

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Friday, 18 June 2021 10:00 GMT +01:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	NIGERIA YOUTH IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE EXPLORATORY DIALOGUE
CONVENED BY	Mrs. Olusola Idowu, Permanent Secretary, Budget & National Planning/ Chair, National Committee on Food & Nutrition
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/26047/
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

106

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

55

19-30

35

31-50

16

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

75 Male

30 Female

1 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

17 Agriculture/crops

10 Fish and aquaculture

12 Livestock

6 Agro-forestry

10 Environment and ecology

3 Trade and commerce

16 Education

6 Communication

5 Food processing

2 Food retail, markets

4 Food industry

6 Financial Services

2 Health care

Nutrition

5 National or local government

2 Utilities

Industrial

Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

28 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

2 Large national business

3 Multi-national corporation

14 Small-scale farmer

9 Medium-scale farmer

3 Large-scale farmer

15 Local Non-Governmental Organization

6 International Non-Governmental Organization

2 Indigenous People

3 Science and academia

1 Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

5 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

6 United Nations

2 International financial institution

5 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

2 Consumer group

Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

We invited a diverse range of young people from various sectors to participate in the dialogue, as this allowed us to capture diverse perspectives and dimensions from them. Participants were informed of the importance of the dialogue and the need to act with urgency in order to address the issues that affecting youth and young people around the Food systems in Nigeria.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The Dialogue was guided by the United Nations Five Action Tracks and also explored key cross-cutting issues like value addition, technology and empowerment of young people which can be mobilized to ensure that food system in Nigeria is inclusive, resilient, and sustainable in order to deliver quality diet and livelihood. During the breakout sessions, the facilitators were polite and received contributions from participants. The discussions were more directed towards recognizing the complexities in youth engagement in the food systems, acknowledging the efforts and contributions of youths, identifying areas for improvements and actions to be taken in this regard to enhance the food systems in Nigeria.

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

Future conveners should enhance more gender inclusivity by sending targeted invitations to youth groups working across all the value – chain in the food systems including PLWD.

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 major focus of the exploratory dialogue by Youth Groups in Food and Nutrition challenges in Nigeria is to identify challenges and opportunities for the participation of youths in the Food System and deliberate on what a food system that includes and empowers youths would look like. The focus also includes the identification of what needs to be done for youth's roles and contributions to be recognized and valued, for young people to be able to exercise control over resources and assets for effective participation in the food systems and have a voice in key processes, and for institutions to be supportive of youths. Because of the importance of youth in the food systems, there was a felt need to galvanize inputs of youths into Nigeria's submission to the Global Food System Summit.

Youths are actively involved in food systems in a range of roles from production and processing to retailing and consumption. Youths cultivate crops, tend livestock, work in agribusinesses and food retailing, and much more. However, their socio-economic contributions and entrepreneurial potential often remain unrecognized and untapped. Prevailing socio-cultural norms commonly limit youth's ability to exercise power and autonomous decision-making; therefore often continue to be disadvantaged in access to productive resources, innovative technologies, market information, financial services, education, and training and thereby not making agriculture attractive for youths.

Addressing these challenges in food systems means that youths participate and benefit from agricultural markets and rural economies to better sustain and improve their livelihoods, while preserving the natural resource base and adapting to climate change. Other vulnerabilities including ethnicity, age, and poverty further impact how young people engage in food systems. For instance, young person seeking to become entrepreneurs can face multiple constraints based on age, and the nature of work in the informal sector.

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

- Addressing the barriers faced by youths within the food systems will not only increase youth participation in the Food system but will also address issues of unemployment of youths, improve food security, and enhance sustainability.
 - Improving/facilitating youths' involvement in the food system has the potential to reduce the endemic rural poverty among youths as well as reducing rural -urban migration.
 - Poor handling of relationships within the food system can result in socio-economic crisis that threatens education, health, human rights, as well as peace and security.
 - Food insecurity is likely to increase if challenges faced by youths within the food system are not identified and addressed.
 - Youths are not a homogenous group; it is therefore very important to look at the needs of youths from diverse angles – producers, consumers, and entrepreneurs
 - Coordination of interventions aimed at improving the participation of youths in the food system is very important – MDAs, other stakeholders to the community level.
- Some strategic and immediate steps to be taken suggested during the dialogue include:
- Integrating youths in decision making at all levels – very important so that well intended policies may not achieve their aim.
 - Promoting household food production among both rural and urban youth
 - Providing strong support for land clearing and promoting mechanisation of agriculture by Government and private sector players.
 - Strengthening the Agricultural Extension Services for knowledge transfer, guidance, and support through the entire food system.
 - Promoting youths' groups as aggregators to guarantee stability of food prices.
 - Facilitating access of youths to improved packaging materials for preservation; and to solar technology for drying.
 - Promoting small-scale animal husbandry for household access to animal source foods and for income generation
 - Promoting the rational use of fertilizers and agrochemicals by farmers and food traders and promoting organic farming.
 - Encouraging local production of agricultural implements and processing machines.
 - Facilitating the formation of youth cooperative societies for easy access to cheap credit and inputs, as well as equipment for processing
 - Building relevant infrastructure, and road networks to improve transportation to markets, and prevent spoilage and wastage.
 - Designing nutrition education targeted at communities and schools, empowering community members and school children to make healthy food choices and highlight the dangers of unhealthy diet.
 - Regulating advertisement and marketing of unhealthy foods.
 - Raising children as change ambassadors through nutrition education embedded in school curriculum for safe, healthy, and sustainable food consumption.
 - Identifying and scaling up evidence-based interventions that target reduction of food wastage e.g., the promotion of micro-agro processing enterprises focused on women participation.
 - Promoting proper water conservation and water harvesting techniques and recycling
 - Formulating 'Safe seeds' Policies promote cultivation of crops that are resistant to drought and are early maturing.
 - Creating awareness on the importance of equal opportunities for all including the youths in the food system.
 - Setting up a system to fast-track registration of food products and eliminate barriers and frustration in registering products with the regulatory agencies - NAFDAC, SON
 - Facilitating the inclusion of youth in decision making positions in associations.
 - Facilitating market access for youths, including access to market information, direct and strong linkages with transporters to encourage them more.
 - Identifying locally appropriate/sustainable storage and packaging solutions to extend shelf-life of agricultural products
 - Establishing micro-processing hubs to facilitate processing of highly perishable foods and reduce seasonal price shocks
 - Diversifying livelihood sources for youths along the food system
 - Facilitating increased availability of insurance products, farmer subscriptions for insurance, and regulation of insurance practice so that claims are addressed promptly.
 - Improving security of communities and youths, and of transportation systems for food, e.g., strengthening of local vigilante groups so that they provide first-line defence; assigning farmlands to youths in easy to reach, central locations; early warning systems and peace building skills for all communities
 - Developing and expanding platforms for reaching youths with information, including market and weather information, and information about how to register processed products and expand business.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

Track 1: Access to safe & Nutritious Food for All

Action urgently needed

- Successful women in agriculture can be invited to dialogues such as this to encourage other females willing to venture into agriculture.
- Women have a greater opportunity in the value chain and value addition space.
- Women are creative and know more about aesthetics.
- The government can introduce some form of subsidy that would make inputs such as fertilizers, improved seedlings, and herbicides cheaper for young people.
- Industrialization: Government can get the equipment; give it to young person's at affordable price.
- There should be a more determined drive run by public/private investors to provide proper education and training.
- Attention should also be paid to internships as conventional education may not be the only way to learn agriculture.
- Agricultural extension workers can help teach the farmers how to package food for onward transportation from the farm to the market.
- The quality control unit of the need to be up and doing to ensure that foods taken to the market are safe for consumption.
- Creating a unified entry point into the market.

Cross-Cutting

All the issues above have to do with poverty and sensitization. More young people need to be educated on the need for them to be involved in agriculture. When this is out in place, the government must also ensure that youths are given the enabling environment to be in agriculture. There must be a collective effort from the government, young people, CSOs, the private sector, and so on.

What contribution will organizations make?

- We need to be resilient and not give up despite the challenges in the sector.
- We can serve as advisers to the government as it regards to bring more young people into agriculture.
- We need some form of value reorientation so that they can focus on feeding the nation and making the environment better rather than just making money.
- We have to be creative. Government obstacles should not be a limitation. There is a solution in every challenge.
- Our role in ensuring food nutrition security starts with getting them involved in policy and decision-making process as it relates to agricultural processes and its value chain.

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

When these solutions are put in place, there will be a visible and positive shift in the rate and number of youths who get involved in agriculture. However, there must be sustainability and accountability. We need to ensure that the policies created or amended are enforced and that the government is acting on their commitments regarding young people and food/nutrition security.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

Track 2: Shift to Sustainable Consumption Patterns

Actions urgently needed

- The government must charge organisations like the National Orientation Agency to develop awareness campaigns on healthy and sustainable food consumption.
- Private sector and individuals must leverage on social media to disseminate information. This will include engaging celebrities and influencers to support the campaign.
- Extension workers need to train farmers on safe and healthy production methods.
- The government should use incentives such as price regulation to increase the accessibility to healthy foods.
- Farmers need to adopt sustainable and healthy agricultural practices to ensure food safety.
- We must promote the adoption of home gardening, backyard farming and urban farming to increase the access and availability of vegetables, legumes and fruits.
- Government must include nutrition in schools curriculum as well as introduce and support school gardens to increase access to nutritious.
- The government must ensure regulatory agencies such as NAFDAC monitor the food processing units as well as the open markets to ensure the safety of foods.
- There must also be tighter regulations on imported foods to ensure that they uphold best international food safety standards.
- There must be tighter regulations on the use of agrochemicals and hormonal drugs on farms.
- The private sector must be incentivized with policies that allow them collect and process foods from hot spots such as farm gate and markets.
- There is an urgent need to build road/train network and improve logistics to ensure that food is not wasted along the value chain.
- The youth and private sector should leverage on technologies to solve the food waste problem.

Cross cutting

- There is a need for government and private sectors to build agric hubs to enable state have access to food equally.
- There is a need to increase finance and investments in the agriculture sector

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

- Increased demand for healthy foods such as vegetables, legumes, nuts and foods rich in fibre.
- Lower post-harvest losses across the country.
- Lower incidences of food poisoning because of poor processing and preservation techniques.
- Increased awareness on safe and sustainable foods.
- Increased access to safe and nutritious foods among school pupils.

What contribution will our organization make?

- Youth present at the dialogue have volunteered to form a coalition to champion Action Track 2.
- The group also agreed on promoting Hackathons to allow the deployment of technology to solve the issues that were raised.
- Promote school and home gardens
- Promote diversity in our food choices.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/5

Track 3: Boost Nature-Positive Production

Actions urgently needed

- Promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture practices
- Adoption of technological solutions for optimum food production and protection of the ecosystem.
- Change from traditional animal production practices to modern practices.
- Education of the youths and sensitization of the masses on the essence of agriculture.
- Active participation of Extension Services (Private and/or Public).
- Governments and Stakeholders awareness, inclusion and participation about the identified problems and proposed solutions.

What contribution will organization make?

- Advocacy and sensitization of the youth and the masses on their influence on nature.
- Formation of a coalition of Stakeholders in the Food System to oversee actualization of the highlighted solutions of the dialogue.
- Movement or formation of government policies that synergize with the core implementation of the proposed actions.

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

- To measure the success of the above actions, the indicators below could signal the progress;
- Optimum crop yield by farmers which indicates achievement of a good ecosystem.
- Increase in food accessibility, quality and affordability through friendly market price.
- Reduction in food importation as a result of sustainable food sufficiency in the country.
- Youth awareness and interests in working to make a safe ecosystem and achieve Food Security.
- Efficient data management should be in place for monitoring and evaluation.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

4: Advanced Equitable Livelihoods and Value Distribution

Actions urgently needed

- Tackling poverty from a multidimensional perspective among the vulnerable populations
- Gender/ Women perspective. It is no doubt that women are deprived of their rights to land ownership and other sources of livelihood.
- Infrastructural development as a mean of incentivizing young people into farming and creating a sustainable source of livelihood.
- Create awareness to local farmers on how important they are and the value they contribute to the economy.
- Teaching farmers to understand the marketing skills that would improve their profitability.
- Leveraging the power of relations such as social network. Beyond farming, there is need for mentorship process that ensures that these young.
- Mindset change: Most young people have low interest in agricultural activities.
- The government and its relevant agencies should improve their orientation programmers' through seminars, conferences.
- Flexible funding and credit facilities should be in place to encourage young people.
- Introduce programs/engagements to catch them young which are targeted to adolescents and teenagers.
- Mechanized farming should be encouraged through governments' intervention programs.
- Policies that encourage free trade zones for exporting agricultural products and produce should be setup by the Government.
- Create agricultural parks and processing hubs
- Government and relevant agencies should provide research and development R & D Centers across the states.
- Agricultural policies should be incentivized as a way of encouraging and boosting young people interests in farming activities.
- Government should provide an enabling environment for farmers in both rural and urban areas.
- Security for the farmers and their produce
- Urban farming through hydroponics and greenhouse technologies should be institutionalized

Cross-Cutting

- Regular town hall and stakeholder engagement with the government, private sector, Donors and actual farmers represented by cooperative heads across all value chain including crop, dairy, livestock etc. Should be conducted.
- These town hall meetings should help support the creation of policies, laws, and targeted innovative agro programs/initiatives.
- Communication should be prioritized providing status reports to various stakeholders as wins are achieved and challenges are encountered and addressed.

What contributions will our organizations make?

- NGOs can support with proving decentralized training and project monitoring and evaluation across the agricultural allied value chain.

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

- Success would be through strong monitoring and evaluation of the purpose indicators pre-identified for the projects
- Regular monthly, quarterly, biannual and annual reporting would be conducted to ensure on site activities are effectively documented.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stress

Actions urgently needed

- Give access to lands to farmers and young people who know the technical know-how
- Create a level ground for government, policy formulator and farmers to ensure policy formulation.
- Forming a Food Value Chain Action Group consisting of smallholder farmers, transporters, processors and consumer
- Adopting the Agroecology approach to strengthen the food system and improve biodiversity to provide more employment
- Develop resilience food through breeding to help adapt to the changing climatic trends and the shocks from post-COVID19
- Develop training management plans for farmers to give them hands-on technological skills to improve
- Create a unified system of food planting, crop production in all state.
- Create a flexible method on yield for farmers per hectare
- Give equal focus for agricultural activities to the inter-lands and not restrict agricultural productivity to specific regions
- Invest in Agricultural research to improve the quality of food.
- Create a reliable source to transit produce from farms to market.
- Ensure the regulation of quality seeds, good post-harvest handling and the use of green pest control methods
- Create a channel that can improve access to information, particularly for farmers

Cross-Cutting

- To improve the technical know-how of farmers and access to information and creating a Youth-centered Social Medium group to foster more action, knowledge and inclusion.
- Create a more balanced approach between crop farmers and herdsmen to reduce crisis and accessibility of food
- Creating more avenues to improve livestock production
- Encourage more scaling particular at rural level through availability of funds and its accessibility

What contributions will our organizations make?

- Deploy the suitable approaches to improving communications among farmers, leveraging indigenous languages
- Deploy training and vocational skills to farmers quarterly to help build more resilience
- Create more innovative approaches to farming, adopting the Stover approach
- Push forward policies to help create a unified method of producing produces to increase quality and quantity
- Adopt the floating farm and the use of the breeding approach.
- Ensure inclusion of farmers in decision-making and project formulation where applicable.

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

- When there is an increase in food availability
- More employment among farmers
- More informed farmers
- More access to land for young people
- Availability of resilience crops
- Informed policies that can help reduce inequality

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

- Participants strongly believe that in Nigeria, we need to first ensure food security before we discuss healthy and sustainable food consumption. By creating awareness, we can let people understand that we can achieve both at the same time.
- Some participants also suggested that the government support existing farmers rather than new entrants into agribusinesses. However, others agreed that the government can do both simultaneously, but they must have strong monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure results.
- To ensure food accessibility and price stability, the government should buy directly from the farmers not off-takers.
- Poverty: Due to poverty, young people are unable to access healthy and nutritious foods.
- Youths are not willing to go into agriculture because modern tools that would ease work are not available. So, agriculture is seen as a punishment rather than a legitimate career or source of living.
- Failure of the government to revitalize the farm settlement system where young people can be empowered to start on their own with the produce collected, branded either for local use or export.
- Unavailability of land. Where land is available, it is inaccessible to the young people. There is also the issue of the Land Use Act.
- Young people see Agriculture as an old-people thing because of various reasons such as the poor use of technology as compared to the western world where machines are employed in almost all agricultural process; Poor extension services; near zero quality check, value addition has been neglected.
- The government has no clear-cut policy aimed at attracting young people into agriculture.
- Insecurity: The increasing spate of insecurity in the country is enough reason to scare anybody from the farm. No young person would like to go to the farm only to be abducted or killed. The government needs to address the issue of security more seriously.
- The high cost of technology for agriculture, research etc
- Poor pricing pattern is a huge source of discouragement to young people who want to take up agriculture.
- Bureaucratic bottlenecks, government officials seeking bribe before your application is treated etc.
- Lack of enabling environment: Poor road facilities linking farmers to their target market, poor storage facilities thereby leading to waste, high cost of fertilizers and other farm inputs.

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