

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 18 May 2021 09:00 GMT +01:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	BOLORUNDURO (ONDO 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/17237/
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

3

19-30

18

31-50

11

51-65

8

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

25 Male

15 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

19 Agriculture/crops
Fish and aquaculture
Livestock
Agro-forestry
Environment and ecology
Trade and commerce

Education
Communication
4 Food processing
6 Food retail, markets
Food industry
Financial Services

3 Health care
Nutrition
3 National or local government
Utilities
Industrial
5 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

10 Small/medium enterprise/artisan
Large national business
Multi-national corporation
19 Small-scale farmer
Medium-scale farmer
Large-scale farmer
1 Local Non-Governmental Organization
International Non-Governmental Organization
Indigenous People
Science and academia

Workers and trade union
Member of Parliament
3 Local authority
Government and national institution
Regional economic community
United Nations
International financial institution
Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
1 Consumer group
6 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

As much as possible stakeholders involved in the food system were invited. During the engagement they were given free opportunity to express themselves without inhibitions. The complexity and multi stakeholder nature of the participants was recognized in forming the discussion groups to ensure they complement each other to discuss the five track questions.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

To ensure inclusive and adequate representation diverse participants were invited to the dialogue as reflected in the attendance list. The event was published and information about the dialogue given ahead of the dialogue date to participants to enable them to prepare effectively for the dialogue. Effective facilities were provided. The hall was big enough to ensure compliance to social distancing and communication was in both Yoruba language and Pidgin English. The response of the participants revealed that they were appreciative of the bottom-up approach to solve the global food security issues and ready to be part of it.

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

The time given was too short. More time should be given to ensure that participants express themselves better.

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 main focus of the Rural Community Stakeholders Food Systems Dialogue was on the five (5) action tracks as contained in the implementation manual. Detailed discussion examined food systems dynamics, major actors, environmental and gender issues, cultural practices affective food systems. Opportunities for improved condition as well as actions to be taken by different stakeholders to achieve food security, nutritious food and healthy consumption pattern on a sustainable basis in the rural area were discussed by the participants.

First was the plenary session where the reason for the dialogue was explained before they participants were put in groups to discuss the action track questions.

The dialogue focused on the five action track questions as follows:

Action track 1: Ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition.

Recommendations:

- Farming should be for everyone.
- Need for home gardens.
- Review School Curricula at the primary and secondary school levels to include proper nutrition and developing interest in agriculture.
- Integrated farming should be encouraged.
- Mechanization of farm operations is key.
- Construction/rehabilitation of access road to farms.
- More extension agents, awareness creation on healthy feeding.

Action track 2: Shifting to Healthy and sustainable consumption pattern.

Recommendations:

- Promoting high yielding varieties of crops and smart agricultural practices by strengthening linkages between research policy makers and farmers.
- Awareness creation, advocacy, and education of rural populace on healthy and safe food consumption patterns.
- Dry season production of safe and healthy foods to ensure all year-round availability.

Action track 3: Optimizing environmental resource use in food production, processing and distribution, thereby reducing biodiversity loss, pollution, water use, soil degradation and greenhouse gas emissions.

Recommendations:

- Stoppage of bush burning and open grazing.
- Addressing oil spillage.
- Promoting the use of organic fertilizers as against the use of inorganic ones.
- Convert waste to wealth through recycling.
- Use of biological methods of pest control and food preservation.
- Discourage the use of chemical near fishponds.
- Encourage the production of cover crops and making ridges across slopes to control erosion.

Action track 4: Advancing equitable livelihoods in Nigeria to eliminate poverty.

Recommendations

- Financial empowerment of farmers.
- improved road network.
- Address security issues
- Improved extension services.

Action track 5: Building the resilience of food systems in Nigeria to withstand vulnerabilities, shocks and stress.

Recommendation:

- Good road to improve transportation of farm produce from farm to market.
- Provide farmers with information on climate change especially as it relates to rainfall and when it is best to commence planting.
- Adopt climate smart and nutritionally responsive practices – e.g. use of drought and flood tolerant crop.
- Encourage farmers to form associations or cooperatives and strengthening existing associations/cooperatives.
- Provide insurance facilities.

One area of consensus was urgent need to address the security issues especially the menace of herds men to allow farmers go to their farms without fear of being kidnapped or killed. Also to allow farmers reap the fruit of their labour.

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 main findings from the dialogue is as detailed below:

1. Everyone is to engage in farming even if it is homestead garden to ensure that we all take nutritious food.
2. Government and relevant agencies to assist in acquisition of and access to land for persons interested in farming according to need.
3. Improved linkage between farmers and extension service providers to provide technical advice to promote good agricultural practices in the communities.
4. Effective information sharing and dissemination on existing markets for farm inputs as well as related agricultural products and services to encourage all year farming, increase production, availability, reduce hunger and affordability of nutritious foods.
5. Government to facilitate the establishment of storage facilities to reduce post-harvest loses and ensure continuous availability and affordability during off season. This will reduce food inflation in the rural areas as currently experienced in the community.
6. Address security issues using community vigilante and police.
7. Farmers to desist from use of harmful chemicals and adopt good agricultural practices in crop cultivation, livestock farming, processing and marketing of agricultural produce and services to ensure availability of safe food.
8. To ensure safe foods, regulatory agencies in-charge of consumer rights and food safety should be strengthened to deliver on their respective mandates.
9. Promotion of Climate Smart agriculture technologies to mitigate the effect of climate change on food production.
10. Improved road network will ease the movement of farm products from farm to sales points.
11. Insurance of agribusiness is essential to reduce shock suffered by farmers due to unfavourable conditions beyond them control due to unforeseen circumstances.
12. Introduction of Nutrition education in school curriculum highlighting the dangers of unhealthy food choices in order to inculcate the importance of taking nutritious food early and empower community members and school children to demand for healthy foods.

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
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- ✓ Policy
- ✓ Data & Evidence
- ✓ Governance
- ✓ 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

Action required.

- Farming should be for everyone.
- Need for home gardens.
- Review School Curricula at the primary and secondary school levels to include proper nutrition and developing interest in agriculture.
- Integrated farming should be encouraged.
- Mechanization of farm operations is key.
- Construction/rehabilitation of access road to farms.
- More extension agents, awareness creation on healthy feeding.

Cross-Cutting

- Improve linkage between research, extension services and farmers.
- Climate change reduces food security.
- Inadequate land for agriculture resulting to low production.
- the security issues especially the menace of herds men to allow farmers go to their farms without fear of being kidnapped or killed.
- Effect of use of chemicals in production on health of consumers

Who should take the actions?

- Government. Research Institutions.
- Extension agents, Community members
- Government and Government Agencies in-charge of land development
- Government, intervention agencies, community members.
- Government NGOs and Extension Agents

Ways in which progress could be assessed

- a) Difference in the number of households in the Community engaged in farming before and after actions were taken.
- b) Agricultural yield differences before and after actions were taken.
- c) Number of farming households in the community involved in integrated farming.
- d) Hectarage of farm land cultivated.
- e) Number of farming households eating nutritious 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 - 2/5

Group 2: How to shift to Healthy and sustainable consumption Pattern

Action Required

- Promoting high yielding varieties of crops and smart agricultural practices by strengthening linkages between research policy makers and farmers.
- Awareness creation, advocacy, and education of rural populace on healthy and safe food consumption patterns.
- Availability of Improved storage facilities.
- Dry season production of safe and healthy foods to ensure all year-round availability.

Action.

Who should take the actions?

- Research Institutions and Extension Agencies.
- Public extension agencies, NGO involved in nutrition.
- Government and Research institutions.
- Research Institutions, Extension Agencies and Intervention agencies interested in rural agricultural development.

Ways in which progress could be assessed.

- Increased productivity.
- Number of rural people eating healthy and safe food.

a) Decrease in postharvest losses evidenced by Percentage of agro-produce stored in the household with respect to total production.

- Frequency of extension contacts with households engaged in farming in the community.

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

Group 3: Optimizing Environmental Resource use in Food Production, Processing and Distribution, to Reduce biodiversity loss, Pollution, Water use, Soil Degradation and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Action required

- Stoppage of bush burning and open grazing.
- Addressing oil spillage.
- Promoting the use of organic fertilizers as against the use of inorganic ones.
- Convert waste to wealth through recycling.
- Use of biological methods of pest control and food preservation.
- Discourage the use of chemical near fishponds.
- Encourage the production of cover crops and making ridges across slopes to control erosion.

Who should take the actions?

- Farmers. Government
- Government and NGO
- Extension agents, Farmers
- Extension agents Farmers
- Extension Agent and Farmers
- Extension agents Farmers

Ways in which progress could be assessed

- Reduced incidence of bush burning
- Low incidence of oil spillage and increase in productivity in areas previously affected by oil spillage.
- Improved incidence of waste management
- Use of organic manure and low demand for inorganic Fertiliser.
- Increased use of biological methods of pest control.
- Low incidences health issues associated with chemically consumed food e.g. cancer.

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

Group 4: Advancing Equitable Livelihoods in Nigeria to Eliminate Poverty

Action Required

- Financial empowerment of farmers.
- improved road network.
- Address security issues
- Improved extension services.

Who should take the actions?

- Financial Institutions
- Government and related Government agencies like FERMA
- Government, Communities
- Government and Private Extension agents.

Ways of Assessing Progress

- Increased scale of production due to availability of fund to purchase required inputs.
- More food available in the urban areas.
- Equitable distribution of agricultural inputs and products.
- Reduction of poverty

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 - 5/5

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

Actions Required

- Good road network to improve transportation of farm produce from farm to market.
- Provide farmers with information on climate change especially as it relates to rainfall and when it is best to commence planting.
- Adopt climate smart and nutritionally responsive practices – e.g. use of drought and flood tolerant crop.
- Encourage farmers to form associations or cooperatives and strengthening existing associations/cooperatives.
- Provide insurance facilities

Who should take the actions?

- Government and related Government agencies like FERMA
- Government related agencies such as NIMET
- Public and private extension agencies
- Farming households in the Community
- Public extension agencies
- Rural institutions in the community including farmers' organisation, youth and women groups and faith-based organisations.
- Public and private Insurance institutions

Ways in which progress could be assessed

- Level of awareness of the connection between food systems and the environment
- Number of households adopting farming methods that can withstand adverse weather conditions.
- Extent of crop diversity cultivation among farming households in the community.
- Number of farmers taking insurance policy for their business.

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 divergence 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).

Those participants that prefer Individual level change believed that:

- Individual level change was more easily implemented than institutional change.
- Individual level change outcomes can diffuse across the community and produce similar effect as institutional change over time.
- Individual level change is more sustainable than institutional change.

2. Reduction of fiscal space:

- Arguments for reduction in fiscal space believe that most times only those in urban areas and those high places with connections have access to fiscal interventions especially Government fiscal interventions.
- Those against reduced fiscal space argue that the fiscal space affects the national revenue at all levels of government and individual businesses.

3. Lobbying and interference by special interests:

- Some participants noted that some individuals/groups were strong in lobbying and negotiating skills but for their personal/group interest.
- Others opined that some lobby for the interest of all.

4. Social norms are difficult to change

Most cultural practices forbidding farming activities at certain times no longer exist due to influence of religion such as

- Forbidding farming activities on some special days
- Female circumcision which affects health of individuals and reduce farm labour in extreme cases have been stopped in the community.
- Forbidding women from going to farm during menstrual cycle.

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

- Most youths do not want to work in agriculture or agro-processing/food manufacturing except it is mechanized to reduce drudgery.
- Few youths' own farms.
- Returns on investment from agricultural activities is low and therefore unattractive to the youths.

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

- The female farmers are not given preference in technology transfer and innovation during intervention.
- Social norms and gender roles hinder females from fair access to innovation and technology in agriculture.
- Dominance of male in technology and innovation reduces production female friendly technologies.

7. Stakeholders working in silos

- Pilfering may hinder operations of stakeholders working in silos.
- Surplus food must be available to ensure smooth functioning of silos
- The operations of the silos should be Private driven for effectiveness.

8. Preponderant national emphasis on undernutrition:

- Low knowledge of nutrition affects attitude and practice of good nutrition.
- Focus on production of carbohydrate-rich foods at the expense of protein food promotes undernutrition.
- High consumption of low diversity diets by most households promotes undernutrition.

9. Trust deficits:

- Distrust exist among producers and consumers of farm produce in terms of the quality of food items.
- Harmful method of fishing especially as it concerns using chemicals results to distrust among consumers and marketers.
- Sharp practices in preservation of food affects trust.
- Lack of inspection, regulation of food system activities including processing, breeds mutual distrust among actors.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

- ✓ Finance
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- ✓ Trade-offs
- ✓ Environment and Climate

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

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