

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 18 May 2021 09:00 GMT +01:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	KOBAPE (OGUN STATE) RURAL COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS FOOD SYSTEM DIALOGUE
CONVENED BY	Olusola Idowu, Permanent Secretary, Budget and National Planning & Chair, Nigeria National Committee on Food and Nutrition
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17130/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Member State
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	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

40

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

2

19-30

20

31-50

9

51-65

2

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

27 Male

13 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

12 Agriculture/crops

1 Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

Education

Communication

10 Food processing

2 Food retail, markets

Food industry

Financial Services

2 Health care

Nutrition

3 National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

10 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

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

In Kobape Community in Ogun State, the participation was all-inclusive and cut across the various Stakeholders (Farmers, Processors, Rural Youths, Marketers, Health workers, Fabricators etc.) of the food system. The relevant and complexity of food systems of all the Stakeholders were considered in selecting the participants along the principles of engagement by ensuring Fairness, justice, empowerment and self-determination of four (4) pillars of engagement i.e. People, Practice, Policy and Performance. The Facilitator ensured creating a space for dialogue that is conducive to build respect and trust. Also, the topics for discussion were not out context as they were designed to address stakeholders perspectives on food systems complexity and all were allowed to express their view.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The Dialogue showcased the principles of complexity, respect and trust, inclusivity as planned for the design. Participants were allowed to interact with one another considering the diversity of backgrounds. It enhanced joint learning and taking on new opportunities for engagement and perspectives while it also provides effective communication and information on diversified interest. It is worth noting that all the participants embraced the principle of "acting with urgency". All were committed to contribute to the Food Systems dialogue recognizing the fact they need to work together as a team and thereby aiding positive change in food system.

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

□ They should pay more attention to the diversity of the invited shareholders so as to have more divergent views. □ The Focus Group Discussion topics should be more specific and direct to make for ease of understanding by the caliber of people engaged especially the rural folks.

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 Dialogue is characterized by comprehensive exploration of agricultural livelihood activities of the community such as crop production and livestock production, the Nigeria Food Systems along the five action tracks and levers of the UN Food Systems Summit. The community is actively involved in the following value chain: Cassava, Rice, Cocoyam, Livestock, Fish farming, Cocoyam, leafy and fruit Vegetables among others. The actors involved in the food system in the community include farmers and farmer groups, Youth and women Organizations, food and trader associations, processors, government, private sector, nutrition and health workers, security personnel, Service provider, Religious bodies and extension (community health and agriculture) workers. Despite high rate of production of staple crops, food consumption pattern is relatively low compared to the recommendations and diets are not balance thereby resulting to malnutrition. It was clear from discussions that food waste and loss is high in the community due to lack of storage facilities e.g. Silos, cribs etc and leading to food insecurity, hunger and loss of income for farmers. Adoption of climate smart agricultural practices is low and the region faces climate change effects such as drought, pest and diseases, and soil erosion. It is therefore important to note that the aftermath effect of COVID-19 still pose a great threat to food security. With COVID-19, the challenges hampering the attainment of food security in Nigeria could deepen. The impact is already being felt in the form of rising food prices, food inflation had risen. The intra and interstate movement restrictions hindered farmers from accessing their farms in other state locations or procuring inputs such as seedlings and farm implements. Furthermore, the restrictions have hampered food distribution and marketing, which has resulted in post-harvest loss, reduced market supply and further increases food prices. The major focus of the dialogue was to draw a road map towards achieving sustainable development goals in food system by 2030 and taking into consideration the challenges in the system.

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

The top findings that emerged from the dialogue are;

- ☐ Agricultural finance institutions inadequacies
- ☐ Climate change leading to irregular rainfall pattern
- ☐ Inadequate tractor for mechanization
- ☐ Raw material for livestock feed are not readily available
- ☐ Invasion of pest and diseases
- ☐ Inadequate access to credit facilities
- ☐ Inadequate of agricultural input
- ☐ Public investments in the Agricultural sector are low, resulting in underdeveloped (rural) infrastructure (e.g. roads, storage facilities and processing facilities)
- ☐ Low quality of education, and non-transparent markets with high transaction costs and
- ☐ Land tenure system limiting new entry into commercial agriculture. There is a need for land reforms/proper implementation?
- ☐ COVID-19 Pandemic
- ☐ Herdsmen – Farmer Crises
- ☐ Increased deforestation and loss of biodiversity
- ☐ Inconsistent, uncoordinated, and inappropriate policies
- ☐ Low technology for processing.
- ☐ Gender inequality and weak integration of youth and women in agriculture
- ☐ Planting pattern for rice and cassava have changed as a result of access to trainings on Good Agronomic Practices.
- ☐ The use of fertilizer has improved yield but the shelf life of such produce has been reduced

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

Group 1: Poor people are able to eat nutritious foods that will not make them sick

Actions urgently needed

Strand 1: Reducing hunger and inequality

The group identified the following action areas as essential to achieve impact:

- Government should create farm estate just as they do for housing estate to create access to land and other farm infrastructures.
- Empowerment of Youth and Women to embrace agriculture
- Improve access to Credit Facilities for Farmers, Processors and Marketers.
- Provision of improved inputs and modern equipment to increase food production
- Need to ensure the Safety of farm produce and handling.
- There should be constant dialogue and follow up action with security stakeholders

The Government should address incessant farmers-herders conflict.

Strand 2: Increasing availability and affordability of nutritious foods

- Increase awareness creation on production of safe and nutritious foods.
- Provision of storage facilities for farm produce
- There should be a good market structure i.e linkage to Off-Takers and other existing markets
- There should be a dialogue between transporters and farmers
- Development of more bio-fortified crops varieties for farmers.
- Implement comprehensive school food programmes in every community
- Scaling-up food demonstration sessions
- Expand the availability and consumption of biofortified crops
- A partnership for investment in infrastructure for public procurement of nutritious food
- Creation of nutritious food innovation hub for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)
- Scale up nutrient-dense staples
- Reintroduction of Agriculture in Schools by establishing Young Farmers Club
- Scale sustainable cold chain technology
- Scaling-up household processing methods that reduce food loss and waste
- Increase the production and consumption of neglected indigenous foods

Strand 3: Ensuring safe food

- Continuous dialogue with Major Stakeholders in the food value chains
- There should be waivers for transporters that convey food produce
- Reduction in obnoxious food production and processing practices through enforcement of existing laws.
- Make social protection programmes on food more nutrition-sensitive
- Legislation on Food Safety Bill in the Parliament
- Enablers for equitable food marketing
- Provision of portable water, toilets and efficient waste management in markets and other public places.
- Coordination for food environment policies for safe food
- Assemble and launch a food safety toolkit for informal markets
- Increased sensitization on proper food production and packaging
- Regulation of street food vendors and restaurants
- Regular quality assurance exercises by relevant Government agencies e.g NAFDAC, SON

Cross-Cutting

- Continuous training and orientation of food handlers
- There should be systems and regulations in place to enforce safety precautions
- Develop new standards and legal frameworks for the private sector
- Public enlightenment on proper disposal of Agro-Chemical used in the food system as a way to prevent water and food poisoning and contamination.
- Increased dialogue and interaction among the Stakeholders
- Generation of credible and integrated database for detailed food systems information

Who should take the actions?

- All Stakeholders (Farmers, Marketers, Buyers/Final consumers, Government, Transporters and Security agencies)
- All Stakeholders should share templates, tools and prototypes for strategies.
- All Stakeholders should come up with a unified tagline for sustainable and healthy food systems.
- Government should empower her regulating agencies.
- Private sector should work with governments to get the policy right through Public-Private Partnership
- Governments at all levels should implement food for public works program

Ways in which progress could be assessed

□ Build new public-private partnerships that incentivise and enable precision agriculture companies to ensure access for low-income, smallholder farmers enabling them to improve production quantity and quality and increase incomes.

- Availability of a communication system to educate the public about food and nutrition

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

Group 2: Shift to Healthy and Sustainable Consumption Patterns

Actions urgently needed

- Ensuring hygiene while preparing food
- Appropriate food preservation to avoid cross contamination
- Encourage good relationship between buyers and sellers
- Retailers should constantly covered food wares in the market
- Ensure that food produce are well packaged to avoid contamination
- There should be time table for food consumption in the household
- The food vendors should have food plan for their buyers
- Improve the provision of human services such as health care, environmental sanitation, education, and community development
- Regulation of Products so that food being produced would be safe for consumer consumption.
- Create awareness and communicate with policy makers about food systems.

Who should take the actions?

All stakeholders should work together to Implement Action Plan for Food and Nutrition

Ways in which progress could be assessed

Formal and informal education of household on food nutrition and safety strategies.

- Reduction in on-farm and post-harvest losses, especially for highly perishable food commodities
- Number of school food programmes implemented.
- Number of supportive agricultural policy frameworks made.
- Number of intervention programs to change consumption pattern

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KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/5

Group 3: Global Food System at Crossroads: Policy Landscape and Governance Factor for Boosting Nature Positive Production at Scale in Nigeria: The Right to Food Approach

Actions urgently needed

- Provision of more land for farming purpose by the Government.
- Training on Safe use of Agro-chemicals.
- Activities of miners should be checked as the most of the land in the area have their top soil being removed.
- Promote enabling policies to address farmers and herdsman clashes
- Encourage crop rotation practices among the farmers
- Policy framework on National Food and Nutrition
- Campaign on the use of Organic Fertilizer because it reduces exposure to harmful chemicals, facilitates healthy soil formation, combats the effect of Global Warming etc

Issues raised during discussion

- Fallowing
- Herders and Farmers Clashes
- Activities of Miners on farmland

Who should take the actions?

- Government should address gaps in existing regulations and create friendly policies food chains.

Ways in which progress could be assessed

- Number of Training on modern farming techniques
- Proportion of youth involved in Agriculture
- Increase in the use of Organic fertilizer
- Numbers of farmers that use quality inputs and modern implements
- Integrated food policy and regulatory reforms to improve food environments

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

Group 4: Advancing Equitable Livelihoods in Nigeria

Actions urgently needed

- Government Support
- Mechanization
- Provision of improved/high yield variety of seed
- Making suitable land available and accessible to farmers
- There must consistency in Government policies as it is related to Agriculture.
- Empowerment of Youth through capacity training and financial support
- Training on financial services
- Provision of Storage facilities

Who should take the actions?

Government

Ways in which progress could be assessed

- Number of organisation along food system that are being strengthened
- Increased in access to information and services about food system.
- Proportion of youth in food and agricultural jobs.
- Number of women that have access to credit, land, and technologies.

ACTION TRACKS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

Group 5: Building the Resilience of Food Systems in Nigeria to withstand Vulnerabilities, Shocks and Stresses

Actions urgently needed for Improved Food availability for resilience

- There must be a good relation between the producers, off-takers and marketers
- Reduction of food price in the market
- Reduction in the price of petroleum
- Adoption of good hygiene for production and processing
- Sustainable Land Management through scaling up climate smart agricultural practices, identification suitable crops for project sites and increasing land under Sustainable Land Management.
- Development post-harvest and processing infrastructure e.g silos, warehouses, cottage processing facilities, cold chain logistics etc.
- Establish value chain for food production, processing and distribution
- Improve access to markets and finance for farmers
- Development of Agribusiness supply chains
- Establishment of Public-Private Partnerships for major food crops
- Rural extension and capacity building for farmers through establishment of demonstration plots, Farmers Field Business School (FFBS), organising of field days and training of Agricultural extension officers on Sustainable agricultural practices
- Construction/Rehabilitation of rural roads
- Improvement on transport system as regards to Agricultural commodities

Who should take the actions?

- Government should invest more on research activities that can help in resilience
- Collaboration between Researcher institutes and Extension Officers to promote resilience.
- Regular Stakeholders meeting

Ways in which progress could be assessed

- Number of trees planted around the farm border
- Adopting crop rotation practices
- Provision of light land developing equipment
- Use of Organic fertilizer
- Provision of irrigation facilities
- Subsidizing of farm inputs
- Provision of credit facilities to the farmers
- Provision of markets niche.
- Legislation against illegal deforestation
- Number of soil conservation projects implemented

ACTION TRACKS

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

At the core of a lot of divergences is that some stakeholders prefer processes that rely on individual/household level change (demand side actions), while others prefer processes that rely on institutional change (supply-side actions).

There were debates on the Powerful Stakeholder. Some groups believed to work with Government, private or all Stakeholders in the Food System among the Participants. At the end, they realized the need to work together as actors.

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/OGUN-STATE-COMPREHENSIVE-REPORT.docx>