

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 18 May 2021 09:00 GMT +01:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	MILE SIX, JALINGO (TARABA 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/17214/
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

56

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

39 Male

17 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

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

The dialogue process adopted the principle to reflect the need for utmost urgency of sustained and meaningful actions at all levels within the state to reach the respective 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. An all-inclusivity approach was mainstreamed during the planning stage to ensure optimum representation of key stakeholders at various levels such as the Rural Artisans (Small and Medium), Rural Business Women and Men, Rural Farmers (Small and Medium), LGA Chairman, Secretaries and Members of Parliament at the Local Government level, Women Group, Indigenous People, Rural Youth, Local Government Workers, Health Workers in the LGAs (Hospitals, Health Centres i.e Public and Private Community Groups, etc.), Traditional Health Attendants, Rural Food Processors, Rural Food Marketers (rough food vendors, caterers, etc. Value Chain Leaders (i.e. Livestock, Crops, Fisheries), Inputs Service Providers, Agricultural Mechanization Service Providers, Traditional Rulers (Kings, Community Leaders, Community Rulers, Emirs, "Baales", "Mai Angwas", "Obis", amongst others) Religious Leaders (Pastors, Mallams, Imams, Traditionalists), Security Agencies, Local NGO/Civil Organization Program awareness was done at the local level through distribution of letters and courtesy visit to sensitize the key stakeholders on the need for the sustainable food system dialogue.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Specific principles were reflected in how the program was prepared, location held, nature of presentation/facilitation, cultural and religious diversity of stakeholders invited, and an open communication platform that respected all stakeholders given opportunity to express their views. The forum recognized the utmost urgency of sustained and meaningful action that will enable Nigeria to developed policies at both national and subnational for sustainable food system for all in the next 3 to 10 years. The dialogue had a broad and diverse stakeholder participation from different social and cultural backgrounds who shared their experience in the various components of the food systems value chain and also reflected on how their unique practices impact on those of others such as farmer/herder relationship, climate change, deforestation, waste management and further sought ways to improve or transform the current food systems from business as usual to sustainable system for both people and the planet. The dialogue held provided an inclusive and supportive venue for debate, collaboration, consensus-building, and shared commitment making through the efficient facilitation of the curator. This encouraged the exploration of challenges faced in food systems of Taraba state and North Eastern Nigeria, reflection the 5 key action matrixes, and learn from the perspective of others who participated in order to make change happen to ensure sustainability for all. The key stakeholders from different cultural and social background, communities and religious affiliation had found a common ground, through the dialogue, to deepen their appreciation of each other's perspectives, to consider different opinions and to seek agreement where possible especially concerning the issue of security and its negative effect on the food system of Taraba state. The dialogue used a standardized approach for the convening, curation and facilitation at all stages of the dialogue. Local dialect and pidgin English was used to explain the concept of sustainable food system and also drive home salient po

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

A dialogue structured and facilitated with the principles adopted in this report will lead to a meaningful engagement and positive feedback from participating stakeholders. Therefore, we encourage convenors to adopt and reflect these principles in future dialogues.

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 was structured to focus on strategic steps to improve production, processing, market systems for sustainable supply of healthy nutritious food for all and achieving the SDG goals to enhance food system in Nigeria towards achieving sustainable Development Goal in the next 3 to 10 years. This touched other cross cutting issues like policy development, climate change, resource conflict among farmers and herders, infrastructure deficit, poor road networks and efficient transportation systems. Availability of single digit credit facilities accessible to rural farmers, processors, markets and other service providers in the value chain. Critical innovations such as small implements and mechanization facility, the role they play in building a sustainable food system. Energy cost was also a major issue that drives cost of inputs, and products in the value chain.

- Other main issues such as desertification and flooding in some LGA's in the state negatively affected yield and impacted on the food system. This increasing variability in weather and climate over the past 10 years was a major concern among stakeholders. Understanding the concept of climate smart agricultural practices, the use of early warning systems, climate data and improved seeds that are resistant to drought and pests were also discussed. The interaction between various components of production and how they affect the national food system was also discussed.
- Knowledge management and capacity building of farmers, processors and marketers were also attributed to the unavailability of extension workers who either not empowered by their institutions or lack capacity to reach difficult terrains.
- Rising security challenge in the state emerged as a major issue affected all sectors. Some farmers and processors lamented lack of input due to decreased supply rising from the high security threat in some LGAs.
- The role of government in providing modern storage facilities, processing facilities and transport systems to farmer groups was highlighted as a red flag to commercial production of various crops due to seasonality and pricing.
- The role of stakeholder collaboration in building sustainable food systems was extensively discussed. Interagency collaboration, private sector integration and sharing of lesson learnt from various projects will help plug the gaps and ensure sustainability.

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 major changes observed in Production, Processing and Marketing of food system in the community on your vision for food systems in the next ten (10) years

The impact of climate change on rainfall patterns, flood and drought in increasing on year-on-year basis putting major strain on yield, production and marketing cost. Spike in cost of inputs both for producers and marketer due to the current country's high inflation rate.

The critical role of policies backed up by strong political will for implementation will lead the way for a significant positive change towards building a sustainable food system. As this will address other emerging issues from resource conflict, security, energy, inflation and mechanization Trade policies (import and export) to facilitate access to affordable, safe and nutritious food for all, while contributing to country economic growth and commercial objectives.

(i) How these changes impacted positively or negatively in our food system?

NEGATIVE

- Insecurity has increased the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and putting strain on households. The community food system experiences low production due to increased impacts of climate change. The attending effect will increase in cost and scarcity of commodities within communities.

POSITIVE:

- New modern technologies are emerging through the intervention of VCDP in market infrastructure, processing centres and climate smart agricultural practices in rice and cassava value chain

(ii) What can we do as individual, groups or organizations to correct the mistake?

- More research in emerging issues such as climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.
- Increased activity of extension agents to build capacity and resilience of rural communities.
- Policy incentive for input supply for producers, processors and marketers within the value chain.
- Policy to trigger subsidy for productive energy sources such as diesel, LNG, Biogas and electricity.

(iii) How do you want our food systems to look like by 2030?

- Improved mechanized agricultural practices in the state
- Strengthened market linkages
- Availability and accessibility of affordable food for all.

(iv) The ways Nigerian food systems be repositioned to:

- Reduce rates of malnutrition and improve health and nutrition
- Increased value addition and fortification such as vitamin A cassava and orange flesh potato.
- Contribute to personal health and other unknowns
- Protecting the environment through improved waste management systems. Quality water supply and healthy food.
- Strengthen resilience and livelihoods especially for vulnerable populations such as the poor rural pastoral and agro-pastoral communities through improved seeds, improved pasture management systems, tree planting, clean energy sources and climate resilient infrastructures,
- Contribute to the well-being of women, youth, children and displaced populations (IDPs and Refugees)
- Policy development and institution strengthening, technology transfer and support.
- Provision of quality food and job creation for IDPs and vulnerable groups.
- Adapt to climate change considering the contribution of food systems activities to degradation of the planet
- Promotion of clean cooking technologies, enforcement of law against deforestation, awareness and tree planting campaign across the country
- Guarantee the regeneration of our ecosystems and nature and to substantial reductions in greenhouse gas emissions
- Increase in protected areas, forest management systems, sustainable land management solutions, climate smart agricultural practices and technology transfer i.e. clean cooking for all.
- Shape the livelihoods of those working within the food systems
- Quality health system, subsidy on essential inputs, enabling environment and technology transfer.
- Maintain functioning food systems in the wake of shocks such as pandemics
- To develop practicable policy in support of good storage facilities such as strong food reserved system to take care of shock in the wake of pandemic or in case of any other food shortage crises.

Who do you regard a powerful stakeholder to partner with – UN, Government, Donors, Private Sector, Farmer Organizations, Research Institutions, Academia?

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

Group One

□ How do we accelerate hunger reduction in Nigeria?

- Diversification of agriculture related products
- The use of mechanized farming to farm boost production
- Providing solution to insecurity in the community
- Rural infrastructure such as rural roads, clinics, boreholes.
- Promote gender equality and empowering women in agriculture.
- Capacity building of youth

□ How do we make nutritious foods more available and affordable in Nigeria?

- Through the reduction of cost of production
- Encouragement of the production of nutritious food by farmers
- Provision of incentives like grants, low interest loan by government, banks, NGOs and other financial institutions, donor agencies.
- Modern methods of preservation should be practiced.
- Reduction of communal conflict through dialogue should be promoted.

□ How do we make food safer from farm to table in Nigeria?

- Through rural infrastructure (rural roads) to assist farmers from the farm gate to the market

□ What is the potential action that can be taken

- Instituting full participation of the agricultural value chain i.e. producers, transporters, processor, marketers and consumers.
- The main actors are the producers, processors and marketers

□ What would change about food in the eye of consumers in terms of availability, affordability, accessibility, convenience, safety, quality, desirability etc

- As a result of win-win situation, all the value chain actors must fully participate in the chain
- it is all about the reduction of hunger, making nutritious food more available and affordable and also improving safety.

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 |
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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 - 2/5

Group Two

The potential game-changing and systemic solutions that drive the transition towards healthy and sustainable consumption in Nigeria

□ How do we create enabling food environments for healthy and sustainable dietary practices?

- Use of GAP in production, and harvesting (Good seed and land selection)

- Use of machinery

- Use of organic fertilizer

- Establishment of home gardens

- Quality processing and handling

- Good packaging and storage

- Use of multiple food varieties.

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

Good practice hygiene

□ How do we improve consumers' motivation and capability?

- Use of multiple varieties from a single source

- Good quality food with low price

□ How do we halve food waste at food service, retail, and household levels?

- Rechauffe should be used to avoid wastage of food in households.

- Hauling of maize is wasteful

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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KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/5

Group Three

The potential game-changing and systemic solutions that drive the transition towards nature positive-production in Nigeria.

- How do we protect natural ecosystems against new conversions for food and feed production?
 - Planting of trees
 - Avoid uprooting or cutting down of trees
 - Avoid bush burning
 - Educate farmers on the benefit of ecosystem for food production
- How do we sustainably manage existing food production systems to the benefit of both nature and people?
 - Practice crop rotation
 - Encourage use of organic manure
 - Peace should be maintained in the community
- How do we restore and rehabilitate degraded ecosystems and soil function for sustainable food production?
 - Bush fallow
 - Planting of more nitrogen fixing plant/tress on farmland.
 - Avoid use of agrochemicals on farmland.
 - Avoid over grazing

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

Group Four

- What do we need to consider addressing food insecurity and enhance food systems resiliency in Nigeria?
 - Quality improved seed
 - Good transportation
 - Government should provide loans
 - Providing good storage facilities
 - Improve farming practices
- What are the cross-cutting solutions between economic, social, and environmental resilience in Nigeria?
 - Solutions to unemployment
 - More attention to the agricultural sector
 - More security personnel should be employed
 - Planting of trees to discourage erosion
- What solutions can we propose to address food insecurity and prevent future sources of conflict, manage tensions and other stresses in our food systems in Nigeria
 - Ranching of cattle to be encouraged to reduce farmer/herder conflict
 - Mechanised farming should be encouraged to feed the teeming population
 - Religious, ethnic and inter-tribal tolerance should be encouraged.
 - Laws should be enacted to punish offenders
- What is the potential action that could be taken
 - There should be law enforcement
 - Total restructuring of the agricultural system to create employment and promote corruption
 - Attention should be given to the health sector

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

Group Five

□ What are the potential actions that could be taken to advance equitable livelihoods in the context of food systems in Nigeria.

- Collective best practices in food systems
- Workable social protection policy

□ Who are the main actors that would put this action into place in Nigeria

- Government
- Private individuals
- Private sector
- Donors
- Farmer organisations

□ How do we restore and rehabilitate degraded ecosystems and soil function for sustainable food production?

- Use of organic manure
- Application of zero tillage
- Deliberate afforestation

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

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)

□ Therefore, the major area of divergent from the stakeholders was promulgate policy in support of establishment of Nigeria forest guards to tackle of farmers/herders' crises and arm banditry within the rural communities.

2. Reduction of fiscal space:

There was a strong suggestion for development of farm land within the food system to enable the down-stream stakeholders to have access to land.

3. Lobbying and interference by special interests:

This was mention by some stakeholders as one of the issues taking away corrupt practices in order to achieved a sustainable food system in Nigeria.

4. Social norms are difficult to change

Yes, some stakeholders agree social norms are difficult to change but the welcome innovation with gradual change the will achieve an inclusive and sustainable working food system in Nigeria.

5. The assumption that youths would want to work in agriculture or agro-processing / food manufacturing

Yes, this was a welcome advantage for the youth as presented by youth stakeholders represented.

6. Need to ensure that innovation and technology transfer is fair:

Way to ensure that innovation and technology transfer is fair and equitable was brought out that if fairness, equity and justice in place avoidance of corrupt practice this will be achieved within the food system in Nigeria.

7. Stakeholders working in silos

That enabling environment for all stakeholders to work interlinked the goal of SDG will be achieved in 2030.

8. Preponderant national emphasis on undernutrition:

Make sure food is made available affordable for all the issue of undernutrition will be a thing of the past.

9. Trust deficits:

That trust should be built across all stakeholders in the food system taking all as equal then food system in Nigeria will be built toward making food available for all.

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

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