

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 18 May 2021 09:00 GMT +01:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	OMOR (ANAMBRA 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/17163/
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

67

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

1 0-18 14 19-30 40 31-50 12 51-65 66-80 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

37 Male 30 Female Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

20	Agriculture/crops	Education	2	Health care	
10	Fish and aquaculture	4	Communication	Nutrition	
9	Livestock	3	Food processing	2	National or local government
	Agro-forestry	3	Food retail, markets	Utilities	
	Environment and ecology		Food industry	Industrial	
12	Trade and commerce		Financial Services	2	Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

17	Small/medium enterprise/artisan	Workers and trade union	
	Large national business	1	Member of Parliament
	Multi-national corporation	2	Local authority
39	Small-scale farmer	Government and national institution	
	Medium-scale farmer	Regional economic community	
	Large-scale farmer	United Nations	
2	Local Non-Governmental Organization	International financial institution	
2	International Non-Governmental Organization	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance	
	Indigenous People	Consumer group	
	Science and academia	4	Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

As planned through sensitization, mobilization, invitation of the people and Town Hall meeting Approach

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

As per the given Principles of Engagement and participatory

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

To adopt the above strategy; To increase the number of States/Communities and participants.

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 focused on a comprehensive discussion of food system through the discussion and the understanding of the entire food system and all the activities, actors and economic active agents that are involved including their interrelationship and how they affect each other. It considered what must be done along the value chain of production, storage, processing and marketing to ensure that we actually meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of safe and nutritious food for all as contained in the SDGs target. It also considered all the 5 Action Tracks of ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all, shift to sustainable consumption pattern; boosting of nature positive production; advance equitable livelihood and building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress. The Dialogue focused also on the examination of links among the Action Tracks and levers of change. The other areas of focus are the roles that can be played by all the stakeholders most especially the roles to be played by Government in terms of policy generation, development, formulation and implementation, the roles of the producers, processors and marketers and how these can be improved and enhanced to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Dialogue finally considered and focused on the effects of Climate Change on food production, processing, marketing and storage. Most participants also focused on how to reduce post-harvest losses.

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

- i) Producers expressed the cogent need for sustainable off-taker of their produce;
- ii) Processors to improve and deepen their value-addition technologies in their processing activities;
- iii) Aggressive adoption of improved good agronomic practices;
- iv) Establishment of conflict Resolution Committees in all Communities;
- v) Increased adoption of mechanization in all aspects of the various value chains mainly to attract the youths in the food systems activities, enhance efficiencies and improve productivities
- vi) Increased Extension service delivery at all levels of the food system – primary, production, processing & marketing;
- vii) Increased access to land especially for the vulnerable groups (women & youths) through land development;
- viii) Increased adoption of affordable informal irrigation schemes in rural communities to enhance sustainable availability of water for the various food system activities;
- ix) Increased adoption of organic farming strategies for the production of safe and healthy foods and for the sustainability of the farming environments;
- x) Rural Infrastructures (Access roads, potable water, electricity, storage facilities)
- xi) Massive and increased provision of primary health-care delivery facilities in the rural areas;
- xii) Improved access to credits with less encumbrances (conditions);
- xiii) Sustained increase in the adoption of E- Agriculture; E- Commerce and improved communication for wider outreach, etc.

In the light of these satisfactory dispositions, the participants unanimously agreed and resolved to register and issue the following as the major take-homes (Communique) from the dialogue:

- 1) That the people of Achalla feel highly honoured and privileged for the opportunity to contribute directly to the very important national and international discourse.
- 2) That from the presentations, the concept of "Food System" goes beyond the traditional practices of crop and animal production as well as the mere food production and processing to include such other intimately related aspects of livelihoods as healthy living, environmental consciousness, peaceful co-existence and harmonious relationships among people.
- 3) That "Food System" is all encompassing with respect to livelihoods of everyone in every society both urban and rural.
- 4) That most rural dwellers involved in primary production activities like farming are getting old and weary while the younger generations are avoiding such productive activities because of the physical exertion of energy and drudgery involved and this informed the unanimous resolution for full mechanization of all farming and processing activities in the rural areas.
- 5) That the comprehensive food system may not have the expected far-reaching impacts on livelihoods of people if such basic infrastructures as primary health care delivery, schools, all-season access roads, potable water and electricity are not provided in the rural areas to stimulate the rural economies.
- 6) That Governments should not be left alone to provide for all the identified favourable conditions to enhance healthy living and sustainable food system and so private investors, Organizations, Institutions and Agencies should be encouraged to invest in those areas for the benefit of mankind.
- 7) That Irrigation and storage facilities should be installed and developed in areas with comparative advantages for primary production (farming) and processing to be able to withstand such shocks as experienced during the recent pandemic.
- 8) That all forms of open grazing and uncontrolled rearing of livestock should be stopped all over the country having led to loss of lives and caused a lot of problems among farming communities and their activities in the country.
- 9) Given that most urban dwellers depend on the rural areas for food production and such other primary socio-economic activities coupled with the harsh living conditions in those areas, Governments are urged to consider such incentives as tax holidays/exemptions, scholarships, free medical services, etc for the rural populace.
- 10) That regular and consistent trainings/capacity building programmes should be conducted for all stakeholders in the rural economies to keep them abreast of developments in their various activities, improve their productivities and increase in incomes and livelihoods.
- 11) That discussions on Food system of this nature should be conducted from time to time as a veritable means of re-enacting in people the essence of living healthily, productively and cooperatively for the common good.
- 12) That the participants are full of expectations given the impression that the dialogue is not like the usual Government-sponsored talk-shops and that the practical suggestions agreed upon and presented will be fully implemented and in the shortest possible time.

ACTION TRACKS

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

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

Action Track No 1:

Question; How to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition

Responses:

- 1) Adoption of Organic Agricultural Practices Mechanization of Agriculture to attract youths (iii) making grants available to youths as input support (iv) regular training of farmers on record keeping and other modern technologies in farming practices
- 2) Give special training of young farmers in Agriculture with scholarship (ii) Employ Agricultural officers in ministries of Agricultures
- 3) Ensure security of our farmers
- 4) Government policies on Agriculture should be consistence
- 5) Training women on nutrition
- 6) Construction of access road to enhance food evacuation from farm.

Question: How do we accelerate hunger reduction in Nigeria?

Responses:

- 1) Employment of young graduates into the Agricultural sector and civil service and job creation for youths
- 2) Increased investment in Agriculture by Private sector and Government
- 3) Declaration of state of emergency in Agriculture (Government should focus more in Agriculture)
- 4) Proper implementation of Government policies on Agriculture in the state and Local Government Areas.
- 5) Immediate stop of the activities of killer herdsman against farmers; (ii) Ranching of animals should be started all over the country
- 6) Deploy more mechanized farming implements
- 7) Making available subsidized farm inputs to farmers as incentives
- 8) Land development and construction of access farm roads

Question: How do we make nutritious food more available and affordable in Nigeria?

- 1) Planting with quality planting materials, use organic manure, ensure value addition during processing, avoid adulteration of food.
- 2) Encouraging mixed cropping especially in cassava farms
- 3) Subsidizing the cost of fish feed to reduce the cost of production, breeding of high quality species of fingerlings

Question: How do we make food safer from farm to table?

- 1) Ensure hygienic environment during processing, appropriate drying of fish before packaging
- 2) Use of rice polisher, de-stoners and sorters during rice-processing
- 3) Adoption of 3Rs strategies in the use of Agro-chemicals: Right time; Right Dosage/Application of right chemical at the right time to avoid food poison and Right processing of produce
- 4) Encourage natural fishing with nets and canoe in the abundant water bodies and to desist from the use of chemicals to fish.
- 5) Ensure quality and natural processing of foods devoid of use of additives and chemicals
- 6) Involvement of the Sanitary Inspectors at the Local Government Area.

Question: What is the potential action that can be taken?

- 1) Capacity building/Trainings of Farmers, Processors, SME-operators; (ii) farmers to farmer visits/Learning routes to farms and processing centres of excellence for experience-sharing on various activities of Food systems.

Question: Who are the main actors to ensure implementation?

Farmers, Processors, Aggregators, Service Providers, Marketers, Agro dealers, Rural women in their groups, Youths, Transporters, and other value-chain Actors.

ACTION TRACKS

- | | |
|---|--|
| ✓ | Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all |
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| ✓ | 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 - 2/5

Action Track No 2:

Question: How do we create enabling food environment for healthy and sustainable dietary practices?

- 1) Avoid all forms of adulteration in rice during processing
- 2) Regulation and standardization of foods; (ii) Build the capacities of processors.

Question: How do we improve the experience of healthier and more sustainable food?

- 1) Intensification of Nutrition Education
- 2) Avoid too much spices in food preparations

Question: How do we halve food wastes at food service, retail and household levels?

- 1) Intensification of Home training by parents in the areas of food processing panel and presentation by Mothers particularly
- 2) Identification of consumer/market before producing (ii) Networking of marketers
- 3) Quality Value addition to improve taste, shelf-life, packaging and quality of food.

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 - 3/5

Action Track No 3:

Question: How do we protect natural ecosystems against new conversion for food and feed production?

- 1) Planting of cover crops, crop rotation
- 2) Reduce bush burning and encourage compost making;
- 3) Use of Organic manures and Tree-planting

Question: How do we sustainably manage existing food production systems to the benefit of both nature and people?

- 1) Integrated fish/vegetable farming e.g. channeling fish pond water to vegetable farms
- 2) Conversion of waste to wealth, proper effluents discharge from cassava processing centres; Cassava-peels for ruminants and other animal feeds; rice-husks into briquettes for cooking and parboiling of rice.

Question: How do we restore and rehabilitate degraded ecosystem and soil function for sustainable food production?

- 1) Adoption of Climate Smart Agricultural practices; (ii) Liming/local ash, organic manure; (iii) Efficient and effective use of fragile and marginal topographies for Agricultural purposes

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input 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 checked="" 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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

Action Track No 4:

Question: What do we need to consider to address food insecurity and enhance food system resiliency in Nigeria?

- 1) Embark on non-capital-intensive agricultural Enterprises like (rabbit, mush room, snail) farming, Apiculture
- 2) Encourage dry season farming using informal irrigation practices
- 3) Ensure Security of lives and properties of farmers as food security derives from both local and National security
- 4) Regular capacity building of farmers and processors on modern technologies in production and processing.

Question: What are the cross-cutting solutions between economic, social and environmental resilience in Nigeria?

- 1) Bad roads, insecurity, high interest rate of defaults in agricultural loans, impacts of climate change on the environments generally

Question: What solution can we propose to address food insecurity and prevent future sources of conflicts, manage tension?

- 1) Consistent use of quality inputs: Improved seeds/Planting Materials, Good Agronomic Practices, value addition, conflict resolution committees
- 2) Every programme should have conflict resolution committee and should be funded by the programme. (ii) Use of modern ranching methods in cattle rearing and land demarcation for different agricultural purposes.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

Action Track No 5:

Question: What are the potential actions that could be taken to advance equitable livelihoods in the context of food systems in Nigeria?

- 1) Unrestricted commitment by all in their various activities in the society to enhance sustainability.
- 2) Establishment and build-up of food reserves at the various levels of the society strategy.
- 3) Domestic garden/home garden, (ii) rearing of local birds. (iii) Networking amongst stakeholders. (iv) setting up of designated accounts/budgets for food emergency/crisis by Governments;

Question: Who are the main actors that would put this action into place in Nigeria?

Processors, Producers, Marketers, Middlemen, Government, NGOs, transporters, Agro dealers

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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✓	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

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

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

- a) Over dependence on Governments for the various Agricultural Development activities and programmes and thus the cogent need for private sector involvement at all levels of the food system;
- b) Poor accessibility to credits by Rural dwellers as they craved for easier and less bureaucratic access to finances for their respective activities.

ACTION TRACKS

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

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