

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Thursday, 27 May 2021 09:00 GMT +01:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	NIGERIA AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY VALUE CHAINS FOOD SYSTEM SUMMIT DIALOGUE
CONVENED BY	Olusola Idowu, Permanent Secretary, Budget and National Planning, Chair, National Committee on Food and Nutrition
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20309/
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

138

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

3

19-30

83

31-50

50

51-65

2

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

110 Male

28 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

37 Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

19 Livestock

Agro-forestry

Environment and ecology

12 Trade and commerce

Education

4 Communication

Food processing

6 Food retail, markets

Food industry

Financial Services

7 Health care

Nutrition

47 National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

6 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

21 Small-scale farmer

15 Medium-scale farmer

8 Large-scale farmer

Local Non-Governmental Organization

3 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

7 Science and academia

12 Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

2 Local authority

46 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

2 United Nations

International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

9 Consumer group

13 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The dialogue was conducted virtually and comprised a cross section of commodity value chain groups/actors, academia, private sector actors and farmers. The background information of the necessity and need for the dialogue on the Food systems, including the summary of the outcome of the Inception Dialogue were laid out for the participants. Modalities for the dialogue were set out. After series of goodwill messages, especially from the Representative of the Permanent Secretary, FMARD and the National FSS Dialogue Convenor, the list and titles of the 5 Action Tracks, with their terms of reference were set out to the groups and were transferred to the various discussion rooms. Group discussions took 75 minutes.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Participants at the various groups discussed the general outlook of our food systems, reflecting on the need for a dramatic and critical challenges facing our food systems, especially the critical issues concerning climate change, population growth, environmental and soil degradation, greenhouse gas emissions/carbon emission, problems around biodiversity, gender issues, land tenure system, nutrition, income distribution, etc. The groups called for immediate and holistic actions that will turn around Nigeria's food systems and ensure sustainable supply of adequate and quality diets, inclusive agricultural support, ensuring resilience, sustainability and a system that serves all.

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

Yes, the dialogue should include all the stakeholders along the value chain of the various agricultural commodities. All should be given the opportunity to express their concerns on the food systems and be challenged to proffer solutions

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 global problem of food scarcity is exacerbated by the constant increase in population growth, with no complimenting increase in the output of agricultural produce. Over the years it has become a major focus of most governments, including Nigeria, to provide enough food for the citizenry which will in-turn curb the series of social discord that could emerge if a hunger-crisis breaks out, and create an enabling atmosphere for strategic economic development by providing the working population with one of the most important physiological needs. The rapid globalization of the Agricultural markets has led to the generation of new production and distribution systems, as well as new consumption patterns. One of the objectives of modern agriculture is to reduce to the barest minimum the problems associated with agricultural loss, wastages and output underutilization by ensuring an efficient optimization of all the linkages between the producer and final consumer through the "Value-Chain" concept.

The dialogue was an exploration of the Nigeria Food Systems, guided by the Five Action Tracks of the UN Food Systems Summit. The participants, broken into groups based on these Action Tracks, engaged in fruitful and deliberate discourse on our food systems, especially how the system functions, who the major actors, what are the country's potentials, weakness/vulnerabilities/challenges and what needs to be done urgently to transform or address these issues so that the system can be able to provide, in a sustainable manner, enough quantities and qualities of food that is nutritious, affordable, taking into consideration gender balancing, sustainability and can be all inclusive.

From the discussions held, it was generally noted that the Nigeria Food system faces a lot of challenges that make it very difficult to provide food that is affordable, sustainable, nutritious and safe in the right quantity and quality for all citizens. The food systems in the country are faced with heavy post-harvest losses, both at farm level, storage and processing levels. There is also serious food price instability that makes quality food inaccessible to majority of Nigerians in a sustainable way. A sporadic and longer period of insecurity across the country has also made agricultural activity unpredictable, with attendant loss of productive time and resources.

The dialogue also focused on food safety, nutrition, youth involvement and gender mainstreaming across all value chain activities. Climate change is real and has serious repercussion on the Nigerian agriculture, thus the dialogue also deliberated serious on irrigation potentials and resourceful intervention in this regard. Environmental degradation and pollution have rendered our soils unproductive, with attendant decline in productivity. Thus a lot of discussion on regenerative and/or conservation agriculture was highly discussed as potential solutions to our declining soil fertility and attaining sustainable and functional food systems. Nutrition has featured strongly across the groups; introduction and sensitization on nutrient dense crops were discussed and recommended. The dialogue also focused on transformation the food systems towards mechanization as a means to rejuvenate and inject intensification towards raising productivity in a sustainable manner.

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 current socio-economic trends are the major drivers of the Nigerian food system; the country is facing major challenges, including but not limited to a high population growth, a high number of people living in extreme poverty, unprecedented urbanisation, and thus, agriculture is faced with an abysmally low productivity. Public investments in the agricultural sector are low, resulting in poor rural infrastructure such as access roads, storage facilities and processing facilities. There are also poor or uncoordinated agricultural services like advisory services, poor access to inputs and finance. There are also very weak institutions, poor and uncoordinated links between research and practice, low literacy and poor market access and information, usually with high transaction costs and high investment risks. The major findings of the dialogue include but not limited to the following:

1. Nigeria has an opportunity to reshape its food systems to sustainably impact on its national development aspirations by putting in place strong and proactive national development plans with achievable targets and timelines, through heavy public investments in operational enabling environment, infrastructure and implementation policies.
2. Nigeria needs to coordinate and strengthen our major Value Chains to make them sustainably functional, stable and purposefully apolitical by evolving support programs and provision of needed information and data, and matchmaking services through a national support unit.
3. We need a matchmaking service of private capital and other partners with agricultural know-how to create access to micro-finance for young and/or female entrepreneurs, in combination with business coaching, advisory services
4. We need to develop a technical and vocational training for the youth and women, that can be linked to major value chains and/or processors and also having access to finance, which can lead to the promotion of responsible investment in the sector, thus creating decent jobs.
5. Nigeria needs to embark on public awareness raising and knowledge improvement on healthy diets; (public and private) investments in domestic agricultural production and processing capacities to improve the production of food and cash crops and reduce food losses
6. We need to improve on sharing of data and information as well as technical know-how/technologies on climate change impacts and adaptation strategies for value chain actors.
7. We need a concerted and coordinated national plan and actions to curb insecurity in and around the country to allow productive agricultural activity that would increase quality and quantity of food for all in a sustainable manner
8. Nigeria needs to urgently increase it's funding to research and development
9. Environmental degradation, especially loss of biodiversity and soil fertility must be reversed in a sustainable manner, taking regenerative agriculture into cognisance to decrease carbon emission and greenhouse gas emission within a specific time frame.
10. Nigeria needs a bold and decisive investment into irrigation agriculture and target mechanization of major field operations

While the above will take a long gestation period, it is necessary to, as a matter of urgency, to strategize by taking immediate actions. The following are specific steps recommended to begin the transformation of our food systems:

- Ensure speedy passage of the Right to Food Bill
- Increase budgetary allocations to the agricultural sector to meet Mobutu declaration target of budgeting 10% of the total annual budget
- Ensure sustainable general public security to allow agricultural production activities return to normalcy
- Promote the production, access to and utilization of nutritious indigenous foods in a sustainable way.
- Ensure enforcement of extant rules by relevant regulatory authorities responsible for the organization and coordination on safety and quality assurance on food.
- Design and engage in Vigorous sensitization campaigns on food safety
- Improve rail transport system in the country to address challenges of transportation of farm produce.
- Create awareness, advocate for, and educate on safe and healthy food consumption
- develop Farmers capacity to embrace market-driven production to enhance income and purchasing power
- Strengthen linkages between research, policy, and practice
- Enforce existing regulation and sanction for environmental degradation
- Reposition and strengthen agricultural research institutes.
- Establish a Centre of Excellence for Regenerative Agriculture and restoration of ecosystems.
- Create and strengthen policies and legislation on protection of the Agricultural Ecosystem enforced
- There should be more youth and women engaged in Agriculture by raising level of agricultural mechanization
- Develop Strategies aimed at implementing existing gender policies in Nigeria should be put in place.
- Encourage and support Private sector to work with public extension outfit to incorporate extension service as an after sales package
- Mainstream nutrition into every agricultural programme and education system
- There should be massive public enlightenment on the reality of climate change, its causes and effects on agriculture
- There must be timely generation and dissemination of weather forecasts and advisories in the language and channels available to local farmers

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

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

- Ensure speedy passage of the Right to Food Bill.
- Foster more budgetary allocation to the agricultural sector;
- Increase and timely release of funds to Research Institutes.
- Support farmers by providing appropriate subsidy
- Tackle general insecurity particularly on farmlands
- Reduce food losses and wastages.

Strand 2: Increasing availability and affordability of nutritious foods

- Researchers to produce genetically improved higher yielding crop varieties and
- High quality crops for enhanced nutrition
- Reduce extension agent: farmer ratio to promote good agronomic practices (GAPs)
- Efficiently organize value chain actors to produce and deliver wholesome and nutritious food.
- Include agro-entrepreneurship in schools' curriculum at primary, secondary and tertiary levels.
- Incarcerated engagement in agriculture to produce more food; while empowering them upon release.
- Production of commercial quantities of nutritious indigenous foods in easy to prepare, ready to use forms.
- Proliferation of small, medium and large-scale equipment to reduce drudgery and upscale production.

Strand 3: Ensuring safe food

- Discourage use of chemicals.
- Ensure enforcement of extant rules by relevant regulatory authorities as SON, NAFDAC, CPC etc.
- Vigorous sensitization campaigns on food safety
- Improve storage and transport facilities.
- Encourage the planting of fruits to replace ornamental trees
- Ensuring effective post-harvest crop handling

What contribution will our organizations make?

High-level organization is needed at the various stages of the value chain for the country to reap the benefits that abound in agriculture as significant contributor to GDP and means of youth employment and women empowerment.

- Value chain actors identified, recognized and enabled to participate in agriculture transparently.
- Organize and coordinate quality assurance by FMARD, NAFDAC, SON, CPC; Farmer associations and Commodity associations.

How will it be possible to tell, If these Actions are successful?

- Reduction and stability of food prices
- Reduction in unemployment indices
- Reduction in restiveness as majority are engaged in productive activity
- Agro-dealers' presence not more than 2km away from farm communities to enable farmers access quality inputs
- Post-harvest loss reduced due to efficient storage system
- Insurance scheme for farmers launched and functional
- Use of improved technology to make agriculture attractive
- Solar powered equipment for drying and for cold chain transportation functional
- Storage facilities for farming communities within a 2-5km radius.
- Efficient Transportation (rail and road) systems
- System of quality assurance of agricultural produce beginning from farm to market in place
- Linkage between all the agricultural value chain actor from production to marketing strengthened
- Assurance of Halal content of food chain from farm to fork

Cross-Cutting

- Strengthen by legislature, link between Agriculture and Industry
- Farmer education and awareness improvement
- Link between agriculture and health (Food as medicine)
- Food security and national security

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

Group 2: Shift to Healthy and Sustainable Consumption Patterns

Actions urgently needed

- Create awareness, advocate for, and educate on safe and healthy food consumption
- Farmers to embrace market-driven production to enhance income and purchasing power
- Dry season farming to ensure all year-round availability
- Revisit neglected and underutilised foods
- Scale up school feeding programme
- Promote integrated farming and backyard farming and work into primary and secondary school curriculum
- Promote high yielding crop varieties
- Strengthen linkages between research, policy, and practice
- Improve rural infrastructure
- Adaptation indigenous processing and storage methods, and explore modern technologies
- Price control and regulation of activities of middlemen
- Provide incentives for healthy consumption and production of healthy food by food and beverage companies
- Use community-based extension volunteers for food demonstrations using locally sourced healthy foods
- Identify other sources for agricultural financing
- Strengthen farmer-groups and other rural associations for community development
- Encourage contract farming with buy-back arrangements
- Perfect recycling process for agricultural waste
- Reposition and strengthen agricultural research institutes.
- Create awareness and educate on dangers of unhealthy environment
- Enforce existing regulation and sanction for environmental degradation
- Regulate chemical use in all aspects of agricultural production
- Intensify consumer protection activities

Who should take the actions?

- Religious and traditional leaders, opinion moulders, community leaders and the media will contribute to awareness creation and education on need for healthy food consumption and environmental sustainability
- Ministries of Health and Environment will enforce regulations on environmental degradation
- Agriculture research institutes with mandates for processing and storage will develop technologies for processing and storage
- Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (ARCN) will review and revise mandates of Research Institutes in line with current realities.
- Regulatory agencies will enforce existing regulations to prevent the nefarious activities of some food and beverage companies
- Federal and state Ministries of Agriculture, through the Agricultural Development Projects, will ensure prompt dissemination of information on safe and healthy food consumption, and on environmental sustainability.
- The federal and states Ministries of Education will mainstream integrated and backyard farming into primary and secondary school curriculum.
- Farmer groups, other rural associations and banking institutions will provide farm credit

How will it be possible to tell if these actions are being successful?

Ways in which progress could be assessed

- Reduction in the current rates of malnutrition indices and related deaths
- Reduction diet related illnesses such as type 2 diabetes, cancer, obesity etc.
- Reduction in percentage annual food loss
- Increase in demand for safe and healthy foods
- Increase in production and utilisation of neglected and underutilised crops
- Reduction in environmental degradation
- Increased alternative uses of agricultural waste

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
<input 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 - 3/5

Group 3: Boosting Nature Positive Production at Scale

i. Protection of Natural Ecosystems:

- Promotion of Organic Farm Inputs
- Improve extension services on Organic Farming and environmental protection
- Control Bush Burning through stringent laws and awareness campaigns
- Promotion of the Practices of Conservation Agriculture

ii. Manage Sustainably Existing Food Production Systems:

- Improve quality control on food safety and standardization
- Promote the adoption of biological pest control
- Develop new crop varieties to enhance farmers' resilience to challenges of climate change
- Incentivize Agriculture for the youth

iii. Restore and Rehabilitate Degraded Ecosystems:

- Restore wastelands such as desert encroached areas, salinity and erosion affected areas etc
- Establish a Centre of Excellence for Regenerative Agriculture and restoration of ecosystems in one of the leading Universities of the country.

What contributions will our organisations make?

- Provide technical and financial support for Extension activities
- Spear head awareness campaigns and consultations with both governmental and non-governmental institutions on sustainable food systems to improve policy focus and legislation.
- Establish a Centre of Excellence for research on Regenerative and Conservation Agriculture

How will it be possible to tell if these actions are being successful?

- Improved adoption of Organic Inputs and sustainable practices in Agriculture by the farmers
- Improved capacity of Extension Workers
- Improved actionable research findings on conservation and regeneration of the ecosystem for sustainable agriculture
- More policies and legislation on protection of the Agricultural Ecosystem enforced
- More youth engaged in Agriculture

How will it be possible to tell if these actions are being successful?

- Increase in number of Improved adoption of Organic Inputs and sustainable practices in Agriculture by the farmers
- Improved capacity of Extension Workers
- Increase in number of Improved actionable research findings on conservation and regeneration of the ecosystem for sustainable agriculture
- More policies and legislation on protection of the Agricultural Ecosystem enforced
- More youth and women are engaged in Agriculture

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 and Value Chain distribution
 What actions in next 3 years will have greatest impact on the Discussion Topic?

Actions urgently needed

- There must be equitable opportunities for all through equal chances in production, ownership of resources and improved agricultural technology for women and youths.
- Policy makers to provide roadmap for equitable distribution of production resources, which will ensure equitable access to resources.
- The National Assembly to promote a bill on equitable access to resources for women and youths in Nigeria, which will be enforced in all parts of the country.
- Continues advocacy by Agri-Food Industries, Farmer groups and Private organizations to traditional and religious leaders, and Social-Cultural organizations to abolish cultures and norms that discriminates access to resources by women and youths.
- Strategies aimed at implementing existing gender policies in Nigeria should be put in place.
- Private companies to work with public extension outfit to incorporate extension service as an after sales package.
- Changing agricultural production system to accommodate youths for sustainability.
- Mainstream nutrition into every agricultural programme and education system
- System of production needs to be looked at. Simple and nutritious foods consumed like egusi and daddawa should be promoted to ensure sustainability.

What contributions will our organisations make?

i. Farmers and farmer groups

- Work together to strengthen the value chain of all commodities to improve the food system thereby ensuring sustainability.
- Continue the training and retraining of all stakeholders on best practices by farmer and private organisations to improve the food system.

ii. Ministry of Agriculture

- Plan and implement strategies that will promote the adoption of improved technology in production, postharvest and processing activities, value addition and reduction in food losses.
- Ensure that all commodities are included in agricultural programmes being implemented by the Ministry.
- Enhance irrigation systems to promote all year-round production of food.
- Work with relevant organizations to make sure that quality and unadulterated inputs that meets standard requirements are used in producing healthy and safe food for all.

iii. Ministry of Finance

- Ensure allocation of resources to Ministry of Agriculture, Women affairs, research Institutes and financial institutions to develop the food system.

iv. Non-Governmental and Private organizations

- Provision of training and re-training on best agricultural practices and linkages with input suppliers, financial institutions, and off takers of output will put in place.

How will it be possible to tell if these actions are being successful?

- Increased productivity through access to quality inputs and value addition, which translates to better income for women and youths
- Access to climate smart technologies, structured markets and finance
- Women and youths receive tailored training and capacity building to respond, recover and build resilience
- Discriminating norms against women abolished and more women given leadership positions.

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 to withstand Vulnerabilities, Shocks and Stresses

What actions in next 3 years will have greatest impact on the Discussion Topic?

- Promote dry season farming/irrigated agriculture
- Conduct massive public enlightenment on the reality of climate change, its causes and effects on agriculture
- Farmers and vulnerable communities should be empowered on how to cope with shocks and stress resulting from climate change
- Adequate security should be provided everywhere to enable farmers go to farms.
- Address farmers-herders conflict to prevent destruction of farmlands.
- Promote intensive agriculture (maximise more output from available land) and perennial agriculture (e.g., agroforestry, orchard)
- Promote agricultural mechanization
- Adopt soil conservation techniques to prevent soil erosion and loss of nutrients
- Promote sustainable and climate smart agricultural practices
- Generate and disseminate weather forecasts and advisories
- De-silt rivers and construct dykes on dams to enable impounding of more water
- Commission scientific studies to identify areas vulnerable to flooding
- Identify and use local (indigenous) knowledge in predicting, avoiding and withstanding the effects extreme weather events.
- Restore urban and regional plans and control development
- Avoid deforestation and forest degradation
- Plant early maturing and drought tolerant crops
- Construct small irrigation infrastructure such as rain harvesting structures, earth dams
- Promote the use renewable energy in agriculture
- Promote agro-ecology techniques and practices such as System of Rice Intensification (SRI)
- Create more carbon sinks in soil and biomass

What contributions will our organisations make?

- Develop new policies on climate smart and sustainable agricultural practices
- Create awareness on vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change
- Recruit and train extension workers on climate smart and sustainable agriculture
- Disseminate new technologies and knowledge on climate smart agriculture
- Provide seedlings for agroforestry, woodlots, shelterbelts, windbreaks and orchards
- Implement measures to curb desertification and land degradation
- Provide emergency relief to victims of extreme weather events
- Develop drought resistant and early maturing varieties
- Identify the best ways of utilizing invasive species as animal feeds

Develop nutrients bio-fortified crops

How will it be possible to tell if these actions are being successful?

- New policies on climate smart and sustainable agricultural practices
- Agricultural funding, subsidies and insurance reaching hard to reach and very poor farmers
- Farmers have access to improved, drought resistant, early maturing varieties
- More farmers adopting intensive, integrated, irrigated and perennial agricultural systems
- More farmers adopting livelihood diversification initiatives such as apiary and aquaculture.

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

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

- Improve rail transport to address challenges of transportation of farm produce from farm to fork.
- Allow stakeholder shareholdings in transportation sector to prevent possible sabotage of the on-going effort to improve the rail transport.
- Pursuing market-driven production to enhance farmers' income versus low dietary diversity for the family.
- Government investment in value addition to agricultural produce to reduce wastage, and failure of government owned businesses.
- Contract farming and controversies around contractual agreements in the face of price fluctuations.
- Subsidies for agricultural inputs, and targeting of intended beneficiaries – are subsidies needed when they go only to political farmers?
- Development of a Social-Business Model of Agriculture, which promotes hard work for greater reward in the sector. This could be achieved through policies, which protects against over exploitation of resources and healthy competition for resources use and control.
- Conflict and restlessness amongst youths especially which can be managed through dialogue and conflict resolution.
- Vulnerability of women, which might deny them leadership positions which can be managed through leadership training and support.
- Insecurity in production clusters which can be managed through adequate security arrangements in communities.

Livelihood: Provide alternative livelihood.

Insecurity: Improve security in rural areas to make it possible for farmers go to farms

Funding: Provide funding and make it accessible to poor and voiceless farmers

Technical support: Raise the capacities of extension workers and ensure extension services is available to all farmers

Information: Provide weather, market and other information on time to all farmers in a manner they will understand

Market: Create marketing channels that will protect farmers from middle-men.

Price control: Set guaranteed minimum prices on agricultural produce to make farming economically attractive.

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