b: ***Help farmers organize and know their rights***

We call on:

- Governments at all levels
- Farmer organizations, labor unions, and agricultural labor unions
- Press and media organizations
- Educational institutions and student organizations

To:

- Legally recognize farmers' organizations and unions, so they can receive and distribute subsidies, negotiate fair prices, and hold governments accountable for agricultural policy
- Ensure farmers know their legal rights, financial entitlements, and what support is available to them
- Build public awareness of the value of small-scale farming and the barriers farmers face

By:

- Governments granting formal legal recognition to local and regional farmers' organizations, and funding rights education programs with particular attention to rural and remote areas

- Supporting spaces where farmers can share knowledge, develop collective demands, and connect with other groups nationally and internationally
- Press and media organizations covering the challenges facing small farmers and the value they provide
- Educational institutions and student organizations engaging young people in farmer rights and advocacy

When:

- **Action should begin within the next year** for legal recognition and rights awareness
- **Medium term (2–5 years)** for the full establishment of farmer collectives and media campaigns

Why does this matter?

When farmers are organized and legally recognized, they gain real bargaining power in markets, fairer access to government support, and a stronger voice in shaping the policies that affect them. This strengthens local economies and helps farming communities adapt to climate change together, rather than facing these challenges alone.

Challenge F4 (one Call to Action)

How could we ensure that farmers have the knowledge, skills, and support they need to adapt to climate change and a modernizing agricultural sector?

Challenge:

Farmers , particularly smallholders, older, and less educated producers, are being left behind as agriculture modernizes and climate pressures intensify. Drought, flooding, and shifting conditions are damaging crops and soils, yet many farmers lack the knowledge, capital, or support systems to respond. Services and guidance from governments and agricultural institutions are insufficient, leaving smallholders without the information they need to farm sustainably or access fair markets. A thorough agricultural education is hard to get in many places, and without engaging younger generations, the agricultural workforce faces serious long-term renewal challenges. Rural communities more broadly often lack the resources to improve their own circumstances and adapt to rapid change.

Opportunity:

Think about what kinds of training, networks, and local support systems farmers could need to face these challenges.

*Call to Action F4: **Train farmers and build their capacity***

We call on:

- Governments at all levels
- Educational institutions and universities
- Agricultural cooperatives and farmers' organizations
- The United Nations and international bodies
- NGOs and local communities

To:

- Expand training in sustainable farming and climate adaptation, with particular focus on smallholders, older farmers, and those with less formal education
- Preserve and pass on traditional and cultural farming knowledge across generations, from experienced farmers to younger people, including through schools (supportive of Action S3)
- Help farmers access the technologies, tools, and supplies they need to respond to climate change, including digital advisory platforms, climate forecasting tools, and affordable eco-friendly farming supplies
- Introduce programs that help small farms earn income from multiple sources beyond selling crops, such as agro-tourism, beekeeping, and value-added products

By:

- Governments and NGOs funding farmer schools and training programs focused on sustainable farming and climate resilience
- Agricultural cooperatives organizing peer learning, workshops, and community events such as food festivals and farmer competitions
- Creating mentorship programs between experienced and younger farmers, and supporting older farmers in passing on land and knowledge
- Educational institutions engaging in two-way knowledge exchange — bringing new technical knowledge to farming communities, and bringing farmers' practical knowledge into research and teaching, including through school procurement from local farms
- Investing in rural innovation hubs, digital platforms, and farmer-led research, and subsidising access to agricultural machinery, improved seeds, and eco-friendly inputs for small-scale farmers

When:

- **Action should begin within the next year** for training programs, knowledge networks, and technology access
- **Medium term (2–5 years)** for curriculum integration and income diversification programs

Why does this matter?

Small-scale farmers often lack the knowledge, training, and support to farm sustainably and adapt to a changing climate. Younger generations are not being prepared to take on farming roles, and traditional knowledge is disappearing. Without urgent investment in education, knowledge sharing, and income diversification, farming communities will continue to fall behind — threatening both food security and the long-term future of agriculture.

Challenge F5 (one Call to Action)

How could we make sure agricultural technologies are governed well and deployed in ways that are fair to farmers and good for the environment?

Challenge:
New technologies can change the way we live and work faster than our culture and rules can keep up with. While technology can make things more efficient and productive, the benefits often flow to those who are already wealthy, while workers, especially in poorer communities, are left behind when machines replace their jobs. Farmers that want to work in simpler, more natural ways struggle to get support and compete. At the same time, we don't always stop to think about what new technologies are doing to the natural world (both when they are used and in how they are made) until the damage is already done.

Opportunity:
We have a chance to rethink how new technologies are introduced and who gets a say in that process. We can design better ways of weighing up the costs and benefits before technologies are widely adopted and to find fairer ways of sharing what technology makes possible.

Call to Action F5: ***Make sure farming technologies work for people and the planet***

We call on:

- National and local governments
- International food and agriculture organizations and NGOs
- Non-biased, independent third-party institutions
- Private sector and research institutions (as partners)

To:

- Create formal, inclusive bodies to oversee and guide decisions about the use of new technologies in farming, ensuring these decisions balance technological advancement with environmental protection
- Establish a clear coordination framework in which governments lead policy, scientists and research institutions provide technical guidance, farmers contribute practical knowledge, and businesses support implementation. ensuring that decisions about farming technology reflect the needs of all actors, not just those with the most financial influence

By:

- Establishing oversight bodies made up of equal parts: scientists and technical experts, farmers, and civil society representatives, to meet formally once or twice a year
- Governments organizing regular international meetings and forums to share knowledge about farming technologies, identify different needs across countries, and understand what is and isn't appropriate for particular local conditions and communities. drawing on the model of inclusive, deliberative processes where diverse voices shape shared decisions

- Governments providing financial support to both scientists and farmers to develop and adopt sustainable technologies, and requiring businesses to contribute to funding this process

When:

- **Action should begin immediately**, with formal structures and research funding in place within the next year

Why does this matter?

New technologies in farming can bring real benefits, but they can also cause harm to the environment, to workers, and to communities, especially when decisions are made without including those most affected. At the same time, much of the research guiding farming practices is funded by the very industries that profit from it, making it hard to trust the results. By creating inclusive, independent decision-making bodies and funding truly independent research, we can make sure that technology in farming serves everyone. supporting food security, protecting the natural world, and helping communities adapt to climate change as we move into an era of rapid technological change.

Challenge F6 (one Call to Action)

How could we protect people and the planet from the pollution and health damage caused by industrial farming and hazardous chemicals?

Challenge:

Industrial food systems are environmentally costly at every stage, dependent on polluting inputs like fertilizers, fossil fuels, and machinery. Agricultural chemicals are contaminating water sources and contributing to serious health problems, while research into their impacts is often funded by industry sources which often could be biased. Chemical pest management creates further environmental and health risks without addressing the root causes of agricultural vulnerability. Beyond the food system, government and military use of industrial chemicals can cause severe and lasting damage to soil, water, and human health at scale.

Opportunity:

What would farming look like if stronger regulations shaped how chemicals are used? And who gets to decide what risks are acceptable, and for whom?

*Call to Action F6: **Regulate harmful chemicals and fund independent research***

We call on:

- The United Nations and international bodies
- National governments
- Food and agriculture companies, including food processors
- Independent research institutions and funders
- The transport sector

To:

- Reduce dangerous chemicals and plastics across the food system, ban the most harmful, and penalize companies that produce, distribute, or use them
- Replace harmful chemical fertilizers with sustainable, non-toxic alternatives, including those produced from food waste, and invest in developing lower-cost options to encourage uptake
- Fund independent scientific research, free from industry influence, into the health and environmental impacts of agricultural chemicals including fertilizers, pesticides, and their effects on soil health
- Shorten food supply chains and shift to cleaner transport to reduce the food system's carbon footprint

By:

- The United Nations coordinating consistent chemical safety standards across countries, and shared standards for reducing food transport emissions
- Governments developing, enforcing, and monitoring policies that limit harmful chemical use, requiring companies to pay taxes or fees based on the environmental and health damage they cause
- Shifting research funding away from companies that profit directly from pesticide and fertilizer sales towards independent research institutions who will assess the risks of agricultural chemicals and identifying the most toxic substances. their findings feeding directly into regulation and bans
- Governments and NGOs providing guidance and incentives to help farmers adopt low-cost alternatives to crop burning and other harmful practices

When:

- **Medium term (2–5 years)** for regulatory measures, taxes, and bans on the most harmful chemicals
- **Long term over several decades** for the full transition away from harmful chemicals, supported by ongoing independent research

Why does this matter?

Access to safe, healthy food is a basic human right. Industrial farming chemicals are polluting water, damaging soil, and causing serious illness in farmers and communities every year. Research into these chemicals is often funded by the industries that produce them, which can lead to biased results. Without clear rules, independent science, and strong enforcement, companies have little reason to change. Regulation that reflects the true cost of pollution, backed by trustworthy research, can drive a shift toward cleaner, safer food systems for everyone.

Challenge F7 (one Call to Action)

How could we reduce food waste at every stage, from farm to table, and make sure that what cannot be used is managed safely and responsibly?

Challenge:
Large amounts of food are wasted at every stage, from farm to supply chain to household, representing a significant loss of resources and an avoidable burden on food systems. Agricultural waste that is not properly managed, such as animal byproducts discarded in fields, poses direct threats to community health and neighboring food production systems like fish farming.

Opportunity:
What would our food systems look like if waste was treated not as an unavoidable side effect, but as a sign of a system that needs redesigning? And how might communities, businesses, and governments each play a role in turning what is currently discarded into something valuable?

Call to Action F7: ***Reduce food waste and make use of what remains***

We call on:

- Governments at all levels
- Supermarkets, food retailers, and distributors
- Farmers and agricultural producers
- Private companies

To:

Reducing food waste at source:

- Reduce the amount of food stocked and discarded by retailers
- Reduce losses along the supply chain by making it easier to buy directly from producers and promoting food preservation methods that extend shelf life

Using food waste as a resource:

- Recover unavoidable food waste at every stage of the food system, from farms to shops, and convert it into useful resources such as compost, fertilizer, biochar, animal feed, or biogas, rather than disposing of it

By:

Reducing food waste:

- Introducing rules that limit the size of large retail stores and the quantities of products they can stock
- Investing in better storage, refrigeration, and transport infrastructure to prevent food losses before produce reaches consumers
- Using digital tracking systems to monitor supply and demand, and supporting platforms that connect consumers directly with producers

- Introducing clearer food date labelling, running public awareness campaigns about the impact of food waste, and redirecting unsold but safe food to food banks and community kitchens

Using food waste as a resource:

- Farmers composting agricultural waste on-site, including through traditional circular practices such as using crop waste as animal feed and animal dung for biogas
- Supermarkets and distributors setting up collection systems to transport food waste to composting or processing facilities
- Private companies partnering with farmers to convert food waste into energy such as biogas
- Governments incentivising these circular practices through tax relief for small-scale and sustainable farmers

When:

- **Action should begin within the next year** for retail regulations, food bank redistribution, and labelling measures
- **Medium term (2–5 years)** for infrastructure investment, digital tracking systems, and circular economy programs

Why does this matter?

Large amounts of food are wasted at every stage of the food system, squandering the land, water, and energy used to produce it. Addressing this requires two complementary approaches: first, preventing waste from being created in the first place through better systems, infrastructure, and retail regulation. and second, treating unavoidable waste as a resource rather than a problem, through composting, biogas, and animal feed. Together, these approaches can reduce costs for farmers, cut environmental harm, and help build a food system that is both more sustainable and more fair.



Theme 2: Environment, climate and nature

E1: Protect forests by changing land use and reducing industrial animal food production

E2a: Build a cultural movement for sustainable food habits

E2b: Raise awareness of population and consumption pressures on climate and food systems

Challenge E1 (one Call to Action)

How could we eat and produce food in ways that stop destroying forests and give nature a chance to recover?

Challenge:
Global forests, particularly in tropical regions, are being lost due to the expansion of agricultural land to support growing superconsumption: diets that rely heavily on meat and other animal products, processed food, and imported goods with high environmental impact. Consumer habits are moving toward ultra-processed and Western diets, driven partly by the food industry and advertising, and as the number of superconsumers* grows, so does the pressure for more land, more production, and more deforestation.

This is already causing serious biodiversity loss, including declining crop diversity and pollinator species, that threatens the long-term stability of food systems everywhere. The Members of this Assembly have set a target to restore at least 5% of global forests (with a focus on tropical forests for more atmospheric carbon removal) by the end of the century, in the knowledge that this will require a meaningful reduction in high consumption patterns that goes against current trends.

Opportunity:
If we overcome this challenge, we will move toward a food system where lower-impact diets and more forests help stabilize the climate, protect biodiversity, and make food security more resilient over time.

**We define superconsumers as people who get around 30% or more of their calories from animal food and substantial amounts of processed and imported food with a high environmental impact. This can be thought of as similar to the average diet in the most high income countries of the present day.*

Call to Action E1: ***Protect forests by changing land use and reducing industrial animal food production***

We call on:

- National and state governments and agricultural departments
- Governments of major agricultural exporting countries
- Major global food companies and food processors
- Healthcare professionals
- Media organizations and education systems
- Indigenous and tribal community representatives

To:

- Stop allowing new forest or wetland to be converted for livestock farming, set clear measurable limits on livestock per person or area of land, and actively reforest land currently used for livestock farming
- Stop importing or selling food products linked to deforestation – with particular focus on beef, palm oil, soy, and cocoa – and require food companies to prove their supply chains are deforestation-free before they can trade
- Support farmers in switching from forest-clearing practices to agroforestry practices such as intercropping, where crops and trees are grown together, to improve soil health, support biodiversity, and increase farm resilience
- Run public awareness campaigns targeting consumer habits around industrial animal food consumption and its health and environmental impacts, involving media organizations, schools, and healthcare professionals

By:

- Governments passing laws that designate specific zones for livestock farming, with quotas capping livestock numbers relative to local population or land area, legal limits on intensive livestock operations, and specific measurable targets for reducing livestock land use, tracked and reported publicly
- Introducing legally binding supply chain tracking systems for products associated with deforestation, with trade penalties and financial sanctions for non-compliance. governments leading enforcement and food companies responsible for demonstrating compliance
- Funding farmers directly to change their methods, and supporting agroforestry and intercropping adoption through training, subsidies, and farmer-to-farmer knowledge sharing. encouraging farm labor over heavy machinery where its use would require cutting trees. alongside tree-replacement rules such as "plant a tree if one is felled"
- Including indigenous and tribal communities and local village councils as stakeholders in land use decisions, recognizing their dependence on and knowledge of forest ecosystems and their role in encouraging and monitoring conservation at the local level
- Healthcare professionals helping to educate the public on moderating animal food consumption and its health and environmental impacts

When:

- **Action should begin within the next year** for legislation, supply chain tracking requirements, and public awareness campaigns
- **Medium term (2–5 years)** for full implementation of compliance systems, afforestation programs, and measurable land use targets

Why does this matter?

Forests are being destroyed mainly to produce food for global markets, driven primarily by the expansion of industrial livestock farming and the crops grown to feed them. Expanding livestock farming is one of the main drivers of deforestation, biodiversity loss, and climate change. Laws targeting both land use and supply chains go directly to the root of this problem: as long as deforestation remains profitable and legal, changes in diet or farming methods alone will not be enough. Protecting and restoring forests stabilizes the climate, preserves soil and water systems, and strengthens long-term food security for everyone. and is especially important in regions already experiencing climate vulnerability.

Known trade-off

The Assembly voted for a future where deforestation stops and 5% of forests are restored by 2100. Achieving this will require reducing the amount of land used for livestock farming and feed crop production, which will restrict the supply of meat and other products associated with high-consumption diets to below current levels and against current trends. The Assembly recognizes this as a deliberate and necessary trade-off in the interests of the climate, biodiversity, and long-term food security.

Challenge E2 (two Calls to Action)

How could we feed a growing world population without destroying the land, water, and nature we depend on?

Challenge:

Population growth is increasing pressure on food systems, land, water, and climate. Expanding production under current models risks worsening deforestation, soil degradation, biodiversity loss, and emissions. Producing more food alone cannot secure the future.

The challenge is how to feed a growing population sustainably while addressing the drivers of population growth - including access to education, healthcare, and voluntary family planning - so both human wellbeing and planetary limits are respected.

Opportunity:

Feeding a growing population and protecting the planet don't have to be in conflict. There is an opening to pursue food systems that produce more with less harm while, at the same time, addressing the broader conditions that shape population growth, such as access to education, healthcare, and reproductive choice. Progress on both fronts together offers a more sustainable path than focusing on either alone.

Call to Action E2a: ***Build a cultural movement for sustainable food habits***

We call on:

- Social media influencers and high-profile public figures
- High-income and high-status communities
- Community educators
- Youth organizations and the private sector

To:

- Launch a cultural movement that makes reducing food waste and adopting sustainable eating habits popular and desirable, starting with high-visibility groups and spreading to wider communities
- Use social media platforms to raise awareness about food distribution organizations and sustainable food choices, particularly reaching people and communities that organizations cannot physically reach

By:

- Creating high-quality, engaging social media campaigns that show the benefits of reducing food waste and changing consumption habits in a positive and aspirational way
- Using the influence of high-status early adopters to build social proof, making sustainable living something others want to follow
- Following up online campaigns with on-the-ground education tailored to the specific needs of different communities, so that the message reaches and resonates beyond social media

When:

- **Action should begin within the next year**

Why does this matter?

Changing how people think about food waste and consumption is one of the most direct ways to reduce pressure on food systems and the environment. By making sustainable habits feel desirable rather than sacrificial, and spreading that message from influential groups outward, this approach can shift cultural norms at scale, complementing the regulatory and structural changes called for elsewhere in these actions.

Call to Action E2b: ***Raise awareness of population and consumption pressures on climate and food systems***

We call on:

- National governments and ministries of health and education
- International health organizations and population councils
- Civil society organizations and community groups/leaders
- Local authorities

To:

- Launch public education and information campaigns about the connections between population growth, consumption trends, industrialization, food systems, land, water, and climate, tailored to the specific demographic context of each country
- Ensure that voluntary family planning services are accessible and affordable for all people who want them
- Integrate age-appropriate education about sexual and reproductive health into school curricula, removing taboos that currently prevent this in many countries

By:

- Governments and international organizations developing country-specific approaches that reflect local differences in population challenges and consumption patterns
- Ministries of education integrating reproductive health and sustainability connections into school curricula, including through web-based and digital education tools where in-person provision is limited
- Ensuring that all family planning measures are entirely voluntary, rights-based, and free from coercion, with access to information treated as a matter of personal empowerment rather than population management
- National governments, local authorities, and community groups collaborating through joint planning, shared funding, and knowledge-sharing platforms

When:

- **Medium term (2–5 years)** for curricula integration and service provision
- **Long term over several decades** for the full demographic impact of these measures to be felt

Why does this matter?

A growing global population and high consumption lifestyles puts increasing pressure on food systems, land, water, and the climate. Helping people understand these connections, and giving them the tools and freedom to make informed choices about family size, can reduce this pressure over time. At the same time, demographic challenges and consumption habits vary significantly between countries, and responses must reflect this rather than applying a single global target or approach. Education and awareness, rather than population control, are the foundation for a sustainable future that respects cultural values and individual choice.



Theme 3: Urban life and the built environment

U1: Make space for nature and food growing in cities

U2: Invest in rural areas and strengthen links to urban food markets

U3: Redesign urban transport so everyone can access fresh food

U4: Protect farmland and forests as cities grow

Challenge U1 (one Call to Action)

How could we make space for nature and food growing within cities?

Challenge:
More and more people live in cities, and they don't always include much open open space, and rarely any space for nature or food production. This means many urban people are disconnected from where their food comes from and from the natural world. Land in cities is also expensive and there is competition from building development, so truly local food is hard to find, especially in poorer areas.

Opportunity:
Cities are constantly changing, so there is an opportunity to imagine what it would look like to treat nature and food growing as essential parts of a city rather than nice extras? What would need to change, in planning, in policy, in how we use rooftops, vacant areas, and shared spaces, to make that possible? Beyond food, what other benefits would come if green and growing spaces became part of the urban fabric.

*Call to Action U1: **Make space for nature and food growing in cities***

We call on:

- City, local, state, and national governments, including ministers of agriculture, housing, and transport
- Urban developers and planners
- Building owners and businesses, including large food companies
- Schools and non-profit organizations
- Community organizers

To:

- Require green spaces, food-growing areas, and nature infrastructure in all new city developments and major renovation projects — including measures to reduce urban heat, manage stormwater, and protect existing trees

- Open unused and abandoned land, rooftops, and underused public spaces for food growing and urban greening, prioritizing lower-income neighborhoods
- Provide financial incentives to building owners and businesses that create food-growing or nature spaces, prioritizing the use of existing buildings and structures over new construction
- Integrate food growing into school programs and community education so that people of all ages learn where food comes from and how to grow it themselves

By:

- Changing planning laws to make green infrastructure and food-growing spaces a standard requirement, with city governments responsible for maintaining public greenery
- Making abandoned and government-owned land available for community gardens and urban farms, with clear rules ensuring public access and fairness
- Introducing tax breaks, grants, and better loan terms that reward food growing and green space, and establishing public-private partnerships where large food companies contribute to urban growing projects in return for government incentives
- Running public awareness campaigns on growing food in small spaces, supporting community gardening programs, and working with schools to embed food growing in the curriculum

When:

- **Action should begin within the next year** for legal protections, awareness campaigns, and school programs
- **Medium term (2–5 years)** for planning rule changes, urban agriculture zones, and abandoned land programs

Why does this matter?

As more people live in cities, many lose connection with nature and with where their food comes from. Urban land is expensive and green space is limited, making locally grown food rare, especially in poorer areas. Without changes to planning rules, financial incentives, and public awareness, this will not change. Bringing food growing into cities through smarter planning, clear policy, and community education can increase access to fresh food, cool urban areas, support wildlife, manage rainwater, and strengthen communities' connection to nature and to each other. Food-growing spaces should be the rule in cities, not the exception.

Challenge U2 (one Call to Action)

How could we bridge the divide between rural and urban areas so that food moves freely and people don't feel forced to leave?

Challenge:
Wage inequality between rural and urban areas is driving people away from farming communities toward cities. This hollows out rural food systems and agricultural knowledge is lost. Poor transport links add to this, making it hard to move food from where it's grown to where it's needed.

Opportunity:
This divide is not inevitable. There is an opening to rethink how food, people, and resources move between communities, invest in the connections that make rural livelihoods viable, reduce unnecessary migration, and ensure that fresh food is accessible to everyone regardless of where they live or how much they earn.

*Call to Action U2: **Invest in rural areas and strengthen links to urban food markets***

We call on:

- National and local governments, including ministries responsible for infrastructure, transport, and agriculture
- Transport companies, agribusinesses, agricultural societies, chambers of commerce, and urban markets working with rural farmers
- Government leaders at all levels, with oversight from local stakeholders, farming communities, and community and women's groups

To:

- Invest in rural infrastructure and communities—including roads, transport systems, schools, hospitals, climate-resilient technologies, and digital systems—to improve quality of life and strengthen transport, economic, and social links between rural farming areas and urban markets, including affordable shared transport that collect produce directly from farmers and deliver it to cities.

- Direct tax revenue and financial support to rural areas and create economic opportunities for farmers and rural workers, including access to regional markets, training, opportunities for young people, and social protection for older farmers

By:

- Allocating dedicated public funding for rural infrastructure, including roads and transport suitable for moving goods and connecting farmers to urban markets.
- Transport companies partnering with farmers to provide shared, low-cost collection and delivery services and coordinating local collection points to reduce travel distances

- Providing tax relief, training, and market access for rural workers and compensating farmers for maintaining and conserving land, with oversight to ensure funding reaches intended communities
- Reviewing rural wage policies and enforcing social support schemes fairly across all communities through regular reporting and independent oversight

When:

- **Action should begin immediately** for funding commitments and accountability.
- **Medium term (2–5 years)** for full infrastructure, transport, and subsidy reform.

Why does this matter?

Rural areas are often overlooked in favor of cities. Without investment, farmers leave and valuable food-growing knowledge is lost. Weak transport links also make it harder for farmers to reach markets and for people in cities to access fresh, affordable food. Investing in rural infrastructure, fair wages, transport systems, and accessible markets can strengthen food systems, reduce migration, preserve agricultural knowledge, improve access to healthy food in both rural and urban areas, and bridge the cultural and economic divides between them.

Challenge U3 (one Call to Action)

How could we redesign urban transport and food access so that all residents , regardless of income, can easily reach fresh, affordable food and move safely around their city?

Challenge:

Many cities around the world have been designed around cars, making it difficult and sometimes dangerous to get around on foot or by bike. Public transport is often underfunded, unreliable, or simply not there, especially in poorer areas where it can help people the most. This all means that it can be difficult for some people to access fresh food markets, contributing to "food deserts" where healthy, affordable food is out of reach. In some cities, fresh produce markets are deliberately relocated to outskirts, leaving poorer urban residents dependent on stale, expensive, or processed food. As cities grow these problems can get worse, and redesigning them is slow, expensive, and often politically contentious.

Opportunity:

Because sites change all the time, it is always possible to ask how they can be made better. We can think about how decisions are made, who is involved, and what people actually need. And, on the main topic, how do decisions about transport change the way people in the city relate to food?

*Call to Action U3: **Redesign urban transport so everyone can access fresh food***

We call on:

- City and local governments

- Mayors
- Ministers of Housing and Transportation
- Transport planners
- Central government

To:

- Make it easier for people to reach fresh, affordable food through safer walking routes, reliable public transport, and food markets located close to where people live
- Expand public transport and safe streets so people can access food without needing a car
- Support food delivery and other solutions for residents who cannot easily travel

By:

- Local governments expanding and operating public transport systems and improving pedestrian infrastructure
- Using public funding to support mobile food markets, and improve delivery programs and transport links between neighborhoods and fresh food markets
- Coordinating housing, transport and planning so grocery stores, community canteens, and markets are located within easy reach, especially in lower-income areas

When:

- **Action should begin within the next year**

Why does this matter?

When cities are built around cars and public transport is weak, many people - especially those on lower incomes - cannot easily reach fresh, affordable food. Improving transport, safe walking routes and the location of food markets can reduce inequality, cut emissions, and make healthy food easier to access for everyone.

Challenge U4 (one Call to Action)

When a city needs to grow, how do we decide what land is worth protecting and what can be built on?

Challenge:

Many cities are expanding faster than they can be properly planned and are not prepared for the rapid and poorly managed urban expansion that can consume agricultural land and destroy natural habitats, often in the name of development. This can put local food production at risk and remove the natural benefits that land provides to everyone nearby, like clean water, healthy soil, and flood protection.

Opportunity:

The pressure to expand cities creates a necessary conversation about what land is truly for, and who gets to decide. There is an opening to develop clearer, fairer frameworks for land use that weigh the long-term value of food production and natural ecosystems alongside the need for housing and development.

Call to Action U4: ***Protect farmland and forests as cities grow***

We call on:

- Local and national governments, in consultation with local and village committees

To:

- Decide clearly which land must be protected from construction, including farmland and forests, and which land can be built on through clear national and local zoning and mapping
- Create and strictly enforce regulations to control unplanned building, including strong financial penalties for breaking building laws
- Stop the conversion of forests into farmland, and farmland into urban areas, as well as protect existing agricultural land near urban centres

By:

- Enforcing existing land-use laws and regulations where they already exist (for example, in India) with strict oversight and meaningful financial penalties for violations
- Introducing a proactive 5-year planning process to map and protect land that must not be built on before development begins, while educating communities, students, and developers about land protection rules
- Consulting local and village committees and holding regular, meaningful community dialogues when making decisions about which land to protect

When:

- **Action should begin within the next year**

Why does this matter?

Uncontrolled construction is swallowing up farmland and forests, putting local food production at risk and destroying the natural benefits that healthy land provides, such as clean water and flood protection. Where governments have allowed or contributed to this destruction (for example, through deforestation linked to urban expansion) it is urgent that they take responsibility and act to stop it.



Theme 4: Society, culture and wellbeing

S1: Recognize and ensure food accessibility as a human right

S2: Reconnect generations and protect local food cultures through shared food traditions

S3: Record and pass on traditional farming knowledge

S4: Deliver practical food and environment education for everyone

S5: Build shared responsibility for our food and climate future

S6: Find ways to act together even when we disagree

S7: Hold governments and companies accountable for environmental harm

Challenge S1 (one Call to Action)

How could we ensure that everyone, regardless of their background, wealth, or where they live, has reliable access to enough healthy, affordable food — and that support systems reach those who need them most, especially in times of crisis?

Challenge:
The world already grows enough food to feed everyone, yet millions still go hungry or cannot afford to eat well. Food often doesn't reach the people who need it most, and prices can rise without warning. Many communities, particularly in rural areas, have limited access to fresh, nutritious food, leaving them reliant on unhealthy or processed alternatives. Climate change is making this worse, increasing the frequency of crop failures and supply disruptions.

Hunger also deepens existing inequalities. In many parts of the world, discrimination based on caste, wealth, and ethnicity creates deeply unequal food distribution. And sometimes food shortages are deliberately engineered — used as political weapons through sanctions, authoritarian control, or price manipulation, turning hunger into a tool of power. Help systems and social protection schemes that could address these failures often don't reach those who need them most, arriving too late or failing at the ground level.
At its root, the global food system is structured around profit and efficiency rather than fairness. Without fundamental change to how food is distributed, priced, and governed, hunger and inequality will persist.

Opportunity:

What would change if the global food system stopped treating food primarily as a product to be bought and sold, or something handed out only in emergencies? Recognizing food as a basic human right could make it possible to rethink what food systems are really for, who they serve, and how they are governed. If we overcome this challenge, everyone will have reliable access to fresh, nutritious food regardless of where they live or how much they earn. Distribution systems will be redesigned around fairness rather than profit, prices will be more stable, rural communities will no longer be left dependent on unhealthy alternatives, and support systems will genuinely reach those who need them most.

Call to Action S1: ***Recognize and ensure food accessibility as a human right***

We call on:

- National and local governments
- The United Nations and international organizations
- Food and farming companies, suppliers, and retailers
- Community and religious leaders and civil society organizations (NGOs)
- Farmers and farmers' organizations

To:

- Formally recognize food as a basic human right in (inter)national laws and policies, and translate this from principle into practice through coordinated, transparent systems with clear accountability mechanisms when governments or markets fail to deliver
- Guarantee everyone's right to adequate, healthy food, with targeted support for vulnerable groups including children, elderly people, and those without income
- Stabilize food prices and provide targeted financial support so that healthy, sustainably produced food remains affordable for ordinary people
- Monitor hunger and improve transparency on food availability and prices, so that governments and communities can respond quickly when people are going without

By:

- Governments and international organizations working together to coordinate responses to food access crises, ensuring that national systems are backed by international support
- Passing laws and policies that treat food as a right rather than a commodity, including measures to stabilize prices of essential food products and prevent excessive profit-making at the expense of people's basic needs
- Establishing clear channels for community voices to influence policy
- Introducing social programs like food vouchers, investing in local food infrastructure such as storage and supply chains and community-led systems to identify families in need
- Developing public digital platforms that ensure fair procurement by showing food prices, availability, distribution, and hunger data, with farmers contributing to price information

When:

- **Immediate:** Food distribution systems, price monitoring, financial support schemes, and laws recognizing food as a human right
- **Medium term (2–5 years):** Transparency platforms, procurement reform, and land tracking systems

Why does this matter?

Millions go hungry not because there is too little food, but because the food system is built around profit rather than people's needs. The world produces enough for everyone, yet food doesn't reach those who need it and prices become unaffordable, pushing healthy, sustainably grown food further out of reach. Recognizing food as a human right, in law and in practice, is the foundation for fixing this. Transparent data, fair pricing, targeted support, and coordinated distribution are essential steps toward a fairer food system that works for everyone.

Challenge S2 (one Call to Action)

As communities become less connected around food and shared traditions fade, what should we do and how can we bring people and traditions back together?

Challenge:

In many parts of the world, communities are less connected than they once were. Loneliness and isolation are growing in cities, and local and traditional food cultures are being rapidly displaced by fast food and global brands, causing cultural knowledge and food traditions to fade across generations. Shared spaces and opportunities to come together around food are increasingly rare, and it is not usually clear whose job it is to fix this: individuals, communities, or governments?

This matters beyond social wellbeing. Disconnected communities are less able to cope when crises hit, such as floods, food shortages, or climate shocks. Communities are losing not just local foods but the social, cultural, and nutritional benefits they carry, along with intergenerational ties and shared practices.

Opportunity:

Food has always been a way to bring people closer together. We have an opportunity to think about why it is not working, what would need to be in place for that to happen again, and who would need to be involved.

*Call to Action S2: **Reconnect generations and protect local food cultures through shared food traditions***

We call on:

- National and local governments, including ministries responsible for culture, housing, social welfare, tourism and commerce
- Employers and policymakers responsible for employment guidelines
- Markets, restaurants, and local farmers
- Media organizations and NGOs

- Community organizations, elders, restaurants, and local farmers

To:

- Strengthen community connection by supporting programs that bring generations together around shared meals, cooking, and storytelling
- Revive local food traditions with a focus on community and ensuring that younger generations stay connected to their food heritage
- Formally recognize local and traditional foods as intangible cultural heritage, giving them the same status and protection as other cherished cultural practices

By:

- Organizing community food events, food festivals and bazaars linked to existing cultural celebrations with intergenerational cooking and storytelling. with specific government funding to supporting these events and dedicated media programing to raise awareness
- Schools, universities, and restaurants featuring traditional and locally produced foods in their menus and food education programs, with educational institutions placing greater emphasis on food culture as a subject in its own right
- Bringing together government and market actors to reduce production, transport, and support packaging costs for local food producers, so that local products can compete with imported alternatives on both price and shelf appeal.
- Introducing workplace guidelines that protect time outside work for family and community life

When:

- **Action should begin within the next year**

Why does this matter?

Food has long brought people together. As communities grow more disconnected, loneliness rises and traditional food knowledge is lost between generations. Food traditions carry real nutritional, social, and cultural value which, once lost, are very hard to recover. Shared meals and food traditions can rebuild community bonds, strengthen resilience, and preserve cultural heritage. Existing food distribution systems can reintroduce traditional foods at scale, supporting both communities and farmers.

Challenge S3 (one Call to Action)

How do we preserve traditional food and farming knowledge before it is lost?

Challenge:
As older farmers retire, the knowledge they carry, built up over generations, is being lost because there is often no one to pass it on to. This weakens communities' ability to grow food in ways that suit their land, culture, and climate. For children growing up in immigrant communities, this loss runs even deeper: many are growing up without the food traditions, languages, and practices that connect them to who they are and where they come from. Once that thread is broken, it is very hard to recover.

Opportunity:
There is an urgent opening to create the conditions for intergenerational exchange, documenting and celebrating traditional farming and food practices before they disappear, and ensuring that younger generations, including those growing up far from their cultural roots, have meaningful ways to reconnect with them.

*Call to Action S3: **Record and pass on traditional farming knowledge***

We call on:

- Governments, including ministries of agriculture, education, and community cohesion
- Schools, universities, and research institutions
- Civil society organizations, cooperatives, and agricultural societies
- International bodies including the FAO and the African Union
- Community elders and traditional knowledge holders

To:

- Record and preserve traditional farming and food knowledge, including crops, livestock management, seed saving, water and irrigation practices, medicinal plants, and food preservation techniques
- Bring this knowledge into schools, community spaces, and public training programs, so it shapes how the next generation learns to farm
- Ensure that children growing up in immigrant and diaspora communities have meaningful opportunities to reconnect with the farming traditions and food practices of their heritage, recognizing that for these communities, the loss of this thread can run especially deep

By:

- Universities sending students and researchers into communities to record oral histories, films, and practical demonstrations of traditional farming practices, with particular focus on knowledge held by elders who learned outside formal education systems
- Creating seed banks, knowledge libraries, and accessible public records (including written, filmed, and oral formats)
- Integrating practical traditional farming knowledge alongside modern practice into school curricula and community training programs, with farmers and elders invited to teach alongside formal educators

- Securing dedicated funding from local and international sources, including the FAO and the African Union, to sustain these efforts, particularly in communities where this knowledge is most at risk

When:

- **Action should begin immediately** for recording and documentation
- **Action should begin within the next year** for curriculum integration and formal funding mechanisms

Why does this matter?

Traditional farming knowledge and food culture are disappearing as older generations retire and younger people grow up disconnected from them. Preserving and sharing this knowledge strengthens cultural identity, supports communities' ability to adapt to climate change and other shocks, manage natural resources, and sustain local food systems in ways that formal education often cannot.

Challenge S4 (one Call to Action)

How can we make environmental learning and practical life skills a normal, accessible part of life for everyone, no matter where they live?

Challenge:

Many people grow up without learning how their actions affect the environment so people, businesses, and governments often make decisions that harm the planet without fully understanding the impact. Access to up-to-date scientific knowledge and practical skills is also unequal, especially in rural areas, leaving many people without the tools they need to make better choices. This knowledge gap limits both their capacity to adapt to climate change and their ability to meaningfully participate in the fight against it.

Opportunity:

How people learn about the environment, cooking, and food sources may affect the choices individuals, groups, and organizations make. Combining environmental awareness with other knowledge and practical skills on a large scale could change the whole relationship between human society and the planet. What spaces, policies and collaborations could create a better understanding of the relation between the environment and our approach to food?

*Call to Action S4: **Deliver practical food and environment education for everyone***

We call on:

- Governments and ministries responsible for education, environment, and infrastructure
- Schools, universities, and teachers
- NGOs, community organizations, families, and UN agencies (e.g., UNESCO, UNICEF).

To:

- Make environmental and food education a core part of learning for children and adults.

- Expand practical learning such as school gardens, community workshops, and farmer partnerships.
- Ensure everyone - including rural communities - has access to the knowledge, tools, and technology needed to protect the environment.

By:

- Integrating climate, food systems, and sustainability into national curricula with hands-on learning, encourage students to bring what they learn back to their homes and communities
- Supporting teacher training, fair pay, and funding for schools and community education programs.
- Investing in digital access and enforcing environmental laws so people have both the knowledge and the protections needed to act.

When:

- **Action should begin immediately**

Why does this matter?

Many people grow up without understanding how food systems and daily choices affect the environment. Practical education, supported by strong infrastructure and environmental laws, can build the knowledge and skills needed to make better decisions, strengthen climate resilience, and protect the planet for future generations.

Challenge S5 (one Call to Action)

Who is responsible for driving change. And how do we build a sense of shared responsibility for the future?

Challenge:

Short-term thinking and weak collective responsibility are blocking change. Too many decisions, by individuals, companies, and governments, are driven by short-term gain rather than long-term impact. Deeply entrenched habits, like reaching for cheap, convenient, processed food, make behavior change difficult even when people are aware of the consequences, Collective responsibility is often weak, self-interest frequently wins out over shared goals, and without strong leadership to guide communities forward, people tend to remain passive rather than actively participating in shaping their futures.

There is no consensus on how change should happen or who should do it. Some believe strong laws and new technology are the answer. Others argue that real change must come from shared values and a sense of moral responsibility, not rules or high-tech fixes. There is also an unresolved tension between holding individuals accountable and addressing the larger systems and institutions that shape people's choices in the first place.

Opportunity:

How people, communities, governments, and companies think about long-term impact can shape their environmental and social decisions. Different approaches, through shared values, community efforts, rules, or technology, could influence the ways societies plan for the future and balance immediate needs with long-term goals. How can we align on what we think is important, what we should aim for, and who is responsible for what?

Call to Action S5: ***Build shared responsibility for our food and climate future***

We call on:

- Governments (local, national, and international)
- Community organizations and local groups
- Individuals

To:

- Build shared responsibility for protecting the environment, sustainable food systems, and future generations
- Work across communities to prioritize long-term impact over short-term gain

By:

- Governments creating transparent governance and economic incentives that reward sustainable choices
- Community organizations running local projects that show how everyday actions affect food, culture, and the environment
- Updating education to link food, climate, and collective responsibility, and encouraging active community participation

When:

- **Action should begin within the next year**

Why does this matter?

Shared goals encourage people to change behavior and support wider change. Education, local action, fair incentives, and transparent governance can help shift societies from short-term thinking to lasting solutions for food systems and climate.

Challenge S6 (one Call to Action)

How can we act together when we disagree?

Challenge:
Even when people agree that food systems need to change, they deeply disagree about how, and about who should be responsible. Differences in values, beliefs, and politics make it hard for communities and countries to act together. In many parts of the world, instability and bad governance make this even harder, cutting communities off from the support and cooperation they need.

Opportunity:
These disagreements, taken seriously, could be the foundation for a more honest and inclusive conversation about food, one that brings together different perspectives, shares responsibility more fairly between individuals and systems, and builds the kind of trust that makes collective action possible.

*Call to Action S6: **Find ways to act together even when we disagree***

We call on:

- All individuals involved in or affected by disagreements within their communities
- Governments and international organizations

To:

- Engage in open dialogue to resolve disagreements and find shared solutions.
- Promote unity by encouraging common ground despite differing views.
- Ensure all affected groups have a meaningful voice in decisions.
- Enable conversations between people from different countries about common issues like climate change.

By:

- Creating inclusive spaces for respectful dialogue across perspectives.
- Raising awareness that diverse viewpoints can lead to stronger, balanced solutions.
- Establishing accountability so discussions lead to real policies and action.
- Establish and support forums for dialogue between people from different countries.

When:

- **Action should begin immediately**

Why does this matter?

Disagreement over how to change food systems can stall progress. Inclusive dialogue builds trust, ensures diverse voices are heard, and helps turn shared goals into fair, widely supported action.

Challenge S7 (one Call to Action)

Why do global promises so rarely become real change?

Challenge:
The rules and agreements meant to fix our food and environment systems often don't work in practice. Regulations go unenforced, global commitments rarely lead to real change, and local governments frequently lack the money, skills, or power to act. Meanwhile, rising tensions between countries are making international cooperation harder, just when we need it most.

Opportunity:
This gap between rules on paper and reality on the ground is a clear invitation to rebuild governance from the bottom up, strengthening local institutions, making global commitments more binding and better resourced, and finding new ways for countries and communities to cooperate even in an uncertain world.

*Call to Action S7: **Hold governments and companies accountable for environmental harm***

We call on:

- International bodies (such as the United Nations) and national governments
- Citizens, voters, and civil society organizations

To:

- Condemn and financially penalize countries that start wars which cause serious environmental destruction
- Hold governments and companies accountable for decisions that harm the environment and local communities

By:

- International bodies establishing clear rules that require countries responsible for war-related environmental damage to pay for the restoration of affected land and soil
- Governments conducting regular, independent, publicly transparent audits of polluting industries to check for environmental harm, with meaningful consequences for violations
- Citizens and civil society using democratic tools, including voting and public pressure, to remove governments that fail to act on environmental commitments and to challenge corruption that reduces funding for climate action. as well as using their buying choices to make companies compete over environmental responsibility

When:

- **Action should begin within the next year**, with enforcement mechanisms developed as quickly as practically possible

Why does this matter?

Wars can devastate soil and land for decades, destroying the ability of communities to grow food and recover. At the same time, corruption and weak enforcement mean that climate commitments are often ignored. Holding both governments and companies to account,

through financial penalties, audits, and democratic pressure, is essential to ensure justice for people living today and for future generations.

Global Citizens' Assembly

Addenda to the Methodology & Outputs Report of the 2026 Global Assembly on Food and Climate

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A. Regional Lead meetings

Regional Lead meeting schedule and purpose

Between August 2025 and March 2026, the Regional Leads held a structured series of coordination meetings to support the implementation and delivery of the Assembly process. Across these meetings, Regional Leads coordinated Community Host recruitment efforts across regions, planned Assembly Member recruitment methodologies, and reviewed implementation timelines and key delivery milestones. The meetings also served as collaborative spaces to co-design operational and governance processes; address translation, connectivity, and facilitation challenges emerging in different regional contexts; and reflect on Deliberation Labs and methodological adaptations. In later stages of the process, discussions focused on onboarding procedures, contracting and payment systems, and final preparations for the delivery of the Assembly.

Once the Assembly entered its live delivery phase, the coordination rhythm shifted from fortnightly to weekly operational check-ins. The purpose of these weekly meetings was to:

1. Monitor live implementation of the Assembly
2. Share operational updates across regions
3. Troubleshoot emerging issues in real time
4. Coordinate support for Community Hosts and Assembly Members
5. Address translation, connectivity, attendance, and facilitation challenges
6. Reflect on ongoing sessions and adapt delivery practices where necessary
7. Maintain alignment across regions during the Assembly process

Overall, the Regional Lead meeting structure evolved from strategic planning and co-design during the preparation phase into operational coordination and problem-solving during the recruitment and live delivery of the Assembly.

Outside meetings, Regional Leads communicated regularly over email, WhatsApp and Zoom Workspace's chat function.

Bi-weekly Regional Lead meetings (preparation phase)

A total of **9 formal Regional Lead meetings** were held during the preparation and implementation phase of the Assembly. These meetings were generally held every two weeks between August and December 2025.

Meeting	Date	Main Focus
Meeting 1	29 August 2025	• Welcome, introductions, and relationship-building across the Regional Leads network • Overview of the implementation strategy and delivery timeline • Clarification of Regional Lead roles, responsibilities, and coordination structure • Establishment of shared ways of working, values, communication protocols, and digital platforms • Initial planning for Community Host recruitment across regions • Discussion of in-person gathering possibilities and regional implementation realities • Administrative onboarding and coordination processes
Meeting 2	10 September 2025	• Regional updates and implementation check-ins • Grant agreement processes and contracting updates • Methodology Advisory Group updates and deliberative process planning • Planning for the Deliberation Labs as rehearsal spaces for the Assembly • Community Host recruitment strategy development and support needs across regions • Coordination around the geographic location lottery process • **Governance task:** Co-creation discussions on values, operational norms, and implementation challenges • Actions planning and accountability check-outs
Meeting 3	23 September 2025	• Review of implementation timeline and milestone tracking • Confirmation and communication of geographic lottery points • Finalization of grant agreements and onboarding administration • Introduction and planning for the Deliberation Labs process • Recruitment of non-English-speaking participants for inclusivity testing within Labs • Discussion of translation, accessibility, facilitation, and digital inclusion strategies • Development of Community Host recruitment systems, outreach materials, and civic lottery approaches • Refinement of values statement and inclusive participation principles • **Governance task:** Troubleshooting politically sensitive, conflict-affected, and high-risk contexts • Clarification of Community Host workload expectations, recruitment boundaries, and geographic radius criteria

Meeting 4	9 October 2025	• Review and refinement of Community Host recruitment systems • Discussion of digital infrastructure and coordination tools • Community Host recruitment data storage and secure transfer protocols • Reflection and learning from Deliberation Labs Session 1 • Timeline review and operational readiness check • Facilitator and Notetaker recruitment planning • **Governance task:** Open-space discussions on recruitment bottlenecks and regional implementation barriers • Assembly session timing coordination • Assembly Member recruitment methodologies and demographic lottery adaptation discussions
Meeting 5	23 October 2025	• Recruitment status updates across regions • Review of Community Host and Facilitator recruitment progress and updated recruitment resources • Coordination of Assembly session timing plans • Reflection and learning from Deliberation Labs processes • Timeline and delivery readiness review • Planning for Community Host onboarding, training, and the 2nd phase of Labs • **Governance task:** Translation capacity mapping and multilingual participation planning • **Governance task:** Continued refinement of Assembly Member recruitment methods and representativeness strategies
Meeting 6	6 November 2025	• Recruitment status and rollout of new Community Host/Facilitator resources • Review of overall Assembly process outline and Assembly Member journey • **Governance task:** Connectivity support strategies and bulk translation systems • Discussion of Assembly Member demographic metrics and representativeness targets • Intensive focus on Community Host recruitment acceleration and problem-solving • Reflection on Deliberation Labs and participant experience improvements • Community Host onboarding and training coordination
Meeting 7	20 November 2025	• Community Host recruitment updates and troubleshooting • Timeline and implementation readiness review • **Governance task:** Discussion of political and governmental restrictions affecting implementation in some regions • Additional focused discussions on recruitment gaps and operational barriers

Meeting 8	4 December 2025	• Final recruitment status and resource check-ins before Assembly delivery • Early learning from Labs Phase 2 • Community Host payment scheduling and contracting coordination • **Governance task:** Discussions on complex geopolitical implementation issues and sensitive regional cases
Meeting 9	18 December 2025	• Final operational coordination before Assembly launch • Final timeline review and readiness assessment • Completion of Community Host contracting and administrative onboarding • Planning for technical checks and digital participation readiness • Final reminders and support systems for Community Hosts • Troubleshooting remaining implementation challenges across regions • Final actions summary and transition into live Assembly delivery phase

Weekly check-ins during Assembly delivery

Once the Civic Assembly entered its live delivery phase, the coordination rhythm shifted from fortnightly to weekly operational check-ins. Running from the 15th of January to the 12th of March, these meetings covered the following regular agenda items and topics:

- Operational coordination, continuous learning and feedback sharing
- Monitoring attendance, participation, and safeguarding across regions
- Real-time troubleshooting for translation, connectivity, facilitation, and technology issues
- Coordination of support for Community Hosts and Assembly Members
- Reflections from observing sessions and deliberation quality
- Adaptive problem-solving across regions during implementation
- Escalation and management of urgent operational or political issues
- Maintaining alignment and consistency across the Assembly process

B. Methodology advisory group meetings

The table below provides a summary of the topics covered and decisions made during meetings of the Methodology Advisory Group.

Meeting	Date	Items covered and decisions made
Meeting 1	8 August 2025	• **Items covered:** Project introduction; Assembly Member recruitment and selection. • **Decisions made:** Aim for 105 Assembly Members to ensure 100 finish the process; to be selected from a broader pool of 600–1,000 potential candidates recruited by local Community Hosts.
Meeting 2	5 September 2025	• **Items covered:** Project updates; hiring of Project Coordinator; refinements to the geographic selection algorithm, such as country caps and climate risk boost; outline of the proposed process design. • **Decisions made:** Finalization of the geographic lottery parameters to include a 50% boost for high-risk climate areas and that urban-rural quotas would be implemented at the demographic lottery stage rather than the geographic stage.
Meeting 3	19 September 2025	• **Items covered:** Brainstorming the central framing question, focusing on the tension between addressing individual dietary habits versus larger systemic and structural factors like land use and industrial livestock farming. • **Decisions made:** A clear steer for the process design team to include both structural and behavioral changes in the framing being developed.
Meeting 4	10 October 2025	• **Items covered:** Updates on Community Hosts recruitment and recent launch event; presentation of a refined framing approach and framing question based on previous advisory feedback. • **Decisions made:** Official confirmation of lottery-selected map points; agreement to shorten and clarify the framing question to make it more accessible for translation and global participation.
Meeting 5	11 November 2025	• **Items covered:** Recap of governance structure; evaluation metrics; review of detailed session plan. • **Decisions made:** Confirmation of the final framing question; agreement to use simplified, translatable scripts to reduce teacher-student power dynamics during deliberations.

C. Framing Paper and Information Booklet

The Framing Paper was produced by members of the Process Design Circle between August and October 2025. Its main objective was to support the design of a *Remit Question* (also referred to as a *Framing Question*) that enabled Assembly Members to address their task with both focus and impact. To be effective, the remit must establish a clear entry point—the *Initial Input*—and trigger a concrete *Desired Output*. The *Initial Input* should direct citizens' deliberative efforts toward resolving a trade-off situated in a high-impact domain, particularly those linked to leverage points and systemic transformations within climate change and food systems. This initial prompt should minimize technical debates and focus the discussion on citizens' everyday tacit knowledge and the related value- and interest-based assessment.

In order to develop the Remit Question, the Framing Paper gathered the most relevant information on the topics that citizens' deliberations will focus on so that they would have a comprehensive and shared initial understanding of climate change and food systems. Within this framework, the Framing Paper was intended to be the knowledge base from which the delivery team could identify the issues and potential solutions presented from the different perspectives on the topics addressed.

Combining desk research and input from experts on different areas of climate change and food systems, this document seeks to identify potential values and preferences of Assembly Members that, once framed, help them engage with the conversation and build ownership over the search for solutions. In addition to information about the state of climate change and food systems, this document also contains what the delivery team considered the most relevant trade-offs that Assembly Members could face when making decisions and expressing preferences and values. The focus on trade-offs presented difficult choices to Assembly Members that could imply a choice to renounce lifestyle preferences or aspirations for the sake of an alternative scenario to the current trends in global climate and ecosystems. When bringing this to the Assembly process, care was taken to not focus too closely on the role of personal choice, but rather to understand the aggregate causes and implications of different large scale policy directions.

Some of the high impact trade-off contexts that this document helped to frame were around effects of dietary shifts, how land is used, and different farming techniques, all of which have a direct impact on climate change and food systems. In addition to these main impact areas, this document also found other possible trade-offs that could vary to a bigger extent in different regional and cultural contexts; for example reaching zero-hunger, food production systems change, food waste, or the use of fertilizers.

In addition to the Framing Paper, an Information Booklet on climate change and food systems had been produced in early 2025 to support information provision in local assemblies. This was also used as a reference point by the Process Design Team in designing the Assembly process and materials. It is provided in an editable format so that local assembly organizers can translate and contextualize as necessary.

Both the Framing Paper and Information Booklet can be found in this folder (full link: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/10lQuEMNODEpuMqLuY9zFFrVTj7DeL8rb?usp=drive_link)

D. Values

The following list of shared values was co-created (using the values of the 2021 Global Assembly as a starting point) between the Regional Leads and Implementation Circle in October 2025. These were included as addenda to the contracts with partners recruited thereafter, such as Community Hosts.

1. **We trust in people:** We believe that our common global challenges require collective global solutions. When people can access the tools to meet, connect and come up with solutions together, they can and they do.

2. **We build empathy:** We believe that we make better decisions when we understand each other. When people communicate at a fundamental level beyond opinions and debate we can overcome polarization and division and create mutual respect.

3. **We are diverse and inclusive**: We believe that every person should feel welcome, respected, and able to participate fully. We actively seek out and remove barriers to involvement, recognizing that true collaboration requires valuing diverse voices, lived experiences, and ways of knowing.

4. **We recognize and address our biases:** We believe that our values, experiences, contexts and identities influence our behaviours and perceptions and it is by actively surfacing and recognising them so we can best serve others.

5. **We are collaborative**: We believe in collective intelligence, working together creates stronger outcomes than working alone. Collaboration means sharing responsibility, embracing disagreement, supporting one another, and combining our strengths. By cooperating openly and committing to collective responsibility, we ensure that our work reflects the wisdom and contributions of the whole.

6. **We emphasize learning in practice:** We believe that we don't have all the answers and that it is okay to make mistakes. We are open about our mistakes when they happen so that we can learn together.

7. **We are transparent:** We are open about our methods, reasoning, and decisions. We make available all our assembly–related documentation, source code, and other materials.

8. **We prioritize safety:** We believe that trust is essential for meaningful participation. By protecting the safety, dignity, and privacy of assembly members and delivery partners, we create the conditions for open, honest, and courageous dialogue.

8. **We are independent:** We seek to understand and engage constructively with existing power structures, while maintaining the integrity and autonomy of our work. We value collaboration with governments, funders, and institutions, but ensure that these relationships never compromise the fairness or impartiality of our processes.

9. **We think in systems**: We believe that wisdom comes from seeing the bigger picture and understanding how different parts connect. By stepping back, reflecting thoughtfully, and sharing knowledge across moving parts, we create space for deeper insight, meaningful feedback, and more resilient decisions.

10. **We work towards a just world:** We believe that fairness and equity must guide every decision we make. By recognising systemic injustices and asymmetries of power, we work to create resilient systems that give voice to the marginalized and promote justice.

11. **We build the infrastructure, not the solutions:** We believe the most urgent challenge we face is not to propose solutions, but to come up with better ways of generating solutions together. We create platforms for people to think, talk, listen, co-create, and act together.

E. Session materials

These folders contain the session plans and accompanying slides for each session of the Assembly. Together, these constitute both the structure of the deliberation process and the information material. Other session-specific resources are also included.

This is the full link to the root folder:
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1bAaGQHNsSOECRkKgdgEEkOlrFl68flkg?usp=drive_link

There are 14 sessions, with subfolders numbered accordingly. In each session folder you will find:

- A version of the session plan for Facilitators[24]
- Slides containing visual cues to accompany the process described in the session plan
- A version of the session plan for Community Hosts and Assembly Members

You may also find:

- Blank versions of specific Notetaker resources required for that session, plus optional ones
- Copies of videos used in that session
- Archive files of blank Miro boards made available as a convenient visual interface in some sessions
- Multiple language versions of slides or session plans with draft Actions

[24] Please note that Notetakers also had a dedicated version of each session plan. It was exactly the same as the Facilitator version with one extra column on the side to take notes in. Examples of these have not been included.

F. Other tools and resources

This appendix contains a collection of tools and resources for various different parts of the Assembly's planning and delivery phases. It is organized into the following subfolders:

Resources for Assembly Members and Community Hosts:

- **Assembly Member Handbook:** general information about the Assembly and what it means to participate
- **Knowledge pack for Assembly Members:** aggregating information and decisions covered over the first half of the Assembly
- **Useful spreadsheet** with Zoom links and links to material for sessions
- **Assembly Member recruitment survey:** used by Community Hosts when recruiting their local pool for the demographic lottery

Resources for the Facilitation Circle:

- **Facilitator Toolkit:** a collection of tips and ideas to get the most out of sessions
- **Guidance on trauma-informed facilitation** created in light of conflict affecting some Assembly Members during the Assembly

Miscellaneous:

- **Briefing note for observers**, explaining how to behave when observing sessions
- **Final vote aggregation spreadsheet** (redacted)
- **Food systems stakeholder map** embellished by Assembly Members then available as a reference point for the rest of the Assembly

This is the full link to the root folder:
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1eYbCmU6uuf4t44PZvDWg7zd6zyBdRdUZ?usp=drive_link

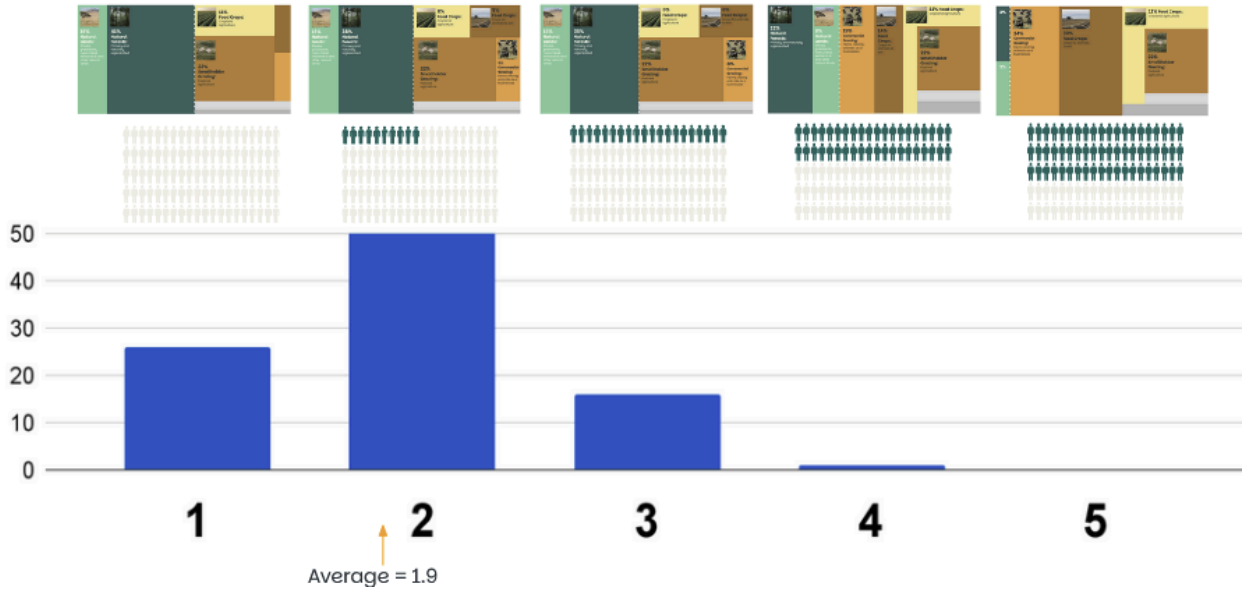
G. Terms of reference for delivery and advisory roles

This appendix provides a link to a folder containing copies of the terms of reference, or equivalent document, for the following roles: Regional Lead, Facilitator, Notetaker, Backup Facilitator, Backup Notetaker, Methodology Advisor, Knowledge and Wisdom Advisor (also known as Knowledge and Content Advisor). It also includes a copy of the participation agreement for Assembly Members.

Full link address:
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1gPrN__Rc8-uxzVFGfakBSIwTZ9SwdZ9q

H. Additional context for land use dial

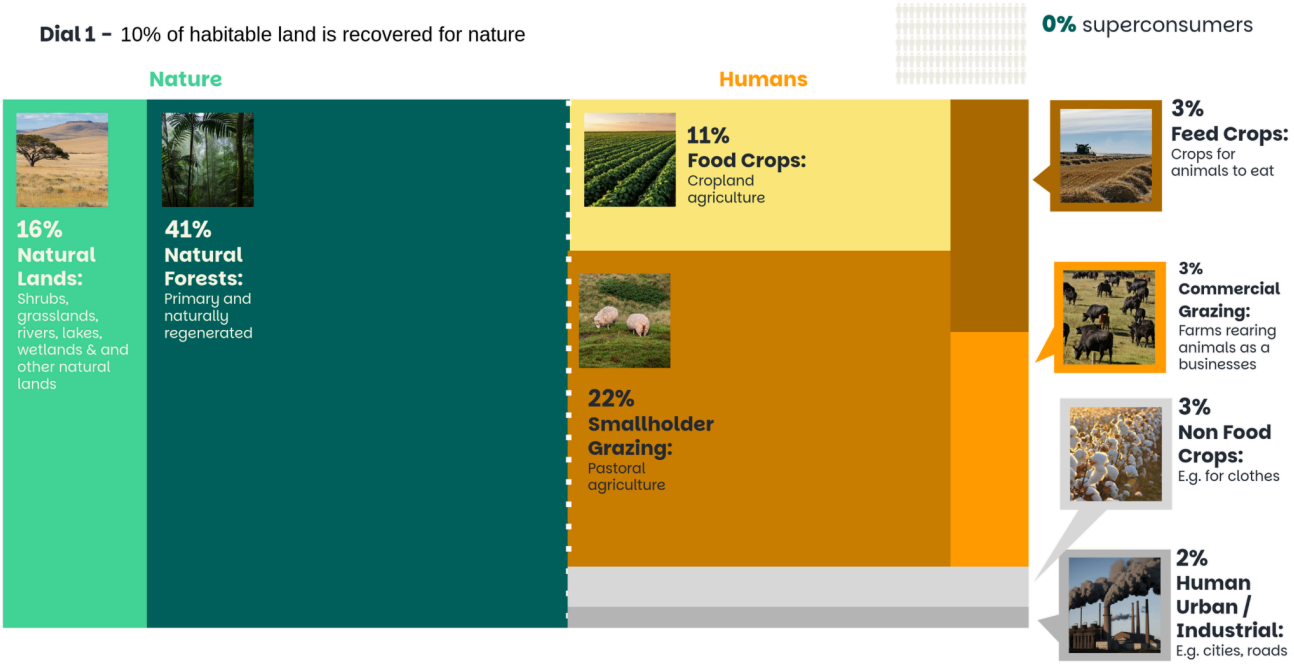
This appendix is supplied to add clarity and context to the first dial output. The small images above the dial numbers (reproduced below for convenience) are mini versions of the area diagrams presented in this section.



Each diagram represents a different possible future scenario, each one involving trade-offs between what we eat, how land is used, the climate, and who has enough food.

Each scenario projects to the end of the 21st century. In all cases, we imagine that fossil fuels are mostly stopped by around 2050. This means that the burning of coal, oil, and gas are no longer the main cause of climate change. After that point, food production becomes one of the biggest drivers of climate change.

Dial scenario 1: No production for superconsumers (0%)



In this future, very little industrial animal food is produced so that 10% of natural land can be recovered.

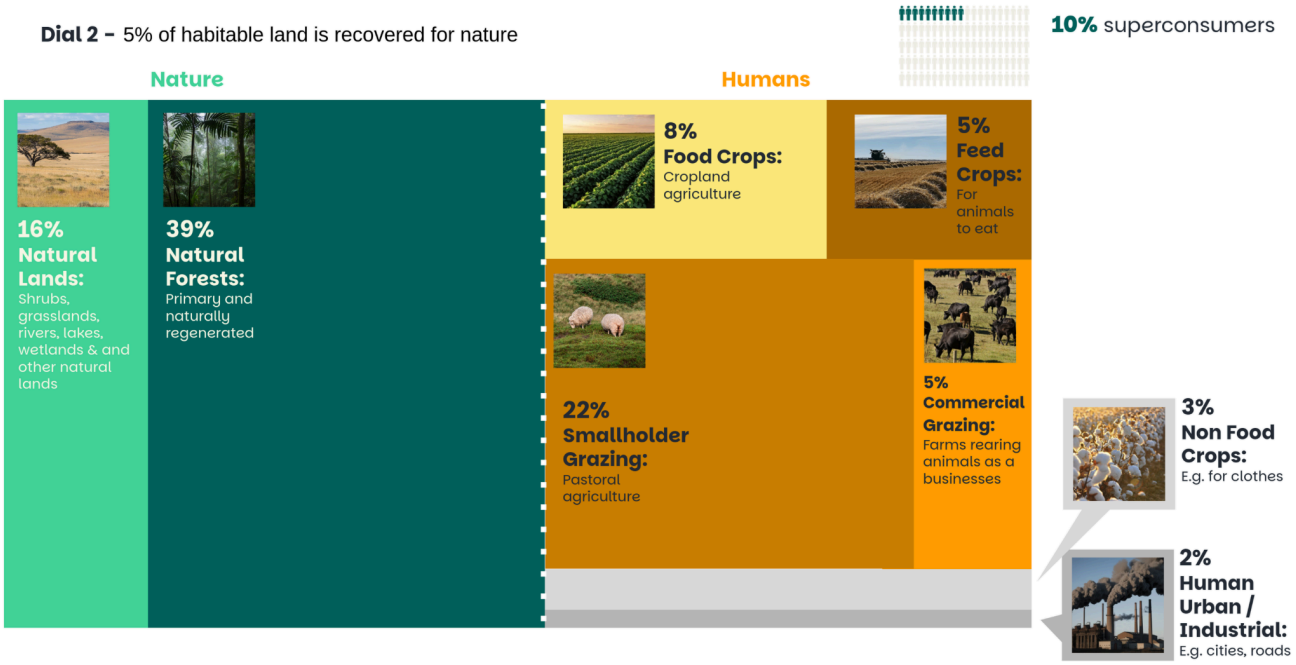
Advantages

- Much less land is used for animals, so nature can recover.
- About 10% of land is restored, especially tropical forests.
- The planet warms a little more, but then slowly starts to cool down.
- Extreme weather still happens, but less often and with less damage.
- Lower methane from livestock helps slow climate change.
- Climate causes less damage to food production. Crops fail less often, and large food shortages are rare.
- Food can be shared more evenly across the world, improving access for most people.

Disadvantages

- Superconsumers must change their diets in major ways (like reducing their animal food consumption to 10% of total calories).
- Many industrial animal foods are no longer available. These can be culturally important for superconsumers, and limiting them may cause resistance.
- Requires big changes in superconsumer habits, food industries, and traditions.

Dial scenario 2: Less production for superconsumers (10%)



Here, industrial animal food is produced at much lower levels than today, so that 5% of natural land can be recovered.

Advantages

- Less land is needed, allowing around 5% of nature to recover, with a focus on tropical forests.
- The climate stays close to today's conditions.
- Land use and emissions are lower than now.
- This change is easier than Dial 1, there are still a few superconsumers.
- Food distribution improves for most people, but not as much as with Dial 1.

Disadvantages

- Still produces significant heat-trapping gases and pressure on land.
- Extreme weather continues at today's level.
- Superconsumers must still reduce animal foods to about 20% of their total calories.
- The cost of superconsumer foods (e.g. beef fed with imported soybeans) will rise.

Dial scenario 3: Superconsumers production stays the same (no further expansion) (20%)



This future stays similar to today's food system.

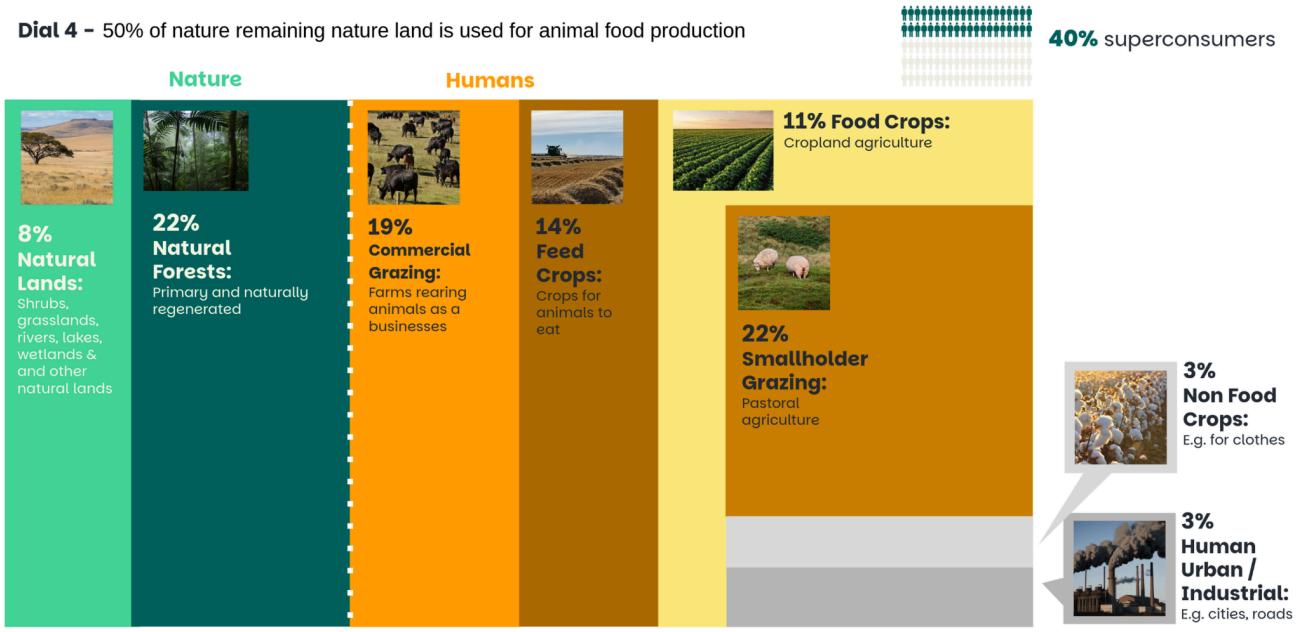
Advantages

- Deforestation stops soon.
- Food habits remain familiar and socially acceptable in many countries.
- There is little disruption to current food systems.
- Politically, this is easier to accept.

Disadvantages

- High pressure on land and ecosystems continues.
- Global food insecurity continues.
- Food insecurity remains a serious global problem. It could get a little bit worse.
- Climate risks keep increasing, even if we stop using fossil fuels.
- Some people may still want to become superconsumers, but this will be more difficult, leading to discontent.
- The current pattern of unequal food access stays about the same.

Dial scenario 4: Expanding production for superconsumers (40%)



In this future, many more people eat high-meat, industrial diets.

This is the most likely future if no strong changes are made because the number of superconsumers in the world is currently growing.

Advantages

- More choice and convenience for people with money.
- Growth in animal-food industries and jobs.
- Seen by some as a sign of prosperity and economic progress.

Disadvantages

- Much more land is converted to animal farming and animal feed.
- Biodiversity loss increases, especially in tropical regions.
- Climate change gets worse. More dangerous heat, worse droughts and floods, more difficult farming, more wildfires, more health problems, and more people will have to find new places to live.
  Food and water prices rise with more shortages, affecting people with less money the most. Food crises become common in vulnerable areas.

Dial scenario 5: Maximum superconsumers scenario (60%)



In this future, 60% of people could become super consumers, near the maximum that the planet can hold, more superconsumers is physically impossible. All natural land is removed to allow more animal food production.

Advantages

- More people can become supersconsumers.
- Very strong animal-food industries and markets.
- High individual freedom of food choice for superconsumers.

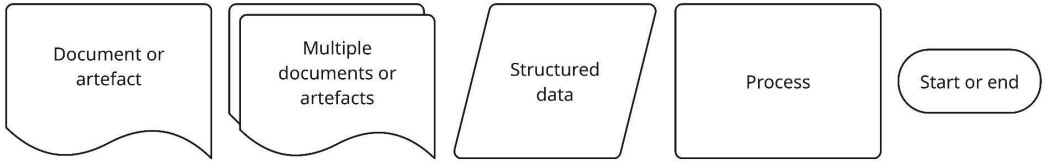
Disadvantages

- Very high pressure on land, nature, and water. Most wildlife disappears.
- Climate change gets much worse. The planet gets much warmer.
- Extreme weather is common and it becomes much harder for many people to live, farm, and stay safe.
- Strong inequality between those who can pay for food (superconsumers) and those who cannot. Nearly half of the world population will struggle to get enough food.
- Even the future of superconsumers is not easy. Those who don't have enough money will struggle to survive.

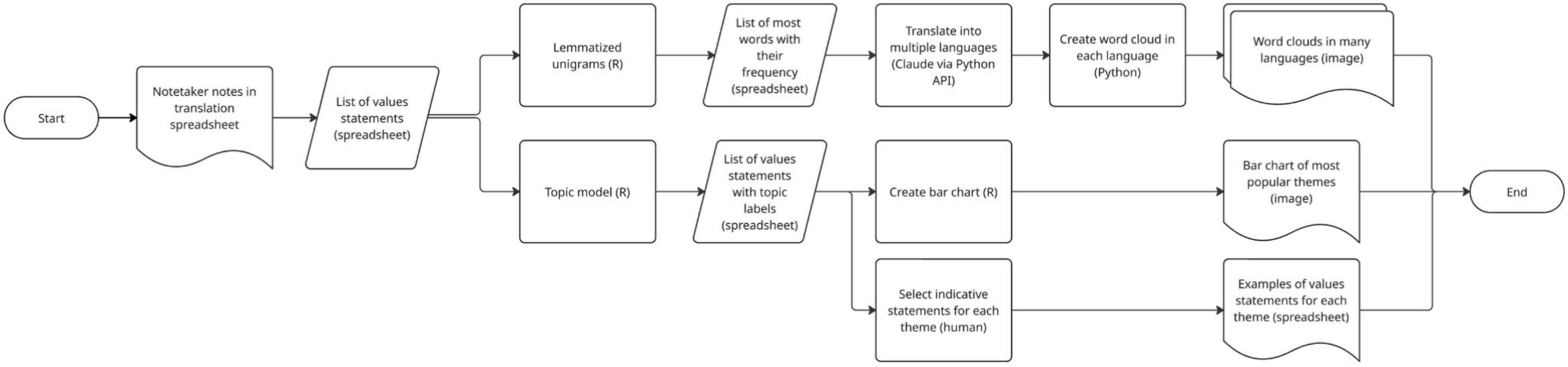
I. Flow charts describing synthesis methods

This section contains flow charts that correspond to the synthesis processes described in Section Y of the main report.

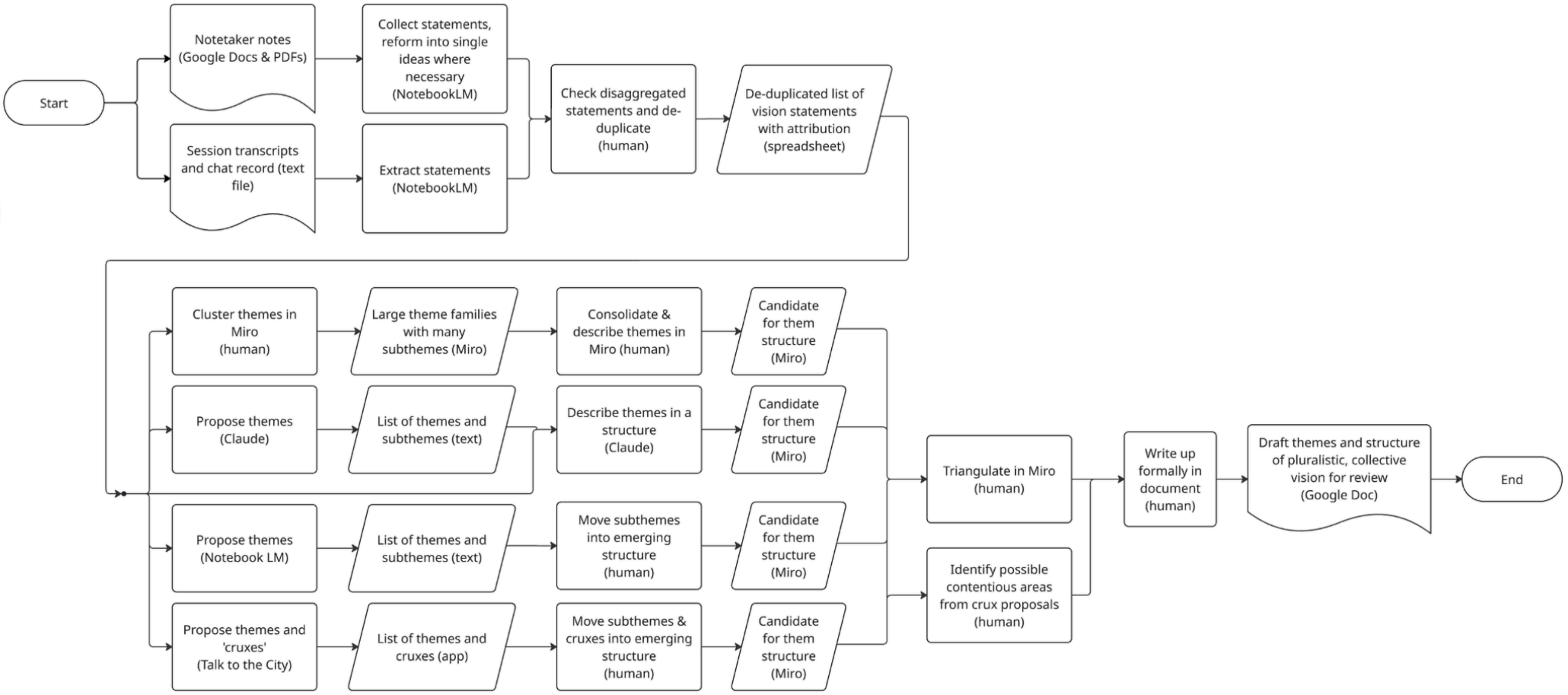
The following key applies to all of these diagrams.



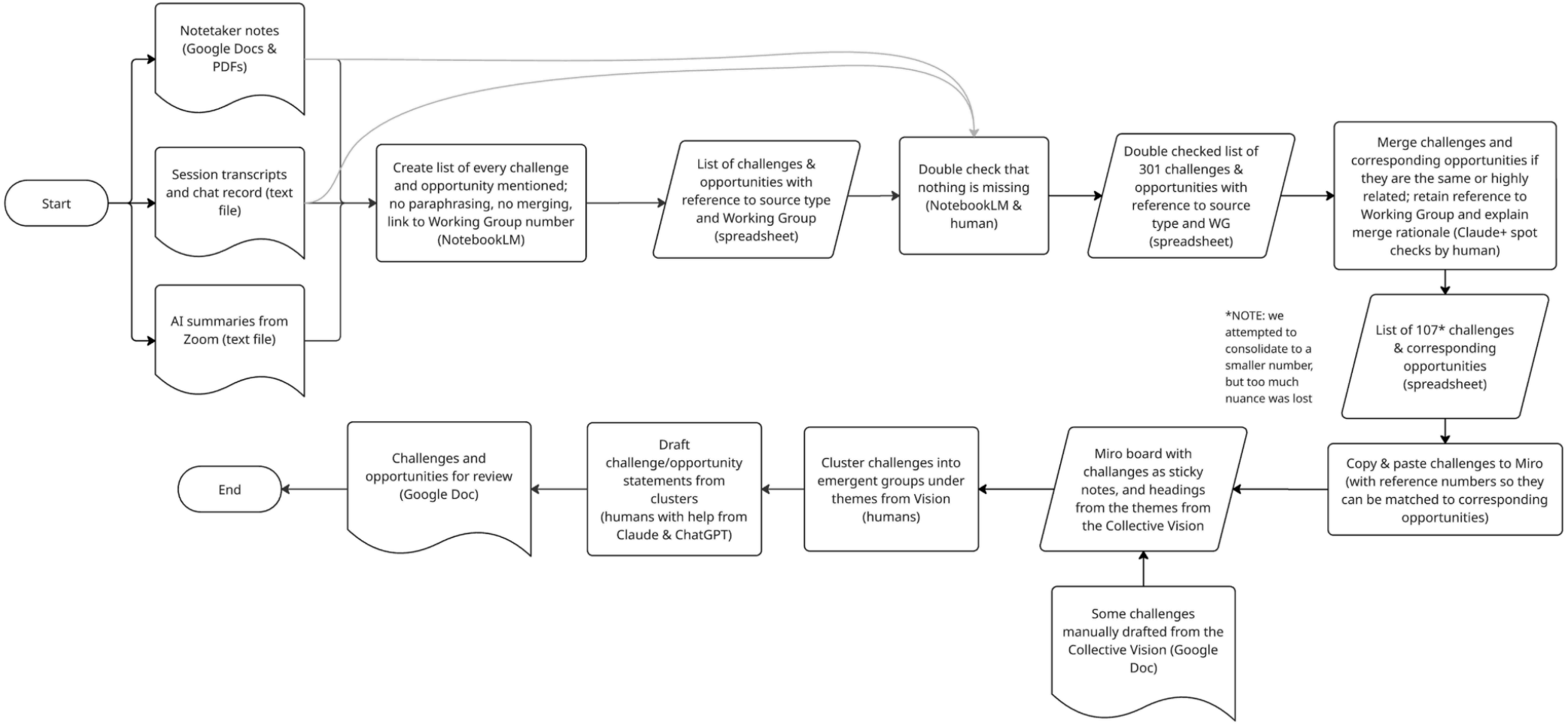
Flow 1: Values (between Sessions 4 and 5)



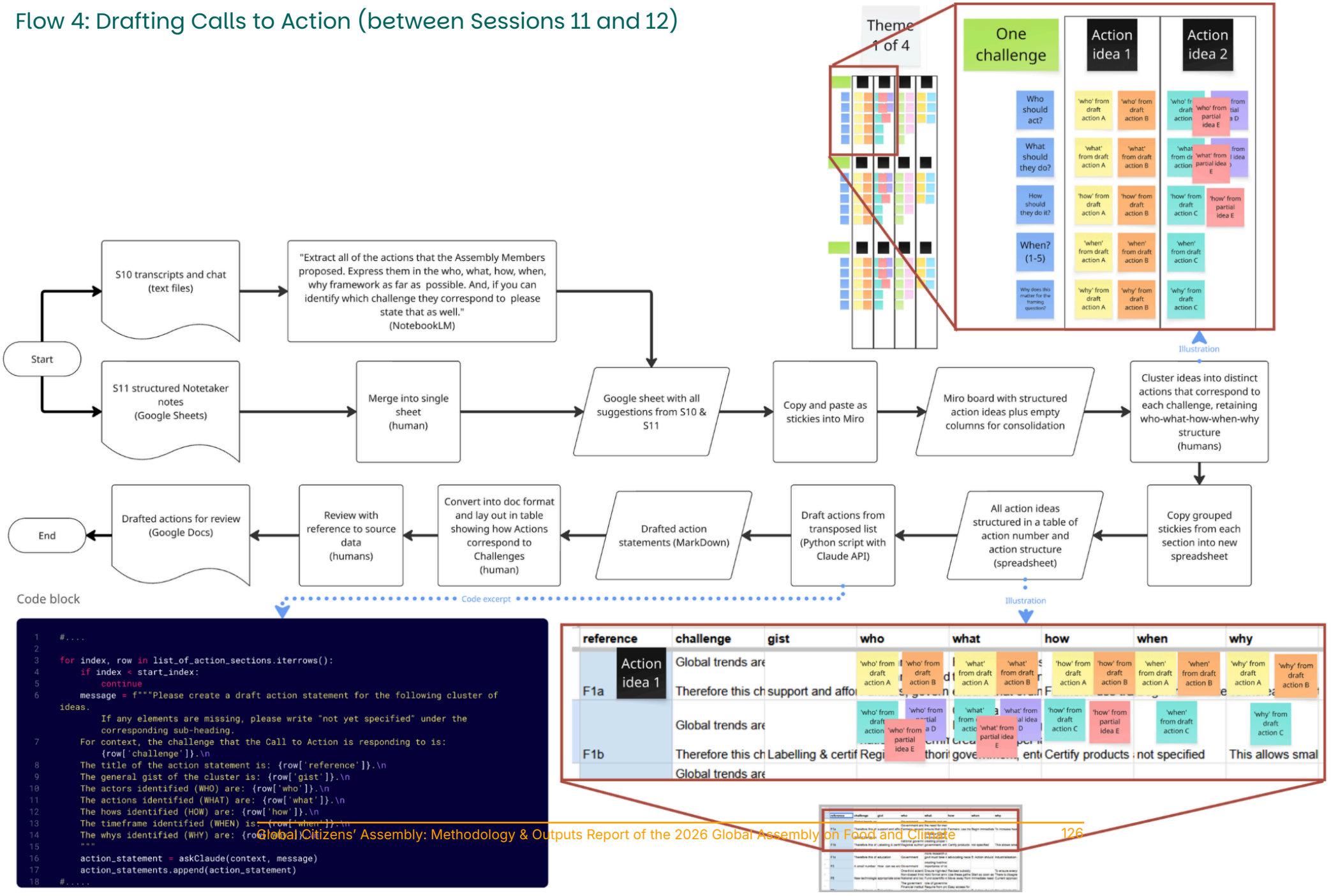
Flow 2: Pluralistic vision (between Sessions 8 and 9)



Flow 3: Challenges and opportunities (between Sessions 10 and 11)



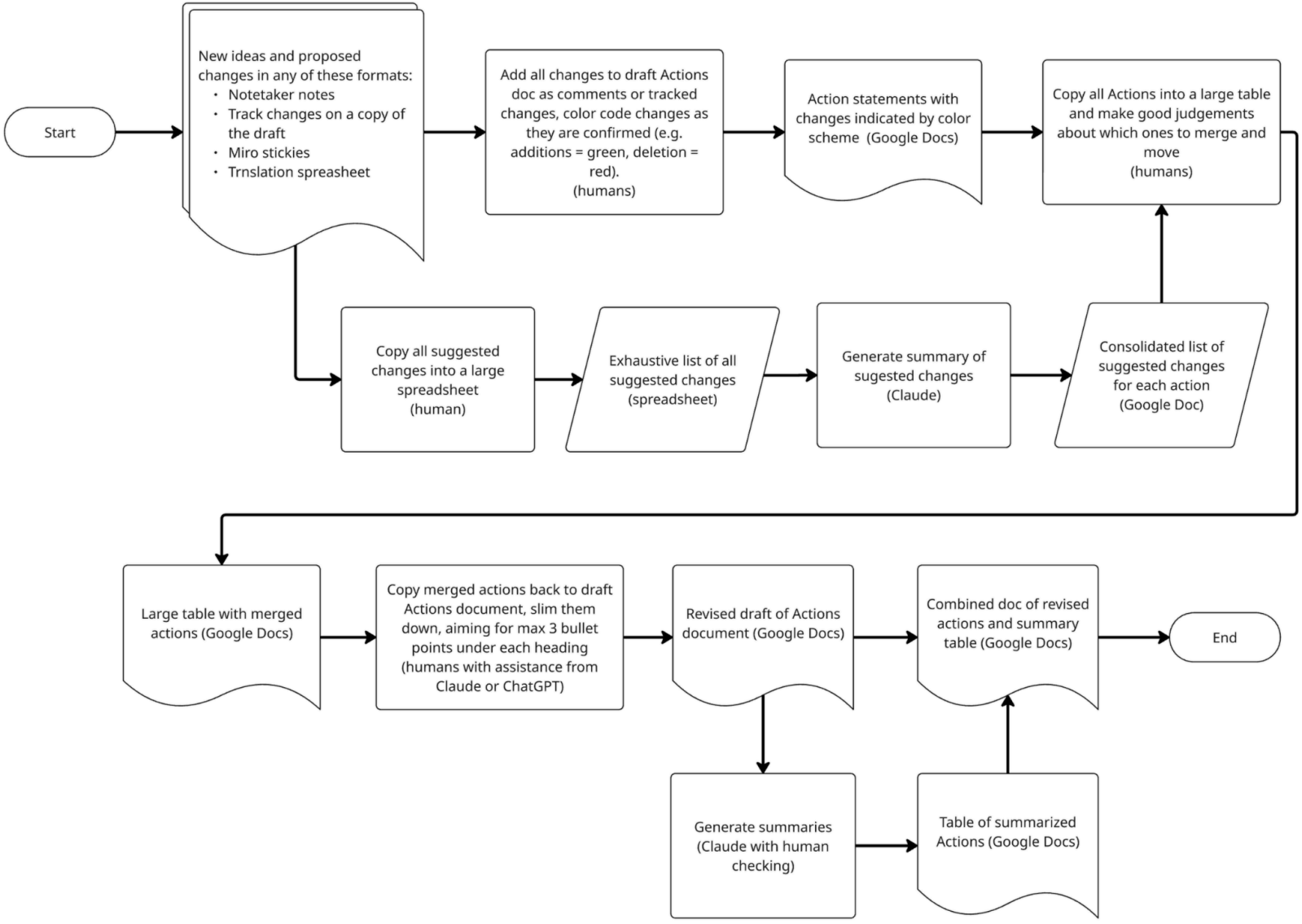
Flow 4: Drafting Calls to Action (between Sessions 11 and 12)




```
#....

for index, row in list_of_action_sections.iterrows():
    if index < start_index:
        continue
    message = f"""Please create a draft action statement for the following cluster of
ideas.
        If any elements are missing, please write "not yet specified" under the
        corresponding sub-heading.
    For context, the challenge that the Call to Action is responding to is:
        {row['challenge']}.\n
    The title of the action statement is: {row['reference']}.\n
    The general gist of the cluster is: {row['gist']}.\n
    The actors identified (WHO) are: {row['who']}.\n
    The actions identified (WHAT) are: {row['what']}.\n
    The hows identified (HOW) are: {row['how']}.\n
    The timeframe identified (WHEN) is: {row['when']}.\n
    The whys identified (WHY) are: {row['why']}.\n
    """
    action_statement = askClaude(context, message)
    action_statements.append(action_statement)
#.....
```

Flow 5: Refining Calls to Action (between Sessions 12 & 13)



J. Delivery team personnel

Implementation Circle

Circle member	Affiliation	Country
Johnny Stormonth-Darling (lead delivery manager)	Iswe Foundation	United Kingdom
Reema Patel (co-lead to October 2025)	Elgon Social / Iswe Foundation	United Kingdom
Canning Malkin	Iswe Foundation	United States of America
Chimwemwe Alao	Iswe Foundation	Canada
Mathews Chanza (finance lead)	Iswe Foundation	United Kingdom
Sarah Whitley (operations lead)	Iswe Foundation	United Kingdom
Sofia Castillo	Iswe Foundation / Fundación Ciudadanía Inteligente	Mexico

Regional Lead Circle

Circle member	Affiliation	Country
Sofia Castillo (co-convener)	Iswe Foundation / Fundación Ciudadanía Inteligente	Mexico
Johnny Stormonth-Darling (co-convener)	Iswe Foundation	United Kingdom
Ala'a Shebabi	(En)Visioning Justice	Oman, United Kingdom
Fatima Zamba	Mohammed IV Polytechnic University School of Collective Intelligence	Morocco
Hazel Jovita-Olvez	Mindanao State University – Iligan Institute of Technology (MSU-IIT)	Philippines
Joel Jan S. Alvarez	Mindanao State University – Iligan Institute of Technology (MSU-IIT)	Philippines
José María Sierra (Chema)	Deliberativa	Mexico
Kunal Jaiswal	Centre for Environment Education	India

Circle member	Affiliation	Country
Mariam Daher	(En)Visioning Justice / Ebla Research Collective	Lebanon
Nick Gardham	Community Organisers	United Kingdom
Ming Zhuang	International Center for Social Equity and Participation	China
Muzna Masri	(En)Visioning Justice / Ebla Research Collective	United Kingdom, Lebanon
Priyanka Hafeez		Pakistan
Sanskriti Menon	Centre for Environment Education	India
Septrin Calamba	Mindanao State University – Iligan Institute of Technology (MSU-IIT)	Philippines
Stacy Gardham	Community Organisers	United Kingdom
Yago Bermejo	Deliberativa	Spain
Yasmira Moner	Mindanao State University – Iligan Institute of Technology (MSU-IIT)	Philippines

Process Design and Content Circle

Circle member	Affiliation	Country
Yago Bermajo (process lead)	Deliberativa	Spain
Rich Wilson (coordinator from February 2026)	Iswe Foundation	United Kingdom
Chimwemwe Alao	Iswe Foundation	Canada
Edward Andersson	DEM Design AB	Sweden
Fatima Zamba	Mohammed IV Polytechnic University School of Collective Intelligence	Morocco
Jesi Carson	Vancouver Design Nerds	Canada
Johnny Stormonth-Darling	Iswe Foundation	United Kingdom
José M. Sierra	Deliberativa	Mexico
Liz Goold		United Kingdom
Sarah Queblatin	Iswe Foundation	Philippines
Reema Patel (coordinator until December 2025)	Elgon Social / Iswe Foundation	United Kingdom
Sofia Castillo	Iswe Foundation / Fundación Ciudadanía Inteligente	Mexico

Deliberation Labs

Circle member	Affiliation	Country
Susan Lee (coordinator)	Deliberativa	Republic of Korea
Yago Bermajo (process lead)	Deliberativa	Spain
Chimwemwe Alao	Iswe Foundation	Canada
José M. Sierra	Deliberativa	Mexico
Liz Goold		United Kingdom

Facilitation Circle: Facilitators and Backup Facilitators

Circle member	Country	Circle member	Country
Chimwemwe Alao (Coordinator)	Canada	Luiza Jardim	Brazil
Liz Goold (Support Advisor)	United Kingdom	Manuel Vilardo	Argentina
Abderrahmane Adnane	Morocco	María José Bengochea	Argentina
Agnes Molnar	Hungary	Maricruz Scotta	Argentina
Aleksandra Ilijin	Serbia	Melissa Vincent	United Kingdom
Alima Adams	United Kingdom	Nyasha Frank Mpahlo	Zimbabwe
Andressa Michelotti	Brazil	Octavio Romano	Argentina
Angela Saade	Lebanon	Prathamesh Pallavi Prakash Murkute	India
Benjamin Redhead	UK	Rajeswari Namagiri	India
Carmen Nieto	Spain	Ramadan Klisurica	Kosovo
Clara Marques	Brazil	Ramon van der Does	Netherlands
Edgar Maverick Caoile Ayag II	Phillipines	Rana Hassan	Lebanon
Florencia Caffarone	Argentina	Renato Duarte Caetano	Brazil
Irene Alonso	Belgium	Sebastián Calderón	Colombia
Janki Shah	India	Stephanie McNulty	United States
Kudzaiishe Seti	Zimbabwe	Trinidad Reynoso Castillo	Argentina
Luciana Benavente	Argentina	Wendy Morel	Mexico

Facilitation Circle: Notetakers and Backup Notetakers

Circle member	Country	Circle member	Country
Chimwemwe Alao (Coordinator)	Canada	Jinane Araqi	Morocco
Johnny Stormmonth-Darling (tooling support)	United Kingdom	John Edikan	Morocco
Abderrahmane Adnane	Morocco	Mariam Bouchamar	Morocco
Abdullahi Babatunde	Morocco	Mohamed Samak	Italy
Abdullahi Yekeen	Morocco	Muhammad Chaw	Gambia
Acquah Yeboah	Morocco	Muklis Raya	Indonesia
Anandita Jumde	India	Obiabuchi Martin	Nigeria
Busari Moshood Olawale	Nigeria	Oppressor Yeukai Chogurwei	United Arab Emirates
Camilo Andrés Recio Gómez	Columbia	Petar Krstic	Serbia
David Morrison	United States	Shittu Oluwakayode	Nigeria
Deborah Timoni	United Kingdom	Surabhi Sharma	India
Dorotea Pace	Netherlands	Timothy Morenikeji	Nigeria
Ida Paraskeva	Spain	Uzoma Owuama	Morocco
Isabel Becerril Viera	Spain	Victoria Sonnenberg	Brazil

Community Hosts

Organization or individual	Country	Organization or individual	Country
Aawaaj	Nepal	Leanda Zeldenrust	Suriname
Abdoul Aziz Diallo	Senegal	Liisa Ikonen	Finland
Alcides Barbosa	Portugal	Lorena Liendo Rey	Venezuela
Ali Ahmad Jan	Pakistan	Maryam Garba Usman	Nigeria
AMACEQ: Peter Gbiako Ngbala	DR Congo	Md. Alamin	Bangladesh
Amilton Monteiro (Dino)	Cape Verde	Olumide Areo	Nigeria
Asad Hayat	Pakistan	Onusa Kanhachat	Thailand
Candice Cardoso Gonçalves	Brazil	Patrick Murungi	Uganda
D Ashok kumar	India	PATTIROS	Indonesia
Dr V Sukumaran & Dr R Kalaivani	India	Racheal Mahugu	USA
Duapa Werkspace	Ghana	Reza Ghiabi	Iran
Emeas Suwat	Papua New Guinea	Sajjad Ali	Pakistan
Eva Mackeviča, Fundacja Pole Dialogu	Poland	Sarojini Sahoo	India
Extituto de Política Abierta	Colombia	SESA Jharkhand India	India
For Them Community Foundation	Sudan	Shahroz Latif	Pakistan
Govind Mishra	India	Shantanu Waghmare	India
Gulnaz Alizada	Azerbaijan	Shikina Anastasiya	Uzbekistan
Gurpreet Kaur	India	Shiva Prasad Nagula	India
Guy Feugap	Cameroon	Sonal Bhushan	India
Habitat Action and Peace	Somalia	Step Foundation	Syria
Habtamu Negese Zewdu	Ethiopia	Suneel kumar Ravi	India
Jesun Ahmed	Bangladesh	Tanzeel Khan	India
Jhonatan Rabelo	Brazil	The IDE Indonesia	Indonesia
Jiali Guo	China	Vijay Sapkal	India
Job Bartolome	Philippines	Vivek Urjoon	Mauritius
Juan Francisco Suarez Ruiz	Spain	Xin Liao	China
Kajla Janakalyan Samity	India	Yiyi Huang	China
Plus around 40 others who are yet to confirm if they would like to be named.			

K. Summary versions of the Calls to Action

This section contains versions of the Calls to Action (see main report, Section 7) that have been summarized into a more concise table format, which may be more convenient in some situations.

Theme 1: Food Systems and Agriculture

F1: Label food clearly and build consumer awareness

Responding to challenge: How can we make it easier for consumer preferences to drive the adoption of more sustainable farming methods?

Who	What	How	When
Governments (all levels)	Require clear sustainability labels on food products. give preference to agroecological food in public procurement	Laws mandating sustainability labelling. procurement policies favouring agroecological food in schools, hospitals, and canteens	2–5 years
Regional authorities & certification bodies	Develop agroecology certification schemes. set shared standards across regions	Create regional certification systems consistent across regions, giving added value to small-scale producers	2–5 years
Agricultural cooperatives	Raise awareness among farmers and customers. help farmers access markets	Member outreach. support for farmers adopting sustainable practices	Immediate

Why: Consumers cannot support eco-friendly farming without clear labels. Strong certification creates market demand for sustainably produced food. key to the Assembly's target of at least 60% of global food to come from agroecological farming.

F2: Reform subsidies and strengthen legal frameworks

Responding to challenge: How could we reform public funding and subsidies so that sustainable farming is rewarded, and small and local farmers are supported rather than large industrial farms?

Who	What	How	When
National/state governments, environmental agencies	Reform subsidies so at least 75% rewards sustainable practices. remove minimum farm size requirements	Link payments to verified sustainable practices. transparent public registries. cross-departmental coordination. yearly reporting. meaningful penalties for missed targets	Begin within 1 year
National/state governments	Prioritize small and medium-scale farmers. simplify subsidy applications. involve communities directly in funding decisions	Legal recognition for small farmers. streamlined applications. direct community involvement in planning and distribution	Within 1 year
National/state governments	Develop long-term climate-friendly food plans. progressively redirect fossil fuel subsidies to renewables	Public reporting against measurable targets that go beyond short political cycles	2–5 years
UN, FAO, World Bank, regional bodies	Review trade rules to protect countries reforming subsidies. provide climate finance and technical support	International trade coordination. climate finance especially for lower-income and fragile states. public-private energy partnerships	2–5 years

Who	What	How	When
Governments / private sector	Tax large commercial agricultural companies. fund support for small-scale and sustainable farmers	Tax mechanisms. financial incentives and technical support for small-scale farmers adopting sustainable practices	Within 1 year
Local farm organizations, cooperatives, international development partners	Channel support locally where national government capacity is limited	Route funding through local farm organizations and cooperatives in fragile contexts	Within 1 year

Why: Public money mostly flows to large industrial farms. Redirecting subsidies and strengthening laws is essential to building a fair and resilient food system, and in line with this Assembly's preference for funding small scale, agroecological farmers.

F3a: Give small-scale farmers fair terms and support

Responding to challenge: How can we make sure small-scale farmers can access land, seeds, and markets on fair terms and get the practical support they need to farm well and earn a fair living?

Who	What	How	When
Governments	Ensure fair access to land, seeds, and markets. limit land concentration. support fair redistribution	Legal limits on land concentration. publicly accessible seed banks. fair land redistribution where large ownership blocks small farmers	Within 1 year
Governments	Regulate intermediaries. guarantee minimum prices. require businesses to contribute to the sustainable farming transition	Licensing and monitoring of intermediaries. direct-purchase platforms so farmers get a fairer share of value. anti-corruption enforcement	Within 1 year
Governments & financial institutions	Provide financial and mental health support for sustainable transition and climate shocks	Microfinance tools and grants tailored to small-scale farmers. cooperative formation support	Within 1 year
Governments & international organizations	Invest in infrastructure small-scale farmers need to reach markets	Fund transport, storage, and irrigation suited to local needs. prioritize the Global South	2–5 years

Why: Large corporations control supply chains, making fair competition impossible for small farmers. Proper support enables farmers to invest in their land, feed their communities, and put social and environmental needs first.

F3b: Help farmers organize and know their rights

Responding to challenge: How can we make sure small-scale farmers can access land, seeds, and markets on fair terms and get the practical support they need to farm well and earn a fair living?

Who	What	How	When
Governments	Legally recognize farmers' organizations and unions. fund rights education focused on rural and remote areas	Formal legal recognition of local and regional farmer organizations. funded rights education programmes for remote communities	Within 1 year
Governments & farmer organizations	Support spaces for knowledge sharing, collective demands, and advocacy. connect groups nationally and internationally	Create forums for knowledge sharing and solidarity. link groups to national and international networks	Within 1 year
Press & media organizations	Cover the challenges and value of small-scale farming	Media coverage highlighting barriers facing small farmers and the value they provide	2–5 years

Who	What	How	When
Educational institutions & student organizations	Engage young people in farmer rights and advocacy	Student involvement in farmer rights awareness and advocacy	2–5 years

Why: Organized and legally recognized farmers gain real bargaining power, fairer access to support, and a stronger voice in shaping the policies that affect them.

F4: Train farmers and build their capacity

Responding to challenge: How could we ensure that farmers have the knowledge, skills, and support they need to adapt to climate change and a modernising agricultural sector?

Who	What	How	When
Governments & NGOs	Fund and deliver training in sustainable farming and climate adaptation. focus on smallholders, older farmers, and those with less formal education	Farmer schools focused on climate resilience. subsidized eco-friendly inputs. agricultural machinery and improved seed access. reduce post-harvest loss	Within 1 year
Agricultural cooperatives & farmer organizations	Run peer learning workshops, community events, and mentorship programmes between experienced and younger farmers	Regular workshops. food festivals. farmer competitions. mentoring. support for older farmers passing on land and knowledge	Within 1 year
Educational institutions & universities	Two-way knowledge exchange between researchers and farming communities. connect schools to local farms	Students and researchers into communities. farmers' practical knowledge into research and teaching. school procurement from local farms	2–5 years
Governments & NGOs	Help farmers access digital tools, climate forecasting, and rural innovation hubs	Digital advisory platforms. mobile training services. farmer-led research. rural innovation hubs	Within 1 year
Governments	Support income diversification for small farms	Programmes for e.g. agro-tourism, beekeeping, intercropping, and value-added products	2–5 years

Why: Small farmers lack the training to farm sustainably as the climate changes, traditional knowledge is disappearing, and younger generations are not being prepared. all of which threatens long-term food security.

F5: Make sure farming technologies work for people and the planet

Responding to challenge: How could we make sure agricultural technologies are governed well and deployed in ways that are fair to farmers and good for the environment?

Who	What	How	When
National & local governments	Create inclusive oversight bodies for farming technology decisions. balance technological advancement with environmental protection	Oversight bodies with equal parts scientists, farmers, and civil society. meet at least annually. assess which technologies suit local conditions	Immediate
Governments & international food and agriculture organizations	Organize regular international forums to share knowledge on farming technologies across countries	International meetings to identify needs, share findings, and coordinate support. inclusive, deliberative model	Immediate
Governments & independent institutions	Shift research funding from industry to independent bodies. fund	Redirect funding away from companies profiting from pesticides or fertilizers.	Immediate

Who	What	How	When
	independent research on pesticide and fertilizer impacts	independent findings feed directly into regulation and bans	

Why: New technologies can harm communities and environments when those affected have no say. and industry-funded research cannot always be trusted. Inclusive decision-making ensures technology serves everyone.

F6: Regulate harmful chemicals and fund independent research

Responding to challenge: How could we protect people and the planet from the pollution and health damage caused by industrial farming and hazardous chemicals?

Who	What	How	When
UN & international bodies	Coordinate consistent chemical safety standards across countries. set shared standards for food transport emissions	International coordination mechanisms for chemical regulation and cleaner transport standards	2–5 years
National governments	Reduce and ban dangerous chemicals and plastics. tax pollution based on harm. ban the most toxic substances	Legislation and enforcement. taxes proportional to environmental and health damage. Findings from independent research used to guide bans	2–5 years
Independent research institutions	Research health and environmental impacts of agricultural chemicals, free from industry influence	Independent research funding. findings used to guide regulation and identify the most toxic substances	2–5 years
Governments & NGOs	Help farmers adopt low-cost alternatives to harmful chemicals and crop burning	Guidance and incentives for safer alternatives. reduce agricultural air pollution	2–5 years
Governments & transport sector	Shorten food supply chains. shift to cleaner vehicles	International coordination on standards for cleaner vehicles. shorter, lower-impact supply chains	Long term

Why: Industrial farming chemicals pollute water and cause illness. and research is often industry-funded, creating bias. Clear rules and independent science are needed to drive change toward cleaner food systems.

F7: Reduce food waste and make use of what remains

Responding to challenge: How could we reduce food waste at every stage, from farm to table, and make sure that what cannot be used is managed safely and responsibly?

Who	What	How	When
Governments	Limit food overstocking by retailers. improve date labelling. redirect safe unsold food to food banks	Rules limiting retail store size and product volumes. clearer use-by and best-before labels. food bank redistribution schemes. public awareness campaigns	Within 1 year
Governments & businesses	Invest in storage, refrigeration, and transport to prevent losses. use digital tools to match supply and demand	Infrastructure to reduce waste before food reaches consumers. digital tracking systems. platforms connecting consumers directly with producers	2–5 years
Farmers	Compost agricultural waste on-site. use traditional circular practices	On-site composting. biochar production. crop waste as animal feed. animal dung for biogas	Within 1 year

Who	What	How	When
Supermarkets, distributors & private companies	Collect and convert food waste into energy or useful materials. establish biogas partnerships	Collection systems for composting or processing. biogas partnerships with farmers. government tax relief for circular practices	2–5 years

Why: Food waste squanders the land, water, and energy used to produce it. Preventing waste and treating it as a resource cuts costs, reduces harm, and builds a fairer food system.

Theme 2: Environment, Climate and Nature

E1: Protect forests by changing land use and reducing industrial animal food production

Responding to challenge: How could we eat and produce food in ways that stop destroying forests and give nature a chance to recover?

Who	What	How	When
National/state governments & agricultural departments	Stop forest conversion for livestock. set measurable limits on livestock per person or area. actively reforest land used for livestock	Laws designating livestock zones with quotas. measurable land use targets tracked and reported publicly. enforcement of conversion bans	Within 1 year
Governments of major agricultural exporting countries & major global food companies	Stop importing or selling food linked to deforestation. require deforestation-free supply chains	Legally binding supply chain tracking for beef, palm oil, soy, and cocoa. trade penalties and financial sanctions for non-compliance	Within 1 year
Governments	Fund farmers to switch from forest-clearing practices to agroforestry and intercropping	Training, subsidies, and farmer-to-farmer knowledge sharing. tree-replacement rules. encourage farm labour over heavy machinery where it requires cutting trees	2–5 years
Indigenous/tribal communities & local village councils	Participate as stakeholders in land use planning and monitoring	Inclusion in land use decisions. recognition of local conservation knowledge and monitoring role	Within 1 year
Healthcare professionals, media & education systems	Educate the public on moderating industrial animal food consumption and its health and environmental impacts	Public health campaigns. school programmes. media coverage targeting consumer habits	Within 1 year

Why: Industrial livestock farming is the main driver of deforestation, and this Assembly has voted to restore 5% of forests by 2100. Laws targeting land use and supply chains address the root cause, since diet change or farming shifts alone will not be enough while deforestation remains profitable.

E2a: Build a cultural movement for sustainable food habits

Responding to challenge: How could we feed a growing world population without destroying the land, water, and nature we depend on?

Who	What	How	When
Social media influencers & high-profile public figures	Launch aspirational campaigns making sustainable eating and reducing food waste popular and desirable	High-quality, positive social media content showing the benefits of sustainable food habits	Within 1 year
High-income & high-status communities	Act as visible early adopters to build social proof for sustainable habits	Demonstrate that sustainable living is desirable, not a sacrifice. build a model others want to follow	Within 1 year
Community educators	Deliver on-the-ground education following up digital campaigns, tailored to specific community needs	Community workshops complementing online campaigns. reach communities that organizations cannot physically reach	Within 1 year
Youth organizations & private sector	Support and amplify the cultural movement	Participation in campaigns. funding and support for community education activities	Within 1 year

Why: Making sustainable habits feel desirable rather than sacrificial, and spreading that message from influential groups outward, can shift cultural norms at scale and reduce pressure on food systems and the environment.

E2b: Raise awareness of population and consumption pressures on climate and food systems

Responding to challenge: How could we feed a growing world population without destroying the land, water, and nature we depend on?

Who	What	How	When
National governments & health and education ministries	Run education campaigns on links between population growth, consumption, food systems, land, water, and climate	Country-specific campaigns reflecting local demographic context. joint planning and knowledge-sharing between governments and community groups	2–5 years
Governments & international health organizations	Ensure voluntary family planning services are accessible and affordable for all who want them	Rights-based, voluntary services. no coercive targets. access to information treated as personal empowerment	2–5 years
Ministries of education	Integrate reproductive health and sustainability connections into school curricula	Age-appropriate curricula. digital and web-based tools where in-person provision is limited	2–5 years
Civil society, community leaders & local authorities	Normalize conversations about reproductive health in communities where they remain culturally sensitive	Sensitive community dialogue. joint planning with local authorities. respect for cultural context	Long term

Why: A growing population and high-consumption lifestyles increase pressure on food systems, land, water, and climate. Education and awareness, rather than population control, are the foundation for a sustainable future that respects cultural values and individual choice.

Theme 3: Urban Life and the Built Environment

U1: Make space for nature and food growing in cities

Responding to challenge: How could we make space for nature and food growing within cities?

Who	What	How	When
City, local & national governments	Require green spaces, food-growing areas, and nature infrastructure in all new developments. open unused land and rooftops for food growing. prioritize lower-income areas	Reform planning laws to make green infrastructure a standard requirement. make abandoned and government-owned land available for community gardens. dedicated funding and tax incentives for priority areas	1–5 years
Urban developers & planners	Embed green infrastructure into all new city development. reduce urban heat. manage stormwater. protect existing trees	Use existing structures over new construction. incorporate stormwater features. climate adaptation built into all new development	2–5 years
Businesses & building owners	Create food-growing or nature spaces in existing buildings and on unused land	Tax breaks, grants, and better loan terms. public-private partnerships. large food companies contribute to urban growing projects in return for government incentives	Within 1 year
Schools & NGOs	Integrate food growing into school and community education. run public awareness campaigns	School garden programmes. community food growing. awareness campaigns on growing food in small spaces	Within 1 year

Why: As more people live in cities, many lose connection to food and nature. Changing planning rules and providing incentives can increase fresh food access, cool cities, and strengthen communities.

U2: Invest in rural areas and strengthen links to urban food markets

Responding to challenge: How could we bridge the divide between rural and urban areas so that food moves freely and people don't feel forced to leave?

Who	What	How	When
National & local governments	Invest in rural infrastructure (roads, schools, hospitals, digital systems). reduce rural-urban wage gap. create opportunities for young people. extend social protection to older farmers. compensate farmers for conserving land	Dedicated public funding for rural roads and services. review wage policies. social protection schemes. regular reporting and independent oversight to ensure funding reaches communities	Immediate
Transport companies, agricultural societies, community groups	Provide affordable shared transport collecting produce from farmers. coordinate local collection points to reduce travel distances	Partnership schemes between transport companies and farmers. shared low-cost routes. community coordination of local distribution networks	2–5 years

Why: Without investment, farmers leave and food-growing knowledge is lost/ Strengthening rural areas and transport links supports food systems, reduces migration, and improves access to healthy food in both rural and urban areas.

U3: Redesign urban transport so everyone can access fresh food

Responding to challenge: How could we redesign urban transport and food access so that all residents, regardless of income, can easily reach fresh, affordable food?

Who	What	How	When
City & local governments, mayors, transport planners	Expand public transport. improve pedestrian routes to food markets. locate grocery stores and community canteens within easy reach, especially for lower-income areas	Operate bus systems. improve walking and cycling infrastructure. coordinate housing, transport, and planning so food markets are reachable without a car	Within 1 year

Who	What	How	When
Local governments	Support food delivery and mobile food markets for residents who cannot easily travel	Public funding for mobile food markets. delivery programmes for elderly, disabled, and low-income residents	Within 1 year

Why: When cities are built around cars and public transport is weak, low-income residents cannot easily reach fresh, affordable food. Better transport and smarter market locations reduce inequality and improve access for everyone.

U4: Protect farmland and forests as cities grow

Responding to challenge: When a city needs to grow, how do we decide what land is worth protecting and what can be built on?

Who	What	How	When
Local & national governments	Designate clearly which land must be protected. enforce regulations against unplanned building. stop conversion of forests to farmland and farmland to urban areas	Enforce existing land-use laws with meaningful financial penalties. proactive 5-year planning process to map and protect land before development begins. strong oversight	Within 1 year
Local governments with village committees	Consult communities when deciding which land to protect. hold regular, meaningful community dialogues	Community dialogues including local and village committees. educate communities, students, and developers about land protection rules	Within 1 year

Why: Uncontrolled building swallows farmland and forests, threatening local food production and destroying the natural benefits that healthy land provides, such as clean water and flood protection

Theme 4: Society, Culture and Wellbeing

S1: Recognize and ensure food accessibility as a human right

Responding to challenge: How could we ensure that everyone, regardless of their background, wealth, or where they live, has reliable access to enough healthy, affordable food?

Who	What	How	When
National & local governments, UN & international organizations	Formally recognize food as a human right in national and international law. translate principle into practice with clear accountability mechanisms	Laws treating food as a right not a commodity. measures to stabilize prices and prevent excessive profit-making. community-led systems to identify families in need. international coordination on food access crises	Immediate
Governments	Stabilize food prices. provide targeted financial support. establish clear channels for community voices to shape policy	Food vouchers and assistance programmes. investment in local food infrastructure (storage, supply chains). channels for community dialogue to influence policy	Immediate
Governments & international organizations	Monitor hunger. improve transparency on food availability, distribution, and prices	Public digital platforms showing food prices, availability, and hunger data, with farmers contributing to price information	2–5 years
Food companies, suppliers & retailers	Reduce food waste. support fair distribution of surplus food	Digital tracking. clearer date labelling. redirect safe surplus to food banks and community kitchens	2–5 years

Why: Millions go hungry not because there is too little food, but because the food system is built around profit. Recognising food as a human right is the foundation for transparent, coordinated systems that ensure food reaches everyone.

S2: Reconnect generations and protect local food cultures through shared food traditions

Responding to challenge: As communities become less connected around food and shared traditions fade, what should we do and how can we bring people and traditions back together?

Who	What	How	When
National & local governments	Fund community food events and festivals. formally recognize local and traditional foods as intangible cultural heritage	Specific government funding for events. dedicated media programming celebrating traditional foods. subsidies for food festivals	Within 1 year
Employers & employment policymakers	Protect time outside work for family and community life	Workplace guidelines safeguarding shared meal time and community participation	Within 1 year
Markets, restaurants, schools & universities	Feature traditional and locally produced foods in menus and curricula. treat food culture as a core subject	Traditional and local foods in school, university, and restaurant menus. food culture emphasized in curricula	Within 1 year
Governments & market actors	Reduce production, transport, and packaging costs for local food producers so they can compete with imported alternatives	Bring government and market actors together to reduce costs. help local products compete on price and shelf appeal	Within 1 year

Why: Food traditions carry real nutritional, social, and cultural value which, once lost, are very hard to recover. Shared meals and food traditions can rebuild community bonds, strengthen resilience, and preserve cultural heritage.

S3: Record and pass on traditional farming knowledge

Responding to challenge: How do we preserve traditional food and farming knowledge before it is lost?

Who	What	How	When
Universities & research institutions	Record traditional farming and food knowledge from elders — crops, seed saving, water practices, medicinal plants, food preservation	Oral histories, films, demonstrations. seed banks. written, filmed, and digital public knowledge libraries. focus on elders who learned outside formal education	Immediate
Schools & governments	Integrate traditional farming knowledge into school curricula and community training alongside modern practice	Elders teaching alongside formal educators. practical and community-based learning. government subsidies and media coverage for food festivals and living traditions	Within 1 year
FAO, international regional bodies	Fund preservation efforts, especially in communities where knowledge is most at risk, including diaspora and immigrant communities	Dedicated international funding. targeted support for diaspora communities to reconnect with their food heritage	Within 1 year

Why: Traditional farming knowledge is disappearing as older generations retire. Once lost, it is very hard to recover. Preserving it strengthens cultural identity and helps communities adapt to climate change

S4: Deliver practical food and environment education for everyone

Responding to challenge: How can we make environmental learning and practical life skills a normal, accessible part of life for everyone, no matter where they live?

Who	What	How	When
Governments & education ministries	Integrate food, climate, and sustainability into national curricula. invest in digital access for rural communities. enforce	Hands-on learning. teacher training. fair teacher pay. adequate school funding.	Immediate

Who	What	How	When
	environmental laws so education leads to real action	digital infrastructure for rural communities	
Schools & teachers	Deliver practical food and environmental learning in classrooms and communities. encourage students to share learning at home	School gardens. community workshops. farmer partnerships	Immediate
NGOs, community organizations, UNESCO, UNICEF	Support community-based food and environment education for all ages, including those who have left formal education	Community workshops. non-formal adult education. farmer partnerships	Immediate

Why: Many people grow up without understanding how food choices affect the environment. Practical education builds the knowledge and skills needed for better decisions and greater climate resilience.

S5: Build shared responsibility for our food and climate future

Responding to challenge: Who is responsible for driving change, and how do we build a sense of shared responsibility for the future?

Who	What	How	When
Governments (all levels)	Create transparent governance and economic incentives that reward sustainable choices	Reward sustainable choices through taxes, subsidies, and transparent public reporting	Within 1 year
Community organizations	Run local projects showing how everyday actions connect to food and climate outcomes	Local food and environmental projects with visible community impact	Within 1 year
Governments & educators	Update education to link food, climate, and collective responsibility. encourage active community participation in local decisions	Curriculum updates. foster community participation in shaping local food and environmental decisions	Within 1 year

Why: Shared goals encourage people to change behavior and support wider change. Education, local action, fair incentives, and transparent governance can help societies move from short-term thinking to lasting solutions.

S6: Find ways to act together even when we disagree

Responding to challenge: How can we act together when we disagree?

Who	What	How	When
All individuals & community members	Engage in open dialogue to find shared solutions. raise awareness that diverse viewpoints lead to stronger solutions	Inclusive spaces for respectful dialogue across diverse perspectives. ensure all affected groups have a meaningful voice	Immediate
Community leaders & organizations	Ensure accountability so dialogue leads to real policies and action	Accountability mechanisms linking community dialogue to concrete policies and national follow-through	Immediate
Governments & international organizations	Enable conversations between people from different countries on shared challenges like climate change	Establish and support forums for international dialogue	Immediate

Why: Disagreement over how to change food systems can stall all progress. Inclusive dialogue builds trust and ensures diverse voices are heard, turning shared goals into fair and widely supported action.

S7: Hold governments and companies accountable for environmental harm

Responding to challenge: Why do global promises so rarely become real change?

Who	What	How	When
International bodies (UN)	Establish rules requiring countries to fund restoration after war-related environmental damage	International rules and financial penalties for war-related environmental destruction	Within 1 year
National governments	Conduct regular, publicly transparent independent audits of polluting industries. enforce meaningful consequences for violations	Environmental audits with public transparency. meaningful penalties for violations	Within 1 year
Citizens & civil society	Use democratic tools and buying choices to hold governments and companies to account	Voting, public pressure, anti-corruption action. consumer choices to make companies compete on environmental responsibility	Within 1 year

Why: Wars devastate soil and land for decades. Corruption and weak enforcement mean climate commitments are often ignored. Financial penalties, audits, and democratic pressure are essential to deliver justice for people today and future generations.

Global Citizens' Assembly

Methodology and Outputs Report of the 2026 Global Assembly on Food and Climate
October 2026
v1.02

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