

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Wednesday, 30 June 2021 10:00 GMT +11:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Integrated Sustainable Food Production Systems for a Resilient Pacific
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Gibson Susumu - Pacific Community (SPC) & Simon Leiva - Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture (GACSA)
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1355/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1355/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Independent
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	Fiji

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

50

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

Male

Female

Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

Education

Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

Food industry

Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

Government and national institution

Regional economic community

United Nations

International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The event was organized based on all the principles of engagement. We made sure that all stakeholders, organizations, and individuals within the Food Systems Production chain were invited. To complement our diverse South Pacific Island countries – we incorporated a French translation for our French-speaking participants.

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

The dialogue reflected the urgency, respect, diversity, trust, and other principles. This manifested in the feedback we received during and after the dialogue, which was very positive, and a wish to continue the dialogues and implement the solutions.

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

We would advise following the principles of engagements and the FSD method. We have realized it helps create a very positive and productive process.

# 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 Pacific Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance (PaCSAA), hosted by the Pacific Community in collaboration with the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA) hosted a dialogue under the Independent Dialogues Food Systems Summit banner to provide a unique opportunity for PaCSAA stakeholders to dialogue on how the region can strike the balance between preserving vital ecosystem services and maintaining the stability of food supplies whilst fighting poverty, combating hunger and malnutrition, and preserving resilient ecosystems.

The dialogue was aligned to Action Track 5: Build Resilience to Vulnerabilities, Shocks, and Stress. The resilience of food systems needs to be strengthened in such a way that the economic, social, and environmental foundations to produce sufficient nutritious food and maintain healthy ecosystems for current and future generations are not compromised. It demands a comprehensive approach that integrates responses to climate, biodiversity loss, conflict, pandemics, economic crises, food insecurity, malnutrition, and considering poverty, inequalities, and poor land use and distribution as structural root causes of increased hunger. These are critical for delivering the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Paris Agreement.

The event was a 90-minute dialogue via zoom, which brought together food systems experts and leaders to explore, debate, and shape pathways to sustainable food systems that will inform contributions to the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit and build towards COP26.

### ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

### KEYWORDS

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

## MAIN FINDINGS

The Pacific Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance witnessed the importance of creating a platform for the Pacific region to dialogue, share and create linkages with international funding agencies to enhance develop our own Pacific solutions.

The impacts of Climate change, natural disasters, poverty, and the current COVID-19 pandemic in the Pacific has been felt far and wide but the resilience of our small island nations to rebuild and withstand such stresses was also highlighted. The Pacific food systems dialogue witnessed the importance of the following key criteria's:

Stakeholders within the Pacific Food Production systems require training, knowledge, and capacity building by local experts, academics, and government sectors to bring about sustainable food production systems for a resilient Pacific.

Building partnerships between producers, state and non-state actors as well as consumers will ensure sustainable production systems which lead to the development of localized research to support and address key food production systems that will work well for the Pacific people.

Invest in youth, women, and children empowerment to lead and take part in policy-making mechanisms as they constitute the majority of the population and can actively participate in driving and implementing changes within rural and urban communities.

Capitalize on local resources and traditional knowledge to understand and build our own Pacific resilience in the face of Climate change, food security, and the current COVID-19 pandemic.

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/4

- Agricultural innovations and practices driving positive change in the agri-food production systems (crop and livestock systems) that can be adapted or scaled in different contexts.
- Enhancing investment and public-private partnerships (PPP) in holistic food systems approaches contributing to resilient communities

Building resilience of local communities is achieved by building the capacity, knowledge, and experience of community people in agriculture; Field training and site demonstrations are impactful in delivering the skills and expertise directly to farmers to understand and adapt their farming systems;

Building partnerships with various stakeholders, state and non-state actors within the Pacific food systems chain – for instance, a partnership between big farmers and smallholder farmers between the main island and outer islands in the transfer of planting materials, seeds to sustain long term supply of good quality and healthy plants. Other benefits of building partnerships include the provision of technical and expert support in developing value-added products and local food recipes that can easily be incorporated into the local people's diets.

Building resilience requires the support of donors to provide financial, expert, infrastructure, and capacity-building support; maintain good working relationships between private and public stakeholders to avoid communication breakdowns and delays in food production activities.

### ACTION TRACKS

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✓	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

### KEYWORDS

✓	Finance	✓	Policy
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✓	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/4

- The role/research activities contributing to agri-food production systems outcomes

Background: Climate change has exacerbated the social and economic issues in the Pacific – climate conditions in our forefathers' time vary greatly from the current times thus the importance of the role of research in developing and changing our Pacific food systems is crucial.

Purpose of the research:

- Helps to understand the relationship of our food system components with each other
- To apply understanding and improve/optimize these relationships
- To control relationships of components to make the system more efficient, effective, and high impact

Examples of research in the Pacific:

Conservation agriculture and sustainable intensification (Lincoln university, mordi tonga trust) - a combination of different conservation agriculture on how to optimize it in the local environment in order to address the needs of farmers and save the environment,

PRISE - EU funded – which aims to improve the livelihood of farmers and fishers

National food and nutrition - to co-create food production systems to suit our current climatic conditions, improve diets, ensure healthy soil and address pests and diseases in an environmentally friendly way.

Application of crop models, social-economic – transforming the knowledge into making good decisions; food systems involve everyone.

The way forward – rethink our research policies; 'attitudes' of people are not enabling change; promote the localization of research partnerships to include civil societies and NGOs; decolonize research – improve partnerships with international organizations with research focusing and prioritizing the needs of local farmers, fishers, private sector, and country governments. Increase investments – infrastructure to enable 'trained' and upskilled researchers to carry out proper research. Multiple risks approach – which encompasses all stakeholders within Pacific food production systems in order to understand the issues and solutions to suit our Pacific context;

Need to relook at our farming systems – dynamics at the household level;

- Increase productivity and profitability
- Improve soil health
- Reduce greenhouse emission

There is a need to transform the knowledge from research into practice with the help of communication specialists to relay the information to all stakeholders within our Pacific Food Production systems.

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/4

Strengthening capacities and resources of farmers, indigenous groups, women, youth, and micro-small, medium enterprises (MSMEs) to effectively engage along with the agri-food production systems

Main points:

1. Youth, women, children, and other marginalized groups are key stakeholders for addressing food security
2. Strengthen National councils within countries to support and promote youth at work
3. Mainstream and include young people in all decision making platforms right from the community level to the national and regional levels.

Way forward

Develop aging advisory services to educate and promote innovative methods in rural communities to adapt to Climate change; Create associations for young people to take up agribusiness to understand and be competitive with outside markets; Government to provide and strengthen youth mechanisms that will continue the ongoing participation of youth in addressing key Pacific issues; National councils – need to be strengthened to promote and support youth at work.

### ACTION TRACKS

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/4

Managing risk and security at all levels – individual, community, government, and systems

Climate Adaptation and Mitigation in Atoll countries

Challenges in atoll countries;

- Poor soil conditions
- Climate change
- Cost of farm inputs
- Water availability

Integrated methods –

- bucket drip irrigation in conjunction with targeted compost productions – areas where high tide is below 30-50cm depth
- Wicking system – used in low lying areas where high tides rise to the soil surface
- Training for youth and women groups
- Development of the RMI sector plan – to address challenging issues of food security Examples: SUPA project – adapted and established 30 wicking systems targeting patients with
- Promote gardening
- Health and resilience against NCDs

Way forward

- Investing in efficient water use mechanisms will improve soil nutrient management and enhance food productivity in atoll islands
- Islanders must identify local knowledge and methods that can be upskilled or enhanced to combat the impacts of climate change, food security, and the COVID-19 pandemic.

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## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Not many areas of divergence were brought up due to time constraints.

### ACTION TRACKS

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### KEYWORDS

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- Innovation
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# ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

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## RELEVANT LINKS

- **Dialogue Recording (passcode: p\$RbDv79)**  
<https://spc.zoom.us/rec/share/qyC9J8YzjUWAENpN9RNKZthjMWQjZGQLQyck8U0OrJG82B2mwcPk862ln-Tql0qx.Eq7odKd6uDE5XnrR>
- **Dialogue Feedback Survey Summary**  
<https://uep7b82oq0d.typeform.com/report/zwqcA13k/useEolZoGz7ln2zA>