

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Tuesday, 25 May 2021 09:00 GMT +05:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Продовольственная безопасность и питание
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Заместитель Председателя Комитета продовольственной безопасности при Правительстве Республики Таджикистан - Ширинджонзода Махмуд Ширин
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/22694/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/22694/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Member State
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	Tajikistan

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

28

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

5 0-18

15 19-30

8 31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

25 Male

3 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

2 Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

5 Livestock

2 Agro-forestry

Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

Education

Communication

10 Food processing

Food retail, markets

1 Food industry

2 Financial Services

1 Health care

Nutrition

5 National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

7 Small-scale farmer

6 Medium-scale farmer

1 Large-scale farmer

4 Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

1 Science and academia

1 Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

1 Local authority

7 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

2 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 participants were invited by invitation letter according to their field of expertise, belonging to the food or agriculture or other related sectors and wish to attend the dialogue. The participants were introduced with FSS goals and (tasks) and key principles to be pursued during dialogues through power point presentation in the local language. The attendance form for participants was shared and interpreted to ensure its proper understanding. All participants responded yes on understanding and following FSS principles.

### HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The participants agreed on giving respect to the different views and thoughts on challenges and attainments of the national food systems. Most of them were highly impressed by international movements toward changes anticipated for wellbeing and agreed on its urgency. However, they mentioned difficulties in resolving some food systems-related challenges due to their complexity, by which they recognized its complexity. Most of the participants agreed on a multisectoral approach in addressing food systems challenges i.e. wider involvement of the public and private sector bodies like associations, government authorities, NGOs, Academia, and Food control bodies. The dialogue was carried out in a friendly environment and no prejudiced ideas or thoughts. The media source highlighting the event did not disclose any privacy aspects of the participant

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

To have effective dialogue it would be expedient to enhance the invitee awareness of FSS goals, objectives, and principles in advance of the dialogue date. For this would be good to have a booklet or brochure to be shared among not only anticipated participants but also with key representatives of the national or regional agriculture sector, food industry etc

# 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 run with discussion of the National Food Systems strength and weaknesses and ways to address them. The discussions mostly focused on activities to be implemented for addressing prioritized challenges like legal framework, unification of small farms under cooperatives or associations to enhance their access to finance, machinery, water resources and release from tax pressure. One of the key points of the discussion was gender inequality which also reflected in attendance of the dialogue (only women). It was noted that due to intense labor migration women became de facto and in some extent de jure farm owners and are less competitive with men-headed farms that should be addressed by specific state programmes. Improving investment of agriculture sector and decreasing credit commissions, strengthening capacity of competent agencies responsible for food control. Introduction of international standards like ISO, GAP, GHP Codex Alimentarius were also closely discussed by participants during group work session and their presentations.

### 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

1. Promote marketing of the agriculture products in domestic and international markets to enhance demand based production (for instance for spring onion, melon, watermelon, lemons, fresh, canned and dried fruits and vegetables);
2. Provide access farm owners, processing companies to the official statistic data to enable them to base production and processing agricultural products pursuant to the market demand;
3. Improve farmers and food processors literacy on finance management, national and international food quality and safety standards and sanitary and phytosanitary requirements;
4. To develop legal mechanism/framework for unification of small and medium dehqan farms under association or cooperatives or other structures to strength their capacity, competitiveness and sustainability;
5. Improve awareness of population on benefits of breast-feeding, diet diversification and food fortification mostly for women and children and responsible consumption;
6. Assessing management of food wastes generated in households, conventional; markets including fresh markets (bazaars), their disposal and ensure regular official data base on that;
7. Enhance fortification of the food (flour and salt) by vitamins and iodine to prevent stunting and endemic goiter and strengthen enforcing actions toward non-compliances Considering level of soil productivity and pest infestation in Tajikistan it is important to promote science based approach in proper use of agrichemicals and fertilizers to enhance production of agricultural foods. For this it is necessary to strength capacity of the national scientific institution including their laboratory network;
8. Review of the legal framework focusing on marketing and monitoring of the land use and improve farmers and producers/processors literacy on that Improving livestock effectiveness by breeding agricultural species sustainable in Tajikistan climate conditions, Same approach should be applied in crops production;
9. Improve investment climate mostly government subsidies/grants. For instance 3% subsidies may increase production up to 30%;
10. Increase national food stock increasing storing capacity;
11. Management of the staple products prices in domestic market, indexation of the wages to enable access of the population (mostly marginalized population) to the staple products;
12. Prevent excessive use of pastures and introduction of the good pasture management practice;
13. Access to meat and its by-products is poor due to regular rise of process. Therefore it is necessary to access to these products by enhancing effectiveness of livestock and poultry production via production and import of animal feeds;
14. There is poor access of farmers to small machinery like small sized tractors, that is way there is need to address this challenge by making them available in machinery parks
15. Improve investment environment. Loans commission should not exceed 1%;
16. Improve activity of the farmers and producers/processors association The associations must be active in advocacy of framers rights, addressing challenges and have revolving funds to support its members if need be but not only to collect membership fee only;
17. The challenge of the farmers and producers finance and juridical/legal literacy should be improved by providing trainings;
18. Improve and streamline insurance procedures in agriculture and give flexibility to farmers on insurance payment (for instance divide payments by quarters or by months).

### 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

### 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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Policy                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Innovation                | <input type="checkbox"/> Data & Evidence         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Human rights              | <input type="checkbox"/> Governance              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Women & Youth Empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> Trade-offs              |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Environment and Climate |

## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

### 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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Policy                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Innovation                | <input type="checkbox"/> Data & Evidence         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Human rights              | <input type="checkbox"/> Governance              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Women & Youth Empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> Trade-offs              |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Environment and Climate |