

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 11 May 2021 14:00 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Securing Land Tenure Rights for Sustainable and Inclusive Food Systems – Africa / Europe / Middle East
CONVENED BY	International Land Coalition (ILC); European Commission (EC); GIZ; LANDac and Netherlands Enterprise Agency; MoFA of the Netherlands; Land Portal Foundation; Welthungerhilfe
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12144/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Albania, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

The outcomes from a Food Systems Summit Dialogue will be of use in developing the pathway to sustainable food systems within the locality in which they take place. They will be a valuable contribution to the national pathways and also of interest to the different workstreams preparing for the Summit: the Action Tracks, Scientific Groups and Champions as well as for other Dialogues.

1. PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

120

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18 46 19-30 48 31-50 23 51-65 3 66-80 0 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

70 Male 48 Female 2 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

Agriculture/crops	Education	Health care
Fish and aquaculture	Communication	Nutrition
Livestock	Food processing	National or local government
Agro-forestry	Food retail, markets	Utilities
Environment and ecology	Food industry	Industrial
Trade and commerce	Financial Services	120 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan	Workers and trade union
Large national business	Member of Parliament
Multi-national corporation	Local authority
Small-scale farmer	Government and national institution
Medium-scale farmer	Regional economic community
4 Large-scale farmer	United Nations
Local Non-Governmental Organization	International financial institution
International Non-Governmental Organization	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
9 Indigenous People	Consumer group
Science and academia	107 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

HOW DID YOU ORGANIZE THE DIALOGUE SO THAT THE PRINCIPLES WERE INCORPORATED, REINFORCED AND ENHANCED?

Given the complexity and sensitivities around the food systems summit, hence the need to build trust among stakeholders, the co-conveners organised a session to raise awareness among interested stakeholders from Africa/EMENA region about land issues and food systems and the UNFSS processes, in April prior to the actual independent dialogue (ID). The pre-ID session assisted in building a wider commitment from stakeholders to participate in the ID and other summit processes. It also emphasised the need to act with urgency given the interdependency between the 2030 agenda and the food systems. The actual ID held virtually, embraced the UNFSS stipulated principles of engagement within its possible parameters. The ID was published widely via social media and other channels for a multi-stakeholder participation. The ID was started with a keynote speech to set a tone for the discussions framed on land and food systems. In order to accommodate the diversity of opinions among the participants, the discussion was clustered into five thematic areas: i. Women and youth ii. Indigenous peoples' land and territories iii. Pastoralists, iv. Landless communities and farmers and v. Land Investments. Facilitators and notes takers of each of the group were briefed prior to the ID on the principle of engagements. (Some facilitators participated in the facilitator training offered by the UNFSS secretariat). The ID was concluded with a plenary session where each sub-group presented to the audience a summary of their discussion including key recommendations. The audience was given an opportunity to ask questions or make any comments.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The ID was announced via social media and other communication channels of the co-conveners. This resulted in 120 people participating in the ID from all parts of the region. The participants represented women, men and the youth from family farming organisations, peasant and indigenous organisations, agroecology movements, UN agencies, international NGOs, organisations working in urban and rural areas, universities etc. In order to accommodate linguistic diversity, the discussions were held in English and French. The Dialogue paved the way to build new and/or strengthen and broaden the existing partnerships. The wider participation, the input provided and the commitments expressed were reflection of building trust, embracing multi-stakeholder inclusivity and overall commitment to the summit. Overall, the ID was a constructive discussion which respected diverse opinions among the participants. The solutions suggested for the identified challenges in the discussions recognises the interconnectedness and complexity of food systems and the need to find broader and holistic solutions. The diversity within the participants brought to light the complementarity in each other's work in relation to certain common challenges highlighting the need to find common solutions. For example, the challenges linked to women's ownership of land were common to many of the sub-groups which emphasised the necessity of working horizontally among these groups

DO YOU HAVE ADVICE FOR OTHER DIALOGUE CONVENORS ABOUT APPRECIATING THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT?

The introductory session organised before the ID was helpful to bring urgency to the summit's focus, dealing with current sensitivities attached to the summit and build a larger buy-in. (build trust, act with urgency, commit to the summit) Having two keynote speeches (in English and French) at the beginning of the ID was helpful to both save time in thematic discussions to avoid dealing with generic issues together with paving the way for a more focused discussions. (recognise complexities, build trust, commit to the summit) Building alliances with a group of organisations to co-convene the ID was helpful to reach out to a wider stakeholders base, increase visibility and build legitimacy to the ID process. (embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity, compliment the work of other, build trust)

3. METHOD

The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

DID YOU USE THE SAME METHOD AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONVENORS REFERENCE MANUAL?

Yes

No

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

The principal focus of the independent dialogue was to bring attention to the centrality of secure land rights in building sustainable food systems with the objective of bringing land issues to the discussion processes of the summit and integrate into its outcomes.

The entire food system of the world is inextricably connected to land. Hence, if there is a fundamental positive change in the way we manage land we can make the global food systems sustainable, whilst simultaneously reaching the targets of climate-change mitigation and averting the dramatic loss of biodiversity. Overall, it will cater to achieving the intended targets of the 2030 sustainable development agenda.

The current food systems are evidently inadequate in addressing poverty, hunger and malnutrition worldwide. Almost 80 percent of the world's poor and food insecure live in rural areas, mostly depending on agricultural production for their subsistence; i.e. an important number of the world's hungry base their livelihoods on access to land and other natural resources.

Given land's economic, socio-cultural and political importance, tenure security is critical to livelihoods and food security. Strengthened resource rights increases the likelihood that farmers invest in their land, boosting productivity and contributing to food security. Secure tenure of Indigenous Peoples over the forests they live, dramatically reduces deforestation and other forms of environmental degradation contributing to climate change mitigation. According to the research conducted by the International Land Coalition with its members, land inequality directly threatens the livelihoods of an estimated 2.5 billion people involved in small-scale agriculture, as well the world's poorest 1.4 billion people, most of whom depend largely on agriculture for their livelihoods. Global inequality experts blame the upward trend of land inequality partly on the increased interest from corporate and financial actors, such as investment funds and agricultural land investments. As corporate and financial investments grow, ownership and control of land becomes more concentrated and increasingly opaque. Today, the largest 1 percent of farms operate more than 70 percent of the world's farmland and are integrated into the corporate food system, while over 80 percent are smallholdings of less than two hectares, which are generally excluded from global food chains. Indigenous peoples and local communities look after 50% of the earth's surface protecting eco systems and biodiversity. But they have legal rights only over 1/5 of it.

Secure land tenure rights lead to planned food systems based on individual or collective community choices and community driven demands. Land tenure rights for a given duration empowers deciding on efficient, scheduled, appropriate and suitable cropping system and serve as a strong foundation for economic empowerment. It is the basis of human dignity of all communities including indigenous peoples, pastoralists, local communities and landless farmers forming the pathway for right to food among these communities and beyond.

ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- ✓ Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
- ✓ Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
- ✓ Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
- ✓ Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

- Finance
- Innovation
- ✓ Human rights
- ✓ Women & Youth Empowerment
- ✓ Policy
- ✓ Data & Evidence
- ✓ Governance
- Trade-offs
- ✓ Environment and Climate

MAIN FINDINGS

Secure land tenure allows farmers to live on land with security, grow food and supply productions to consumers. It is an empowering tool for farmers and communities to invest on land and manage their eco-systems sustainably where relevant. How, when, where and by whom food is grown are essential elements of food sovereignty. Farmers who grow food should be able to produce seeds for their cultivation. They hold knowledge on locally driven demands. Security and control over land by farmers and local communities are essential elements in both growing seeds and food. Building sustainable food systems holds its foundation at the local level based on understanding local needs, retaining local knowledge and talents, job creations to production of seeds and agricultural products.

Local and small-scale farmers are both producers and consumers. Their families and local communities depend on their farm products. There is no food sustainability when farmers cannot access and control production factors, primary of which is land. Over the years, climate change has brought severe challenges to local food productions. If efforts on mitigation and adaptation measures are to be successful, local communities should be able to participate in mitigation and adaptation measures and restore their local eco-systems. Having security of land is the first steps in this process. Policies on resource allocation should focus on supporting and strengthening communities and their ecosystem values through improving local governance structures, extending technical assistance such as skills relating to agroecological management.

The Covid19 pandemic unravel the economic and social inequalities among local farmers. Protecting land rights of these communities is the first step towards protecting their socio- economic rights and food security.

To tackle these challenges:

- Secure land rights of all to build sustainable food systems: women, youth, IPs, pastoralists & small holders/landless farmers
- Recognise right to land as a fundamental human right
- Revisit current value system in food systems (land use in global south for food & timber for global north)
- Recognise importance of both formal & informal land ownership in building sustainable food systems
- Recognise pastoralists as food producers (social & environmental value of land)
- Recognise indigenous community lands & customary land systems as part of building sustainable food systems/ their contribution to mitigate climate change & protect nature
- Take measures to protect access to commons as part of securing food systems of local communities
- Increase transparency & accountability in land investments & make sure that agreed plans are followed through citizen monitoring

ACTION TRACKS

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|---|--|
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KEYWORDS

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| | | ✓ | Environment and Climate |

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/6

Women and Youth

Challenges

Despite their contribution to agriculture, a large proportion of women in the region do not have access to or control over land. Even with legal assurance for women's ownership of land, in certain social circumstances, male-dominant hierarchical societal structures prevent women from having full ownership of land. Both weak legal and discriminatory social structures for women to own land make them further vulnerable in situations of large-scale investments.

Lack of confidence among youth about farming as a sustainable form of livelihood, attracts fewer from the youth for agriculture.

Solutions

- Right to land for all should be a constitutional right. This is the first step in paving the way for legal frameworks which recognise and facilitate equal ownership of land among women and men
- Focus more on the implementation of laws and policies which guarantee women's ownership of land
- Simplify administrative procedures that facilitate women's access to land. Such procedures should be easily understandable and accessible
- Tackle cultural norms which hinder women ownership of land with sensitivity
- Include women and youth in decision making processes particularly relevant to customary tenure systems
- Discriminatory practices based on patriarchy should be addressed through confidence building showcasing the benefits of achieving gender equality
- Accessing common land can be the basic opportunity for women and youth to access land. To achieve this, the natural and socio-cultural values of the commons should be recognised at local, national and regional levels. Further, development of a chain or mode of marketing of the communal production give them incentive and allow them to better position themselves in the market.
- Study the existing customary rights and traditions and remodel them to adapt to the present socio-economic circumstances

Stakeholders and partnerships

- Multi-stakeholder platforms consisted of government, CSOs and international organisations
- Public officials particularly working on land and agricultural issues

ACTION TRACKS

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|---|--|
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KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/6

Pastoralists

Challenges

Having access to land is the source of a sustain livelihood system for pastoralists. This should be recognised by the law. Food sovereignty among pastoralists rely on land as the key supply source of food. Land degradation, interest of investors and large private sector businesses impend the land rights of pastoralists. They are often not a part of compensation schemes in situations where their land is taken over by governments. In certain circumstances, tensions exist between farmers and pastoralists in relation to commons. Despite legal and policy guarantee, there are serious gaps in their implementation in certain jurisdictions. Governments often do not make resolving challenges relating to pastoralists a priority. Modern economic models should recognise and respect the contribution by pastoralists to food systems.

Solutions

- Recognise pastoralism as a way of life and custom.
- With recognition of pastoralism, government should demarcate land for pastoralists
- Develop natural resources user contracts recognising the land rights of pastoralists living in conservation areas
- Allocate resources (funds) to strengthen land use among pastoralists and develop infrastructure to increase food production among them
- Raise awareness about issues relating to pastoralists recognising them as legitimate land users
- Develop community by-laws to protect rights of pastoralists
- Build capacity among pastoralists to stand for their land rights

Stakeholders and partnerships

- Governments
- Inter-governmental organisations
- Civil Society

ACTION TRACKS

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|---|--|
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KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/6

Indigenous Peoples Challenges

The relentless rise of land grabbing and timber logging, prevent indigenous peoples from producing traditional food needed by their own communities. Often operated under governments' patronage, these deforestations deprive communities their land use for traditional and sustainable agricultural practices. Indigenous peoples rely on the food they grow and hold the land they grow food in sacredness. Given land particularly owned by indigenous peoples are not documented, they become vulnerable for land grabbing.

Absence of land security, deprive indigenous peoples and communities of their food and livelihoods, hence adversely affecting their welfare and human security. Over the years, thousands of IPs have been evicted from their land. These evictions create both knowledge and support gap for fauna and flora otherwise held and practiced by these communities.

Tree-based systems and related tree value chains, including tree fodder and meals, among IPs are paramount aspects of food security. As IPs lose their right to food, indigenous crops and knowledge associated with them disappear. In turn, they are forced to embrace cash crops losing their food sovereignty.

With eviction from their land, IPs are deprived of hunting animals. In some countries, hunting is categorised as poaching, barring IPs from their traditional activities. Losing or banning access to traditionally held land contribute to loss of beekeeping that provide millions of IPs a source of livelihood.

Loss of land among IPs, put them in competition with other community groups such as pastoralists increasing inter-communal violence.

Loss of land for IPs is loss of their identity, traditional lives and food security. Forced assimilation undermines human dignity and right to life of these communities. Governments do not make IPs issues a priority including implementation of laws where it exists or even implementation of judicial decisions.

Solutions

- Facilitate platform for IPs to come together and raise their voice
- Revisit the current value system in food systems. Use of land in the global south for food and timber for global north should be stopped aiming for an equitable food systems across the global respecting traditional values in food systems
- Promote agricultural diversity and indigenous crops as part of solutions to global food crisis. IPs and local communities should be allowed to use their traditional seeds and crops
- Undertake more research on IPs and their land ownership showcasing their contribution to sustainable food systems
- Protect land rights of IPs and other local communities preventing land grabbing and evictions
- Channel resource for proper and effective implementation of laws
- Build capacity of IPs to stand and protect their land rights. Mobilise resource to this end
- Promote traditional knowledge which contribute to sustainable food production
- Enact laws to end acquisition of community owned land without prior knowledge of traditional users of land
- Formulate policies to develop integrated community land mapping with the participation of local land users

Stakeholders and partnerships

- Local government authorities
- Youth
- National governments
- Relevant public servants at national, regional and local levels
- Private sector
- CSOs
- International and regional organisations including multi-lateral agencies

ACTION TRACKS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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KEYWORDS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Governance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/6

Landless and Smallholder Farmers

Challenges

Small-scale farming is an important aspect of livelihood of many and vital source for healthy and nutritional diets. However, their contribution to sustainable food systems is not supported or acknowledged as these farmers are often left alone, vacuum of a formal support system. The definition of smallholder farmers is ambiguous varying from near landless to small-scale commercial farmers. State policies often disregard them particularly those who own small plots and further rely on additional sources of income in addition to their small-scale farming.

Land ownership is recognised and/or granted through statutory laws or customary practices. Smallholder rural farmers often fall under informally recognised customary regimes resulting them not being recognised under a specific tenure framework with an enabling set of rights. Hence, smallholder farmers cannot access credit and other formal services which otherwise could help them to increase their contribution to food systems. Smallholders and landless farmers are less motivated or unable to make long-term investment plans without security of tenure. This also affects their food security as short term susceptible tenure prevent long term sustainable investments for food security.

Smallholder farmers are also affected by state led development projects especially large scale land based investments. Displacement of these farmers by large scale investments disrupt their food production activities and force them to migrate to other economic activities.

Solutions

- Recognise smallholders and landless farmers as productive contributors to sustainable food systems. If adequately supported their contribution can further be increased for robust and resilient food systems making them economically empowered
- Make legal and policy arrangements to grant land rights to these farmers (including long term tenure security where applicable). This will increase their contribution to food systems
- In the absence of long term tenure security, bring protection measures to prevent them from other forms of exploitation including eviction and land grabbing
- Build support networks to advocate for the rights of these farmers. These support systems could focus on building their capacity and resource mobilisation to sustain advocacy efforts

Stakeholders and partnerships

- Multi-stakeholder land networks (national, regional and international) consisted of smallholders farmers, landless people, CSOs, governments and other relevant stakeholders
- Agro ecological networks to mobilise support

ACTION TRACKS

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|---|--|
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KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/6

Land Investment

Land tenure recognised through customary systems offer less security for landowners. International or national investments can easily undermine locally existing tenure arrangements. Unless clearly pronounced and protected linking to a legitimate tenure security framework, land investments can take over land from their owners and dwellers. Absence of tenure rights give less or no bargaining power excluding local communities from negotiations and/or making them vulnerable to corrupt practices.

Giving land an identity of a financially valued commodity leads to land concentration and related power imbalance in food systems. This makes farmlands more expensive making it less affordable and accessible to local farmers. Giving only a commercial value to land with the objective of increasing investments trigger land grabbing. This is detrimental to smallholder farming. In Europe family farming is diminishing and big farms supported through large scale investments are taking over. This bear adverse socio and environmental impact.

Absence of recognition for customary tenure system prevent farmers from accessing formal financial support preventing investment on land by them. For example, in Zimbabwe, land with customary ownership is considered to be ultimately owned by the state and having a deed is one of the first requirements for negotiations.

In many countries, there is no security for farmers who hold customary land against taking over their land by investors.

Customary land owners are excluded from negotiations and not considered in compensation schemes with broad and severe impact on their food security. Even in cases where customary land owners are given limited rights, (e.g. temporary ownership with limitation on selling their land), such limited rights are not considered to be good enough be invited to be at the negotiation table.

Demarcation of land as peri-urban or urban to take them over for urban development projects (to accommodate increasing urban population) directly affect family farmers and the consumers who depend on their products.

Solutions

- Recognise land beyond its economic value embracing social and environmental values of land. Such recognition would assist in mobilising collective interest for certain landscapes which require such collective efforts for their preservation. Commodification of land would lead to giving only economic values to land associated with commercial food production or exploitation of natural resources. Commodification of land perpetuates poverty, cause environmental degradation and deterioration of cultural practices exist among traditional communities.
- Increase transparency and accountability in land investments and make sure that agreed plans are followed through citizen monitoring
- Recognise all forms of tenure (including the commons, lease agreements and user rights)
- Build and mobilise global support in order to create an enabling environment to advocate for collective land rights and recognise and include people for land investment negotiations
- Gather stories on how agricultural modernization (large scale monoculture & industrialised agriculture) is destroying family farming, bio diversity, soil erosion and the environment both in global north and the south and reach out to communities to raise awareness
- Despite progressive guidelines and standards in certain jurisdiction, implementation of those fall far short of expectations. Bring attention and resource investments to legal and policy implementation with the involvement of local communities as relevant
- Strengthen advocacy capacity of family farmers and local communities to fight for their land supported by research
- Present securing agricultural land as a means to promote agricultural work among youth and women, showcasing it leads to sustainable way of life
- Declare certain land as protected for agriculture and food systems as relevant to build security among farmers and local community against forced investments
- Revisit and revise customary landownership systems to support long-term sustainable agricultural practices
- Integrate land mapping into land policy and bring commu

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 6/6

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance | <input type="checkbox"/> Policy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Innovation | <input type="checkbox"/> Data & Evidence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Human rights | <input type="checkbox"/> Governance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Women & Youth Empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> Trade-offs |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Environment and Climate |

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Given the paramount significance of secure land tenure for sustainable food systems, we need the attention of all stakeholders including governments, civil society organisations, private sector, international organisations, multi-lateral organisations and donors to come together to strengthen land tenure security of women, men, youth, family farmers, indigenous peoples, pastoralists and landless farmers and other communities as relevant. The stakeholders can be facilitated to come together through multi-stakeholder platforms to identify challenges, and solutions, implement and monitor solutions, channel resources as needed and celebrate successes. The 2030 sustainable development agenda can only be achieved if secure land tenure for all is achieved facilitating to achieves the targets on eradicating poverty, zero-hunger, general equality, climate actions and building peaceful and just societies.

ACTION TRACKS

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