

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Wednesday, 20 January 2021 10:00 GMT +01:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Fostering Resilient, Inclusive and Equitable Food Systems in Nigeria
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd., and the Nigerian Economic Summit Group
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1334/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1334/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Independent
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	Nigeria

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

49

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18

11 19-30

28 31-50

10 51-65

0 66-80

0 80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

27 Male

22 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

10 Agriculture/crops

2 Fish and aquaculture

4 Livestock

Agro-forestry

1 Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

3 Education

Communication

1 Food processing

Food retail, markets

1 Food industry

0 Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

5 National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

22 Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

13 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

2 Large national business

1 Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

1 Local Non-Governmental Organization

6 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

4 Science and academia

1 Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

1 Local authority

7 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

4 United Nations

International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

9 Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

Stakeholders across various sectors were invited to participate in the dialogue, to capture diverse perspectives and dimensions. Participants were also informed of the importance of the dialogue and the need for their engagement. The dialogue topics were developed recognizing the urgency of transforming food systems, and the complexity and interconnectedness of food systems. The dialogue topics cut across multiple areas including the accessibility and affordability of nutrition, the need for technology and data in agriculture, infrastructure to support food production, inclusion of vulnerable groups, access to finance for food producers and the need for climate smart agriculture. Seasoned facilitators were also available to help facilitate the discussion topics to ensure that participants focused on future actions and that discussions were inclusive of divergent ideas.

### HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The dialogue included a presentation before the discussions, introducing participants to the purpose and objectives of the UN Food Systems Summit and the Summit Dialogues. Participants were encouraged to share views from their work, highlighting how they could be applied to the country context and engaged with one another to discuss pathways to ensure that Nigeria can attain sustainable food systems in the next decade. The dialogue encouraged participants to look beyond the challenges in the sector and suggest innovative approaches to ensure the attainment of the discussion topics. The dialogue also reinforced the need for engagement of participants in the dialogue processes across the country, to further contribute to the outcomes of the Food Systems Summit.

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

# 3. METHOD

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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 dialogue sought to reinforce the need for stronger, inclusive, and equitable food systems in Nigeria that can withstand shocks and disruptions, are inclusive of the population, and are equitable for all. Resilient food systems in Nigeria are critical to ensure the continual production and supply of safe, accessible, and affordable food for its population. The dialogue was centered on the following crucial areas:

- 1) The need for accessible and affordable nutritious food to support the overall reduction of malnutrition and hidden hunger in households.
- 2) The importance of appropriate technology and credible data in data-driven policymaking.
- 3) The role of infrastructural facilities in reducing food loss and wastage.
- 4) The impact of funding facilities in agriculture on overall food production.
- 5) The importance of minority groups in creating more inclusive sustainable food systems.
- 6) The impact of emerging technologies on food production

### 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

- A. Reduction in malnutrition and hidden hunger can be achieved through appropriate nutrition education; mandatory positioning of nutritionists or nutrition practitioners in the primary healthcare systems and other levels of health institutions; improved agricultural extension services; and the intentional re-orientation on socio-cultural issues toward the consumption of rich diversified diets.
- B. To facilitate data-driven policymaking for the food and agriculture sector, the design, and implementation of a harmonized and inter-connected central data gathering, storage, and sharing platform in the agricultural sector at a national and/or sub-national level is extremely crucial.
- C. To address infrastructural deficits in the food and agriculture sector, priorities must include increased investment in alternative sources of power, construction of rural roads, the development of more resilient seed varieties, and the regulation of the standard of agricultural machinery imported into the country, amongst others.
- D. Increasing the funding facilities available to smallholder farmers will require amongst other things, the commercial aggregation of farmers, access to a well-structured data management system, the development of farmer-centric insurance products to hedge risks, the deployment of both traditional and innovative sources of finance and incentivizing financial institutions to fund the sector.
- E. Enhancing data collection tools to capture the data of vulnerable groups, the inclusion of these vulnerable groups in policy planning and implementation processes, incentivizing groups by providing tailored education and support for them, are some of the strategies to build a more inclusive food system in the country.
- F. The implementation of mitigative measures to reduce the adverse effects of climate change on agricultural and food production is critical

### ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/6

Outcome: Households in rural communities and urban areas have access to affordable nutritious food and have received appropriate nutrition education and make wise food choices, thereby contributing to an overall reduction in malnutrition and hidden hunger.

Actions to be taken:

- a) The improvement of agricultural extension services in the country to promote the implementation of best agricultural practices in rural agrarian communities.
- b) The introduction of family life extension programs into the agricultural extension scheme to address socio-cultural issues, particularly, the wrong bias towards consumption of diversified diets rich in protein, fruits and, vegetables.
- c) The promotion of healthier eating patterns by expanding the blueprint of nutrition education, literacy and, care by the mandatory positioning of nutritionists or nutrition practitioners in the primary healthcare systems and other levels of health institutions.
- d) The optimization of overall nutrition in the country by strengthening programs (both existing or otherwise) that sensitize rural farming households on how to utilize available crops and foods.
- e) Training of families in the rural areas to sustain their supply and access to protein-rich foods by breeding captured bush meat or wild games.
- f) Enhancement of farmer productivity through investment in mechanization and agricultural technology which will positively impact their income and purchasing power
- g) Ensure that domestic food production addresses the availability and quality of foods, and the socio-economic challenges.

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

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/6

Outcome: Affordable and appropriate technology and credible data are readily accessible for key stakeholders and players across the priority value chains in Nigeria to facilitate data-driven policymaking, sustainable food production, traceability, and distribution.

Actions to be taken:

- a) The design of a comprehensive central data collection and sharing platform/database for the agricultural sector that multiple parties can benefit from is crucial. There must be harmonized and inter-connected central data gathering, storage, and sharing platform in the agricultural sector at a national and/or sub-national level.
- b) Public-Private Partnerships between industry and value chain actors is essential to ensure that technology is embedded in interventions.
- c) Government at all levels must ensure an enabling environment (characterized by right incentives, tax breaks, less regulatory controls on digital services, reduced red tape) for emerging technologies to thrive.
- d) Mass technological education for stakeholders (farmers, processors, etc.) on relevant applicable technologies is vital

### 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

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/6

Outcome: The existence of good road linkages, storage, and processing facilities support sustainable food distribution networks and agro-processing, ensuring a reduction in food loss and waste.

Actions to be taken:

- a) The need for increased investment in the construction of rural roads to facilitate easy access to farming communities and enable shorter turnaround times for off-taking activities
- b) Diversification of electricity sources to alternative sources such as solar energy.
- c) Renewed focus on value addition by Nigerian farmers to encourage increased infrastructural investment in the sector.
- d) Increased extension services by research institutions, government agencies, and private sector companies to educate farmers on new and improved farming practices.
- e) Collaboration by the public and private sector to establish grazing reserves for pastoralists, with access to potable water, cold chain storage and, lodging facilities.
- f) Development of new seed varieties that guarantee longer shelf-life and the ability to withstand the rigors of harvesting, transportation, and storage.
- g) Development of standards by regulatory authorities for agricultural machinery to prevent the proliferation of inefficient machinery in the country.
- h) Establishment of a multi-stakeholder partnership forum to tackle insecurity, engage communities and, provide support to security agents to deliver adequate security to farming communities.

### ACTION TRACKS

<input 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 checked="" 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"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/6

Outcome: At least 70% of smallholder farmers in Nigeria have access to and can benefit from funding facilities to ensure the use of improved inputs and mechanization, ultimately increasing their yields and overall food production.

Actions to be taken:

- a) Commercial aggregation of smallholder farmers in groups across multiple value chains to ensure greater access to market, funding, and reach. Other benefits of the farmer groups include capacity building initiatives and technology.
- b) Implementation of a robust well-structured data management system.
- c) Development of traditional and innovative sources of finance, (such as, crowdfunding, diaspora investment, franchising, fintech, etc) and tailored risk-management products such as farmer-centric insurance products for each value chain
- d) Creation of an index of financial institutions that contribute to funding for smallholder farmers to stimulate healthy competition amongst financial institutions and impact investors.
- e) Assessment of lessons learned from the Fund for Agricultural Finance in Nigeria (FAFIN) project to enable scaling.
- f) Expansion of the capacity of aggregators to increase their outgrowers and ingrowers clusters.
- g) Expansion of activities undertaken by donor agencies from just capacity building to supporting advocacy and education for adoption of improved seed varieties for key food crops like rice, corn, cocoa, sorghum, beans, yams and, fruit trees, amongst others.

### ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
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	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

### KEYWORDS

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

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/6

Outcome: Ensuring representation for the most vulnerable groups (e.g., women and youth) in society in the food systems through equitable access to resources (land, agricultural inputs, social nets, business development, etc.) has helped in creating more inclusive sustainable food systems in Nigeria.

Actions to be taken:

- a) Enhance data collection tools to ensure a more inclusive food system.
- b) Administration of the agricultural sector should be more state-led. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development needs to be slimmer at the top and more resources funneled to the state and local government level.
- c) Inclusion of grassroots communities, women, and youth groups in policy planning and compilation of national data in strategic planning and implementation processes.
- d) Holistically identify critical areas of development and missed opportunities within the agricultural sector. This will justify an increase in budget allocation to the agriculture sector or departments within.
- e) Education of the general populace on the importance of the agricultural sector.

### ACTION TRACKS

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### KEYWORDS

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

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 6/6

Outcome: Knowledge exchange on climate-smart agriculture, climate change adaptation, water management, and the promotion of micro-irrigation ensures investments in sustainable land use and reinforcement of resilient livelihoods of smallholder farmers.

Actions to be taken:

- a) Build and maintain healthy soils on which crops are cultivated to enhance food security.
- b) Effectively manage water utilization to ensure environmental sustainability.
- c) Implement mitigative measures to combat and reduce climate pollutions (air and water).

### ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Vulnerabilities within Food Systems in Nigeria:

- a) The persistence of inefficient traditional farming methodologies due to the unwillingness of rural farming households to adopt modern farming technologies.
- b) Determination of market prices by middlemen or aggregators and not farmers.
- c) Cultural practices in farming communities that inhibit progress like prohibiting women from engaging in profitable agribusinesses.
- d) Farmers' preference for selling off raw farm produce after harvest rather than engaging in value-addition.

Practices Needed for food system sustainability:

- a) Rolling out a nation-wide scheme on improving protein intake in Nigeria by exploiting innovative mechanisms such as developing both animal and plant protein through partnerships with the private sector, to tackle protein deficiency.
- b) Aggregate and connect farmers to ameliorate some of the challenges faced such as inadequate storage facilities.
- c) Collaboration between UN agencies, MDAs, the private sector and other stakeholders to drive improved nutrition and consumption of nutritious foods across Nigeria's food systems.
- d) Integration of nutrition and healthy diets components in the Country Nutrition Programming framework.
- e) Maximization of social impact by encouraging stakeholders in partnerships and collaborations to transform the food systems.
- f) Maximization of mobile technology to deliver agro-services to farmers in remote locations.
- g) Acceptance and adoption of genetically modified varieties by rural farming households.

### ACTION TRACKS

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|-------------------------------------|--|
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### KEYWORDS

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Finance                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Policy                  |
| <input checked="" 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"/>            |                           | <input type="checkbox"/> | Environment and Climate |

# ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

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## ATTACHMENTS

- **Fostering Resilient , Inclusive and Equitable Food Systems in Nigeria\_FSSD Feedback**  
[https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/FeedbackForm\\_Fostering-Resilient-Inclusive-and-Equitable-Food-Systems-in-Nigeria-1.pdf](https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/FeedbackForm_Fostering-Resilient-Inclusive-and-Equitable-Food-Systems-in-Nigeria-1.pdf)