

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 18 May 2021 09:00 GMT +01:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	ADOGO (KOGI 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/17223/
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

116

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

15

19-30

79

31-50

22

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

88 Male

28 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

62 Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

1 Livestock

Agro-forestry

Environment and ecology

7 Trade and commerce

Education

6 Communication

Food processing

2 Food retail, markets

Food industry

Financial Services

2 Health care

Nutrition

26 National or local government

2 Utilities

Industrial

8 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

6 Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

62 Large-scale farmer

2 Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

Science and academia

Workers and trade union

3 Member of Parliament

18 Local authority

3 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

United Nations

International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

22 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The principles of engagement for the Rural Community Stakeholders Food System Dialogue was organized with all-inclusiveness of the rural community stakeholders food system with each members of the stakeholders such as the Rural Farmers (Small and Medium), Rural Artisans (Small and Medium), Rural Business Women and Men, 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 were all invited through letters and sensitized, with awareness creation was carried out in the LGA community in preparation prior to the real date to discussed challenges and the way forward in order to incorporate, reinforce and enhance to initiate progressive actions towards sustainable healthy safety nutritious food system in Nigeria.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

- Analyze opportunities for engagement. The principles of engagement for the Rural Community Stakeholders Food System Dialogue are each reflected in the rural community stakeholder's food system dialogues. We recognize the utmost urgency of sustained and meaningful action that will enable Nigeria to developed policies at all levels to reach the respective in the next 3 to 10 years Sustainable Development Goals in line SDG vision 2030. In light of this, the Dialogues are focusses in the elaboration of challenges pathways to food systems transformation contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- Ensure inclusive and adequate representation: The dialogue support inclusive multi-stakeholder processes and approaches within governments and community's stakeholder's in bringing in diverse perspectives (including indigenous knowledge, cultural insights, and science-based evidence) to enable stakeholders to find alignment through understanding and to design policy options that deliver against several public goods and across these various systems. The Dialogues bring to the table a diversity of stakeholders from within government, the business community, civil society and research – working across the food system from production, processing, marketing to consumption. They are inclusive and strive to showcase as many voices as possible, capturing diverse cultural, professional and gender specific perspectives. The no of these voices is captured in the Dialogue feedback.
- Provide effective communication and information: in providing effecting communication the dialogue curator and the facilitator make sure that pidgin E English were used alongside with interpretation in the local dialect of all the community stakeholders represented in Kogi State to ensure effective communication.
- Provide effective facilities: In providing effective facilities a community hall was hired, together with public address system and a projector for visualization of the generic questions and action tracks questions.
- Communicate outcomes:

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

Our advice for other dialogue convenor is to make sure that the principles of engagement are strictly adhered to and well followed as this one was done in order to achieved the aims and objectives of the dialogue that may latter come.

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 focusses on to enhance production , processing, marketing of safe nutritious healthy food for all to enhance food system in Nigeria towards achieving sustainable Development Goal in the next 3 to 10 years with cross cutting issues and pathways that came out such as policy formulation to stoppage of farmers herders crisis by establishment of ranching, non-availability of farmers friendly /affordable credit facilities for instance on a single digit loan which some of the stakeholders especially the farmers are soliciting to enable them have access to loan, innovation technology inputs/mechanization equipment was also an issue indigenous knowledge, and the empowerment of women, young people and marginalized groups for inclusive food for all and enhancement of Nigeria food system.

(A) The Dialogue focused on major crops grown in the community in the past and now, which are: Rice, Maize, Yam, Cassava, Beans, Groundnut, melon, Millet, Sesames Seed, Cotton, Cashew, Sugar cane, Sweet potatoes, Castor, Oil Palm, Tomatoes, Vegetables.

□ The challenges they faced in the production of these crops are; Famers/herders clashes (Insecurity), Lack of Farming Inputs/equipment, Lack of rural road networks, Climate Change, Pest infestation, Lack of Storage facilities

□ The other food items produced in this community (Livestock, fish and others) were the Goat, Chicken, fish, Turkey, Pig, Cow.

□ Other agricultural produce they produced in their communities were Garri, fufu, Cassava flour.

□ The on how the above challenges can be resolved surgested by the participants are to formulation of policy for the establishment of Ranches, Provision of improved security for famers through (Community policing, empowerment of vigilante groups), provision of access to loan, Provision of farm inputs, Farm Mechanization through modern tecgnology for production, Construction of Rural farm roads, Irrigation facilities for dry season farming, Provision of Storage Facilities, Access to improved varieties of crops that is resistance to pest and diseases, establishment of processing centres, Capacity building of downstream stakeholders(farmers), developing technological equipment to reduce post-harvest loss of the crops produced and increasing their shelf-life most especially cassava tubers, Provide access to equipment such as planters, threshers, harvesters and many more others.

□ On the roles stakeholder need to play to resolve these challenges was that, there should be a synergy between all stakeholders to take up the responsibilities sincerely in respond to ins ascent security crises and food insecurity in Nigeria then there will be food for all.

□ The role Government can play to achieve enough food sufficiency for the Nigerian people are, the Government should promulgate enabling laws for peaceful co-existence between farmers and herders, subsidize farm inputs, Increase the number of extension workers to give orientation on the adoption of new technology and Government should provide market for the sales of Livestock among others.

□ The stakeholders that must work together to ensure adequate food sufficiency for Nigerian populace was agree unanimously to be all stakeholders must work together ensure adequate food sufficiency for all.

□ If hunger is to be reduce the people to act are all the stakeholders inclusive and through Government empowerment of downstream stakeholders (farmers) to increase production, the farmers should form co-operative societies to help for easy access and tracking.

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

MAIN FINDINGS

- The major changes observed in production, processing and marketing of food within the food system in the community before and now are that before there was an excess rainfall but now they are experiencing shortage of rainfall, Increased insecurity, incessant farmer's herders' clashes, Poor access to Agro-input before but with interventions now they have access to inputs but challenges lack of enough finance.
- In the stakeholders own view of what is their vision for food system in the next three (3) and ten (10) years is that National agriculture and food policies should be promoted to enhance production of affordable nutritious, sustainably produced food while rewarding fairly all farmers and food workers, comprehensive traceability systems and appropriate labelling ensure all consumers have access to clear, reliable information about how and where food is produced, empowering them to make informed choices, National should determine contributions to climate action that are based on nature-positive agriculture practices that are developed and tested by farmers, Fair, safe and sustainable supply chains ensure a responsible use of natural resources and a reduction of food loss and waste, making sustainability the easy choice for consumers.

Trade policies (import and export) to facilitate access to affordable, safe and nutritious food for all, while contributing to country economic and commercial objectives, as well as resilient and best livelihoods for down- stream food producers (farmers).

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

NEGATIVE

- The community food system experiences low production leads to low yield which in-turn leads to high cost of food even within the community market.

POSITIVE:

- Increased income for few farmers who have the opportunities to produce more farm products.

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

- Idea sharing of knowledge and adoption of best practices in food system

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

- Increased food supply and affordable food for all addressing Malnutrition issues, Producers well linked to processors and processors linked to marketers and High quality products produced for end consumers all-inclusive in 2030.

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

- Reduce rates of malnutrition and improve health and nutrition
- Value addition and food fortification.
- Contribute to personal health and other unknowns
- Production, processing of safe nutritious food in a hygienic environment.
- Strengthen resilience and livelihoods especially for vulnerable populations such as the poor rural pastoral and agro-pastoral communities
- support them with farm inputs, affordable credits and capacity building in the area of value addition.
- Contribute to the well-being of women, youth, children and displaced populations (IDPs and Refugees)
- Promulgate policy in support of food availability for the vulnerable population i.e free food for the vulnerable populace.
- Adapt to climate change considering the contribution of food systems activities to degradation of the planet
- Enforcement of law against deforestation, embark on tree planting campaign across the country, planting of economy trees, tree fellers should be incorporated into Government Programmes and encourage dry season farming.
- Guarantee the regeneration of our ecosystems and nature and to substantial reductions in greenhouse gas emissions
- Embark on promotion of tree planting campaign to regenerate the existing ecosystem to reduce green house emission.
- Shape the livelihoods of those working within the food systems
- Encourage capacity building and remuneration that is attractive to spur them to hold on the best practices within the food system.
- 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.

(C) Changes must be made so that food systems can meet SDG expectations by 2030 are; Availability of funds to encourage people into farming through credit scheme, Provision of improved seeds and Accessibility to the market by construction of feeder roads.

(i) The proposed changes/reforms that must be made to address the major challenges of the current Food Systems are; Availability of funds to encourage people into farming through credit scheme, Provision of improved seeds and Accessibility to the market by construction of feeder roads.

(ii) How we can ensure that the proposed changes are equitable and just for all the people (stakeholders) is that all stakeholders must be given equal and fair treatment within the food system guiding principles and provision.

The proposed changes be supported through empowering all stakeholders to function properly.

(iii) The realistic timelines can we achieve our goal of sustainable, healthy food systems is between 3 – 10 years if all stakeholders are linked and function able.

(D) On how stakeholders can work well together and differently for collection action:
 -This could be done through cooperation and synergy linkage of all stake holders functionality and Allowing an all-inclusive Stakeholders periodic meeting between leaders of both parties.

(i) Who do you regard a powerful stakeholder to partner with – UN, Government, Donors, Private Sector, Farmer Organizations, Research Institutions, Academia?
 -All Stakeholders

ACTION TRACKS

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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 - 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

- How do we accelerate hunger reduction in Nigeria?
 - Through Increase Nutritious Food production in Nigeria.
- How do we make nutritious foods more available and affordable in Nigeria?
 - Encouraging processing and value addition and make credit loan more affordable on a single digit bases and provision of land through developing land for the farmers and affordable/accessible credit scheme.
 - Provision of fund through organizations/Government that will be channels towards private-sector resources (inform of credit scheme/ percentage of profits for the participating corporations plus a matching mechanism for donors and governments) to investments to end hunger by 2030.
 - Encourage public-private partnerships that that guide towards incentivize and enable precision agriculture companies to ensure access for low-income, smallholder farmers (men and women), enabling them to improve production quantity and quality and increase incomes.
- How do we make food safer from farm to table in Nigeria?
 - Proper harvesting method, Good transportation means, Good access road, Proper processing method, Proper Storage, Use of right chemicals to preserve, Proper hygiene and Access to good water
- What is the potential action that can be taken?

The potential action that is needed to be taking are the Provision of good farm Roads, Provision of Clean water, Provision of modern harvesting equipment, Provision of basic farm transportation means such as vehicle, pickup van, Open body tricycle etc., through subsidy to enable the rural farmers to acquire them, building of small scale processing centres for value addition, Provision of proper storage facilities in the rural communities, Capacity building of rural famers is greatly needed to enhance the use of inputs and Provision of proper hygiene VIP toilet.

- Who are the main actors that would put this action into place?
 - All the stakeholders and mostly Government.
- Within which category does this intervention most easily fall? Nutrition-sensitive agriculture etc.
 - All stakeholders with Government in the fore front.
- What would change about food in the eye of consumers in terms of availability, affordability, accessibility, convenience, safety, quality, desirability etc.?
 - Good Storage facilities, Hygienic processing centres, Good preservative measures, Proper packaging.
- Is this primarily about reducing hunger, making nutritious foods more available and affordable, or improving safety?
 - Good Storage facilities, Hygienic processing centres, Good preservative measures and Proper packaging etc.

Strand 2: Increasing availability and affordability of nutritious foods

Encouraging processing and value addition and make credit loan more affordable on a single digit bases and provision of land through developing land for the farmers and affordable/accessible credit scheme.

Strand 3: Ensuring safe food

Proper harvesting method, Good transportation means, Good access road, Proper processing method, Proper Storage, Use of right chemicals to preserve, Proper hygiene and Access to good water

Cross-Cutting
-The potential action that is needed to be taking are the Provision of good farm Roads, Provision of Clean water, Provision of modern harvesting equipment, Provision of basic farm transportation means such as vehicle, pickup van, Open body tricycle etc., through subsidy to enable the rural farmers to acquire them, building of small scale processing centres for value addition, Provision of proper storage facilities in the rural communities, Capacity building of rural famers is greatly needed to enhance the use of inputs and Provision of proper hygiene VIP toilet.

- Empower the security outfits such as the local vigilantes, community policing and establishment of forest guards to secure farmers on their farms.

-Promulgate enabling laws that allows for ranching against open grazing.

Who should take the actions?

All the stakeholders and mostly Government.

ACTION TRACKS

✓	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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KEYWORDS

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		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

Group 2: Shift to Healthy and Sustainable Consumption Patterns

Actions urgently needed

-Provision of VIP Toilets, Provision of water facilities and Building of Recycling centre for conversion of waste to wealth through using urban Food method, by Stimulating local access and demand for fresh, healthy food with proposition includes actions undertaken by urban to create environments where sustainable consumption become the default.

The solution has a strong link to food producers, including by promoting direct public procurement and various actions for supporting local farmers to adopt nature positive practices.

- Policy in support of food environments that provide access to affordable, healthy diets, encourage food product reformulation and drive shift to sustainable consumption Relevant economic measures may include taxes on certain food products, tax related to carbon footprint via VAT, subsidies for healthy food products, and income transfers delivered through social protection schemes.

- Well packaging and labelling nutrition food helping consumers to make informed choices, thereby promoting healthy diets delivered through sustainable food systems, in points-of-sale and out-of-home with proposition aims to provide convenient, relevant and readily understood nutrition and environment information or guidance on food packs or menus, to assist all consumers, particularly children, and promote reformulation.

Who should take the actions?

All stakeholders most especially the Government through establishing food dietary guidelines and principles and this should also be applied in guiding other relevant public policy such as public procurement, fiscal policies, etc.

Ways in which progress could be assessed

Through proper supervision, monitoring and evaluation by Foster states and national conversation around coherence for healthier food environment policies that cut across all stakeholders like including international financial institutions, UN agencies, intergovernmental institutions, academia, civil society, and donors, and focusing on making effective healthy food environment policies (e.g., labelling, levies, and marketing restrictions) the norm in all counties.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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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

This was discussed aim in to deepen understanding of the constraints and opportunities facing smallholder farmers and small-scale enterprises along the food value chain. It will also strive to support food system governance that realigns incentives to reduce food losses and other negative environmental impacts, such as discouragement of bush burning, Promote afforestation, Crop rotation and Bush fallowing within the food system.

- How we can sustainably manage existing food production systems to the benefit of both nature and people are; Through, improve food processing, promote afforestation, Bush fallowing, Crop rotation and A just transition to sustainable agriculture through policy reform and public support Redirect support for subsidies to incentivize a just transition to sustainable agriculture, addressing food and nutrition security as well the climate and nature emergencies. etc.

- How we can restore and rehabilitate degraded ecosystems and soil function for sustainable food production, are through Conversion of farm wastes into animal feeds e.g. cassava peels etc., Production of organic manure from waste, planting of economy trees and Planting of cover crops e.g. legumes.

Issues raised during discussion

Avoidance of bush burning, promote afforestation, Crop rotation and Bush fallowing and promulgate policy in support of establishment of Nigeria forest guards to tackle of farmers/herders crises and arm banditry within the rural communities.

Who should take the actions?

-All stakeholders in the food system

Ways in which progress could be assessed

The progress could be assessed through proper monitoring, supervision and evaluation within the food system in Nigeria.

ACTION TRACKS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

Group 4: Advancing Equitable Livelihoods in Nigeria

This can be done through promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all actors along the food value chain, reducing risks for the country’s poorest, enabling entrepreneurship and addressing the inequitable access to resources and distribution of value by improving resilience through social protection and seek to ensure that food systems “leave no one behind.”
Actions urgently needed

- What we need to consider to address food insecurity and enhance food systems resiliency in Nigeria through, Establishment of ranches for herders, Provision of employment, Reduction of insecurity and Provision of credit facility (loan) to farmers.

Who should take the actions?

The Government.

Ways in which progress could be assessed

Ways in which progress could be could still through proper supervision, monitoring and evaluation
Provision of inputs for farmers within the Nigerian food system.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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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

The action that is urgently needed for improved food availability for resilience are Provision of inputs for farmers for increase in production across the country, Provision of affordable credit facilities, Provision of storage facilities, improve infrastructure e.g. Road network, market linkages, Capacity building on environmental preservation and food reserved silos establishment etc. within the Nigeria food system.

- Solutions that was propose to address food insecurity and prevent future sources of conflict, manage tensions and other stresses in our food systems in Nigeria was to Revisit tax laws, especially the current produce laws that are not favourable to farmers, Advocate for peaceful coexistence between farmers and headers, Engage the relevance stakeholders in sensitization/dialogue meeting on food production.

- The potential action that could be taken was that enforcement of the existing laws that promote food security in Nigeria, adopt climate smart agricultural practices, effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation.

Who should take the actions?

Government and the private sectors engagement.

Ways in which progress could be assessed

Ways in which progress could be assessed id through proper supervision, monitoring and evaluation.

This action Track 5 work to ensure the continued functionality of sustainable food systems in areas that are prone to conflict or natural disasters. The Action help to bring out issues on promote global action to protect food supplies from the impacts of pandemics. this is to ensure that all people within a food system are empowered to prepare for, withstand, and recover from instability. Its also aims to help people every stakeholders participate in food systems that, despite shocks and stressors, deliver food security, nutrition and equitable livelihoods for all. The potential game-changing and systemic solutions that drive the transition towards equitable livelihoods in Nigeria.

- The potential actions that could be taken to advance equitable livelihoods in the context of food systems in Nigeria are; Subsidy of Farm Inputs, Availability of credit facilities on a single digit note, Policy in support to eliminate corruptions in all contest of food system in Nigeria, Policy in support of land availability through land development for increase in production to make food available for all in Nigeria.

- The main actors that would put this action into place in Nigeria is All stakeholders in the food system.
- How we can restore and rehabilitate degraded ecosystems and soil function for sustainable food production are to Discourage disforestation, encourage the use of organic fertilizer, planting of cover crops to help in soil erosion, Minimum tillage of the soil to maintain soil structure and discourage bush burning.

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)

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.

10.0 Recommendations:

i. That Government must ensure safety of farmers by improving harmonious co-existence between farmers and herders. This they say can be achieved through the following

A) Allowing an all- inclusive Stakeholders periodic meeting between leaders of both parties.

B) Empower the security outfits such as the local vigilantes, community policing and establishment of forest guards to secure farmers on their farms.

C) Promulgate enabling laws that allows for ranching against open grazing.

ii. Participants agreed that provision of farming inputs such as improved resistance seedlings, fertilizers, other agro chemical will help improve increased crop yields.

iii. That Government should partner with Donor agencies in building crops processing plants and storage facilities to avoid wastage of farm products. Especially for fast perishable products such as vegetables.

iv. To avoid wastage of farm products in the farm due to inability to transport products to target market, concerted efforts on the part of Government is needed in the construction of rural feeder roads.

v. Law against deforestation should be enforced. Tree fellers should always plant five trees for every one tree they fall.

vi. Participants agreed that, for farmers to go into large scale farming soft loans with single digit interest should be provided. It makes it easier for farmers to mechanized their farms.

vii. For up to date know - how on new farming technology, the services of extension farmers are required at the grass root level.

Government should engage the services of extension workers to get this gap filled.

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

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