

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Friday, 18 June 2021 15:00 GMT +01:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Youth-led dialogue on inclusive and accessible technological and innovative support in the transformation to regenerative and sustainable food systems.
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Lisanne van Oosterhoud (World Food Forum Youth Champion), Setyaki Kusumadireja (YOUNGO)
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24310/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24310/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Independent
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	No borders

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

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18	12	19-30	20	31-50	51-65	1	66-80	80+
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## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

23	Male	10	Female	Prefer not to say or Other
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## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

11	Agriculture/crops	4	Education	1	Health care
	Fish and aquaculture		Communication	1	Nutrition
3	Livestock		Food processing		National or local government
2	Agro-forestry		Food retail, markets		Utilities
1	Environment and ecology		Food industry	1	Industrial
	Trade and commerce	3	Financial Services	2	Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

4	Small/medium enterprise/artisan		Workers and trade union
2	Large national business		Member of Parliament
1	Multi-national corporation		Local authority
2	Small-scale farmer	2	Government and national institution
	Medium-scale farmer		Regional economic community
1	Large-scale farmer		United Nations
6	Local Non-Governmental Organization		International financial institution
1	International Non-Governmental Organization		Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
	Indigenous People		Consumer group
6	Science and academia	3	Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The dialogue was build in the following way: We started with a panel of 5 speakers in a moderated discussion. The speakers were selected based on gender, background, stakeholder group, and age. Everyone from the participants could ask questions and contribute to the discussion. When time run out for the panel discussion we went to the breakout rooms where participants could continue the discussion. These discussion groups were again moderated to ensure a safe space where everyone could speak up. The participants were invited prior to the dialogue and, based on a Google Form, the progress of sign ins could be monitored to ensure a diverse group. Unfortunately, many participants did not show up, despite being given a reminder. Also, from some of the participants, no contact details or personal details were available from the sign in. That is why some of the numbers above do not match up (not all details available).

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

Act with urgency: The dialogue will be a contribution to the FSS. Commit to the summit and embrace multi-stakeholder: With this dialogue the goal was to have a diverse group of stakeholders, sectors, ages, genders, etc. The expert panel with which the dialogue started had a diverse age range, sector background and stakeholder background. Also the participants of the dialogue were from diverse groups as was shown with sign ins. Infortunatly, many participants did not show up. Be respectful and build trust: To promote respect within the group, all moderators were explained to give every participants the change to speak and share their thoughts in a safe space. Participants were explained that recordings and names will only be used for the feedback form. Also, with divergent points of view, these were specifically highlighted. Complexity: We highly recognize complexity and therefore invited many different stakeholder from all parts of the world. They all have their own experiences and thoughts on the system. Complement the work of others: Before the dialogue the summary of the synthesis reports were read to ensure building on previous dialogues. In addition, examples from participants were asked to complement on their knowledge and work.

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

1. Have at least a sign in of 250 people, expecting a 20% show-up. We stopped with inviting people becuae we were afraid we would have to many participants. 2. Make sure you have note-takers for the break out rooms. 3. Have a minimum of 3 experts in a panel discussion.

# 3. METHOD

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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

The curator lost internet connection. Therefore the convenor had to take-over. Luckily, participants did not notice this. The convenor/curator received good reactions. One of the participants reached out because she loved the insights she got from the dialogue. Most facilitators were also enthusiastic about the panel discussion, although there were problems with internet connection mainly from African participants. This sometimes slowed the discussion. In addition, because many participants did not show up, the groups were quite small. This could have made the participants feel a bit exposed. Nevertheless, from the facilitators, I received feedback that all voices were heard and all had great additions to the discussion.

# 4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

## MAJOR FOCUS

### Session Objective:

- Identifying solutions to overcoming barriers to technologically supported regenerative agriculture transition

### This dialogue was curated to discuss the following:

- Highlighting challenges with resilience in agricultural business, implementation of innovative solutions, and barriers in adopting technological solutions.
- Identify solutions for the implementation of, and improved access to innovative, inclusive, fair, and sustainable development for all.
- Describe ideas towards constructive, inclusive and mutual cooperation and partnership between researchers, farmers, and government along the value chain.
- Determine key areas of action towards more resilient, fair, social, and healthy food systems.

### Main findings of the dialogue:

The Independent Dialogue was participatory and participants came from different institutional and stakeholder groups to deliberate on the future of food and suggested actions towards transformational food systems adopting new technologies, leveraging existing solutions and blending action best impact standards with society approach for inclusive participation to achieving The Objectives of The Food Systems Summit and overall objective of SDG 2 while sustaining the planet, promoting innovation, improving global food safety and conserving natural resources through adaptive use of resources (SDG 12).

The discussion also addressed specific interconnected SDGs and suggested actions to adopting best impact standards in the food systems value chain and across all other action tracks.

## 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

## KEYWORDS

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

## MAIN FINDINGS

### Issues addressed in the Main Session Discussions

- One of the issues in Africa and other (developing) countries is that the governments promise subsidies for innovations, also in times of this pandemic. However, money doesn't reach the farmers efficiently and gets stuck somewhere in the top-down process. A solution for this is a system where the subsidies can be monitored or controlled, maybe via cooperatives or larger farmers communities to get a stronger voice compared to all the smallholder farms individually.

Another issue is digital traceability. Now it is unclear where products that consumers buy exactly come from. With a passport (for example a QR-code) on a product, you create certain transparency on where a product comes from and what it contains. With a clear view of the production chain and ingredients of a product, the consumers will be more aware of what they buy. In both issues, blockchain can offer major benefits by improving transparency.

- Often technology is developed outside of the country where it is intended to be used. Most of the farmers know the context in which they work than most of the technology developers. Farmers also have a different idea of priorities and problems that can be supported with technology. This creates trust issues and a lack of adoption of technology. In addition, in big countries, farms can be found in regions all over the country, which all deal with different climate conditions. When new technologies are introduced in farming within these countries, it might be wise to adapt training for the farmers on their specific region. As the climate conditions might affect how to implement a certain technology in your work.

Look in this to new business models and co-creation in the process of technology development. It is important to work with the rest of the supply chain and investment should also be in training local people with skills to manufacture, repair and maintain the technology. Making these solutions locally-led and adaptive are great practices and building multi-actor partnerships and strengthening links between different actors (including farmers, supply/value chain actors, local and national government, private sector, financial institutions, telecommunications providers, research institutions etc.) could help in this.

- We must channel the energy of young people. Most students have problems finding a project in school on a good topic. Let them do relevant topics for the community and build on these projects for future studies. More people our age are learning and adapting to new technology and learn it. They can empower and teach others how to use the new technology. In addition, governments could provide vocational training for people who do not have college experience and train them for 6 months to become proficient in a certain technology.

- Smallholders can be safe-guarded from exploitation by service or product providers by having community members agreed to use the technology before it is brought in. In addition, independent monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment mechanisms are important. A national or local discussion forum could be used for this.

- There are already many different technologies available, there is a need to consolidate this and create centralised hubs, improving visibility. Here shared resources can be made available. For instance, cold chain infrastructure or good internet access with great weather forecasting for all. Internet entrance should therefore be a fundamental right.

- Another issue is that technological advancements and success of adoption (without forgetting traditional methods/knowledge and economic aspects of smallholders) are hard to measure. It is therefore important to explore better assessment methods for effective adoption of technology, meaning adoption that co-exists and is co-developed with smallholders, local communities, and that support traditional methods and cultures.

- Solutions don't always need to be technology-oriented. Simplification of knowledge provided by researchers to small scale farmers will bridge the gap between the research providers and people in need of that knowledge.

### 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 - 1/5

What solutions already exist on AgTech Innovation, Digital Transformation in disaster and risk prevention for a resilient and shockproof food system?

1. We need to address the growing demand for food while using significantly fewer resources
2. Climate-smart practices are being used to combat disasters
  - a. Most farmers are practising agroforestry and other methodology with positive results
3. FinTech solution for inclusive social coverage and financial inclusion to rural farmers
  - a. Normally it takes many months for repayment. Now with mobile technology and weather forecasting, insurance firms or governmental insurance firms can pay quicker (by verification of GPS and sending confirmed pictures)
4. Agro-meteorological advisory through mobile apps (Seasonal Rainfall Prediction)
  - a. Normally farmers grow in Sri Lanka what they are used to plant
  - b. Information could tell climate trends for the island
  - c. Information could inform about market trends
  - d. For example, one has a Major and Minor season in Sri Lanka. Farmers grow paddy stable crops and additional vegetable crops like big onions but require not heavy rain
5. Artificial Intelligence and Machine learning to predict best crops on best soils by aggregating relevant databases from satellites, soil measures, weather stations.
6. Soil measurements for higher quality (biodiversity, carbon, nutrient content). Higher carbon content will help to retain the water, which is good for heavy rain or droughts.
7. Drone visuals for growth differences of crops on soils and measure which certain soils spots perform less.
8. Blockchain for food monitoring and traceability via blockchain and sealed products.
9. Agrovoltatics solutions for energy-efficient solutions like irrigation systems, biomass processing and growing biofertilizers
  - a. Challenges and constraints are strict due to the limitations of smallholders to access these technologies.
  - b. however, on Agrovoltatics in Nigeria, we are actively working with stakeholders in managing and coordinating data from Technology Needs Assessment for these farmers
10. Climate-smart farming, surveillance by drones
11. help across the value chain, how -> extension agents
12. Food visibility by blockchain for confirming the flow of products. This improves food safety away from bulk products and could link to consumers that can pay higher.
  - a. Downside: data/evidence base required for fintech/digital solutions/etc. might not be sufficient in many countries
13. Digital financial services require financial literacy and inclusion as well as technology access
14. World Resources Institute has also a lot of information, use information about weather forecasts etc, that can be used for crop managing.

### ACTION TRACKS

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|-------------------------------------|--|
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### KEYWORDS

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

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

How can technology leverage transition towards more resilient food systems and what are the downsides?

1. Technology that is being invented is labour intensive and if manpower is now available it cannot be used
2. The benefits are too long-term
  - This dissuades people from using it
3. Sustainable supply energy needs to be used for a huge impact
  - Solar panels, and biofuels
4. Lack of access to finance is an issue that impairs innovation
  - There should be grants or waivers for those who are practising techniques with technology that would promote and grant access to the tech
  - Lower taxes
5. Technology can positively impact the food systems by empowering youth with knowledge and skills to provide and design solutions that impact and affect the weak sectors in the food system
  - There are not many youths engaged in this activity
  - Those who are engaged have low skills to do so
  - If they were empowered, they would have a larger impact
6. Tech in the market sector needs to happen
  - Products are purchasing online
  - It would be easy for a farmer to market products online
  - A smartphone where farmers could sell their products and attract other farmers and individuals to the products
7. Technology is needed to help with the 20 to 40% post-harvest food loss
  - Technology to gain this back would have a large impact
8. Hydroponics can be used to solve this
  - Food can be produced next to urban centres
  - Shortens the distance from producer to consumer
  - In situ production
  - Wholefoods can produce food on the rooftop and sell it in their stores
9. Downsides
  - Efficiency of technology
  - We cannot be too reliant on technology on food process or any other everyday use and we need to have contingency plans in place
  - An alternative way to collect data into the resources we need
  - Internet of things tool to become more efficient. To automatize things that farmers do in the greenhouse
10. Parametric insurance schemes through mobile access (but not a one-size-fits-all solution)
11. Downside: microclimatic variations can lead to farmers even within a small area being affected very differently by climate impacts/disasters, potential mismatches between pay-outs and damages (basis risk), farmers often are not aware of insurance options or don't trust them
12. Downside: transition costs and technical expertise needed can be an access barrier for smallholder farmers
13. digital literacy / mobile phones there are, but computers less
14. Dependence on new service providers that work as monopoly instead of building on technology
15. Improving supply chain redundancies and losses: enhancing the connection between growers and end-users leveraging on technology to aggregate data
16. Swarm technology and small tractors can support healthy soil, due to less depletion. Also, multi-cropping improves the health of crops and supports pest and disease protection.

### ACTION TRACKS

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|---|--|
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### KEYWORDS

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



## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/5

What would be the first key areas of action to improve technological implementation for all?

- Youth engagement
  - More people our age are learning and adopting new technology and learn it
  - They can empower and teach others how to use the new technology
  - This could help with technology implementation
2. Vocational training schools
    - These provide hands-on resources beyond universities that focus on research
    - Vocational training can go beyond taking those people who do not have college experience and they can get trained for 6 months to become proficient in technology
  3. Technology needs to be more adaptable
    - For people with disabilities to be more inclusive
  4. Submitting projects to a corresponding government entity
  5. Youth organizations
    - Leverage social media
    - This spreads awareness and adoption
  6. Digital advisory and extension services including digital market linkages
  7. To ensure smallholder farmer specific technologies in irrigation and other allied activities and making it accessible for everyone.
  8. Investment for capacity building in technology use

### ACTION TRACKS

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

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

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

What solutions already exist to make (technological) innovation accessible to all food system workers?

SLYCAN Trust

Building multi-actor partnerships and strengthening links between different actors (including farmers, supply/value chain actors, local and national government, private sector, financial institutions, telecommunications providers, research institutions etc.): <https://www.slycantrust.org/multi-actor-partnership-on-climate-and-disaster-risk-financing-and-preparedness-in-the-context-of-the-insuresilience-global-partnership> How can smallholders be safeguarded from exploitation by service or product providers?

1. Independent monitoring and evaluation and impact assessment mechanisms
2. Involve vulnerable and marginalized groups and communities and design interventions/technologies in a way that is inclusive, gender-responsive (or gender-transformative), accessible and free or affordable, context-specific, available in local languages, and with an interface that is intuitive and easy to understand/learn
3. The government should screen new technology coming into the people
  - Decentralization -- top-down approach
  - The community members have agreed to use the technology before it is brought in
  - Regulation should be done by the curator of social media rather than the government
  - For countries that want to limit the power of social media
  - Governments need to approach the end-users of the technology
  - A discussion forum needs to be in place for the farmers and the government
4. Most farmers do not understand the technology and how it can be used in their daily activities
  - The user needs to be educated on how to interact with the technology and how it applies to their lives so it can be used effectively
  - The technologies need to be tried a few times first
  - A long-term trial should be done to gauge the effects and to ensure the desired results will come as a result of the technology implementation

What role could the community and the government play in this fair and accessible implementation?

1. Participation of communities and community-based organizations in policy- and decision-making processes; involvement of the community in data collection and monitoring processes; co-designed technological solutions and mechanisms
2. To add to the previous comment, learning diversity needs to be addressed for users/students of technology
3. Most vulnerable and marginalized people need to be purposefully included and capacitated, so they are not left behind. Most technology is adopted currently in urban areas.

### ACTION TRACKS

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

- What is the value of a rights-based framework in terms of desired changes in the environmental and social impacts?
1. Basic right-based approaches to include technology Transformation of the food systems is hinged on the foundations of the rights to land, land use act protection for indigenous people, right to technology for technology inclusions needed in provisioning the attainment of SDG 7, 2, 5, 8
  2. Technological advancements are hard to measure success for. Adoption and important not to forget the traditional methods and economic aspects of smallholders.
  3. small scale farmers are the stakeholders most in need of empowerment.
  4. Organic Agriculture as an innovative solution for small scale farmers to reach the organic market
  5. Governments should encourage more public and private partnerships and enabling partnerships....and mass communication for internet accessibility for small scale farmers.
  6. I would say that small scale farmers need to be heard, they are mostly the ones producing food in third countries. And we need to include them in the decision-making process because most of the solutions and decisions need to be applied by them
  7. indeed, solutions don't need always to be technology-oriented. I also think that simplification of knowledge provided by researchers to small scale farmers will bridge the gap between the research providers and people in need of that knowledge.
  8. small scale farmers are the stakeholders most in need of empowerment.
  9. Many technology availabilities -- need someone to consolidate this and create a centralised hub
  10. Make internet-accessible available for everyone
  11. making these solutions locally-led and adaptive are great practices for smallholders

### ACTION TRACKS

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## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

There was some discussion on trust in technology. Although most believe that small-holders but also other stakeholders want to stick to what they know and that there is lack of education. However, another problem that was addressed was that most often technology is produced somewhere else and then most money goes to marketing and not educating the people in the areas to use the technology or maintain it. Also, the technologies often do not prioritize the main problem because it is not developed in cocreation with the community.

Internet entrance was mentioned as a crucial point to empower small-holder farmers. However, the main question is how to make internet accessible to them. More research is needed on this.

More research is needed on new business models and effective ways for cocreation in the process of technology development. It is not only education, but also working together and understanding main priorities in the food community.

### ACTION TRACKS

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<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

# ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

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## ATTACHMENTS

- **Summary document**  
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Dialogue-Outcome.docx>