

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Friday, 18 June 2021 15:00 GMT +01:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Youth-led dialogue on inclusive and accessible technological and innovative support in the transformation to regenerative and sustainable food systems.
CONVENED BY	Lisanne van Oosterhoud (World Food Forum Youth Champion), Setyaki Kusumadireja (YOUNGO)
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24396/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	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

33

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

3 0-18 10 19-30 10 31-50 3 51-65 66-80 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

17 Male 16 Female Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

4	Agriculture/crops	5	Education	5	Health care
4	Fish and aquaculture		Communication	5	Nutrition
	Livestock	1	Food processing	3	National or local government
	Agro-forestry		Food retail, markets		Utilities
10	Environment and ecology	2	Food industry	2	Industrial
1	Trade and commerce	0	Financial Services		Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

	Small/medium enterprise/artisan		Workers and trade union
1	Large national business		Member of Parliament
2	Multi-national corporation		Local authority
9	Small-scale farmer		Government and national institution
	Medium-scale farmer		Regional economic community
	Large-scale farmer		United Nations
3	Local Non-Governmental Organization	0	International financial institution
3	International Non-Governmental Organization	1	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
10	Indigenous People		Consumer group
4	Science and academia		Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

We consulted stakeholders for possible participation, reached out to speakers and engaged with interested individuals who agreed to volunteer in taking roles as breakout session moderators, panel speakers and added them to WhatsApp group.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

It was open and inclusive, even though independent, it was as interactive as possible with participants directly engaging and asking questions from speakers. An opportunity to collaborate for action was available to all participants in the break out sessions where guiding documents for dialogue breakout sessions received inputs based on the number of participants

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

It is important to respect the principles of engagement of the dialogue. The existing principle is solid and reflective of an inclusive approach to bringing people together to speak about the future of food systems.

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

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

We need to address growing demand of food with using significantly fewer resources

Climate smart practices are being used to combat disasters

Most farmers are now practicing agroforestry and other methodology with positive results

FinTech solution for inclusive social coverage and financial inclusion to rural farmers

Normally it takes 8 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)

Agro-meteorological advisory through mobile apps (Seasonal Rainfall Prediction)

Normally farmers grow in Sri Lanka what they are used to plant

Information could tell climate trends for the island

Information could inform about market trends

Example: one has a Major and Minor season in Sri Lanka. Farmers grow paddy staple crops and additional vegetable crops like big onions but require not heavy rain

Artificial Intelligence and Machine learning to predict best crops on best soils by aggregating relevant databases from satellites, soil measures, weather stations.

Soil measurements for higher quality (biodiversity, carbon, nutrient content). Higher carbon content will help retaining the water, which is good for heavy rain or droughts.

Drone visuals for growth differences of crops on soils and measure which certain soils spots perform less.

Block chain for food monitoring and traceability via block chain and sealed products.

Agrovoltaics solutions for energy efficient solutions like irrigation systems, biomass processing and growing biofertilizers

Challenges and constraints are basically strictly due to limitations of small holders to access these technologies.

however, on Agrovoltaics in Nigeria we are actively working with Stakeholders in managing and coordinating data from Technology Needs Assessment for these farmers

Climate smart farming, surveillance by drones

help across the value chain, how -> extension agents

Food visibility by block chain for confirming the flow of products. This improves food safety away from bulk products and could link to consumers that can pay higher.

Downside: data/evidence base required for fintech/digital solutions/etc. might not be sufficient in many countries

Digital financial services require financial literacy and inclusion as well as technology access

World Resources Institute has also a lot of information, use information about weather forecasts etc, that can be used for crop managing.

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

How can technology leverage transition towards more resilient food systems and what are the downsides?
Technology that is being invented is labour intensive and if manpower is now available it cannot be used
The benefits are too long-term
This dissuades people from using it
Sustainable supply energy needs to be used for a huge impact
Solar panels, and biofuels
lack of access to finance is an issue that impairs innovation
There should be grants or waivers for those who are practicing techniques with technology would promote and grant access to the tech
Lower taxes
Technology can positively impact the food systems by empowering youth with knowledge and skills to provide and design solutions that impact and effect 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
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
Technology is needed to help with the 20 to 40% post-harvest food loss
Technology to gain this back would have a large impact

Hydroponics can be used to solve this
Food can be produced next to urban centres
Shortens the distance from producer to consumer
Insetu production
Wholefoods can produce food in the rooftop and sell in their stores
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
Parametric insurance schemes through mobile access (but not a one-size-fits-all solution)
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
Downside: transition costs and technical expertise needed can be an access barrier for smallholder farmers
digital literacy / mobile phones there are, but computers less
Dependence on new service providers that work as monopoly instead of building on technology
Improving supply chain redundancies and losses: enhancing the connection between growers and end-users leveraging on technology to aggregate data
Swarm technology and small tractors can support healthy soil, due to less depletion. Also, multi-cropping improves health to crops and supports pest and disease protection.

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 to new technology and learn it
They can empower and teach others how to use the new technology
This could help with technology implementation
Vocational training schools
These provide hands-on resources beyond universities that focus on research
Vocational trainings 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
Technology needs to be more adaptable
For people with disabilities to be more inclusive
Submitting projects to a corresponding government entity
Youth organizations
Leverage social media
This spreads awareness and adoption
Digital advisory and extension services including digital market linkages
To ensure smallholder farmer specific technologies in irrigation and other allied activities and making it accessible for everyone.
Investment for capacity building in technology use
What solutions already exist to make (technological) innovation accessible to all food system workers?
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 small holders be safe guarded from exploitation by service or product providers?
 Independent monitoring and evaluation and impact assessment mechanisms
 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
 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
 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

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KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

Right based approach to resilient food systems

What is the value of a rights-based framework in terms of desired changes in the environmental and social impacts?

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

Technological advancements are hard to measure success for. Adoption and important not to forget the traditional methods and economic aspects of small holders.

small scale farmers are the stakeholders most in need for empowerment.

Organic Agriculture as an innovative solution for small scale farmers to reach the organic market

Governments should encourage more public and private partnerships and enabling partnerships....and mass communication for internet accessibility for small scale farmers.

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

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 for that knowledge.

small scale farmers are the stakeholders most in need for empowerment.

Many technology availability -- need someone to consolidate this and create a centralised hub

Make internet accessible available for everyone

making these solutions locally led and adaptive are great practices for smallholders

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KEYWORDS

Finance

Innovation

Human rights

Women & Youth Empowerment

Policy

Data & Evidence

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

RELEVANT LINKS

- **22ND TEC Meeting of the CTCN AB - Discussing way forward for climate smart Agriculture practice and introduction of new AgTech Innovations**
https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/tn_meetings/1f3d4bd2bbbc4562b1c4692b20fbbdd5/76688e0acc0847fd96c7f3b632ac7d8a.pdf
- **Innoeva Green Growth Hub**
https://westernsydney.edu.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/1797383/SDG_Challenge_2020_Report_Final.pdf
- **Global Youth Forum on Climate Change - youth actions to tackle climate change Actions**
<https://www.slycantrust.org/blog-posts-knowledge/my-mangrove-planting-project-youth-engagement-to-address-climate-change-through-mangrove-conservation-restoration-and-blue-economy>
- **Innoeva Development Foundation Proposed Climate Smart Farm Labs**
<https://www.ctc-n.org/technology-concept-application/climate-adaptive-farm-labs>
- **Climate Adaptation Summit 2021 Youth Speaker Africa Anchoring Event**
<https://cas21-side-events.com/samuel-adunreke-youth-entrepreneur-from-nigeria/>

CORRECTIONS, ADJUSTMENTS, OR CHANGES

Title Independent Dialogue on Inclusive and accessible technological and innovative support in the Transformation to regenerative food systems

Date 25/06/2021

The dialogue had relevant stakeholders across industry, community organizations, academia, local and international businesses, NGOs and experts in sustainability and innovation around the food systems. The dialogue was convened taking the Chatham House rule into consideration and the main session and breakout groups were as interactive as possible with stakeholders highlighting the challenges, needs and proposing best approach toward an engaging mechanisms to adopt in making technological and digital solutions and innovations accessible, affordable to small holder farmer. Considering the past experiences and challenges small holders currently face through exploitative technological and innovative solutions. Discussions of solutions were around assessing rural farmers and urban farmers to be able to ascertain specific needs and deploy such needs transparently without breaking the value chain, holding in high esteem best and global compliant impact standards for measuring guarantees, finance, insurance and right based approach to land use and natural resource use. Issues bothering on farmer insurance, crop, livestock micro insurance and sustainability of the food value chain were also brought to discussion. Cohesive policy towards food safety was a key component of the discussion with the need to adopt mature positive approach to farming and minimised use of biofertilizers which are detrimental to food safety and human health as well as its impacts on climate and environment. The need to adopt and include locally led Adaptation practices into the framework of food systems is an important approach which needs interventions of experts, academia and scientific outcomes

ATTACHMENTS

- <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Independent-Dialogue-Outcome.pdf>