

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 23 February 2021 10:00 GMT +01:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	NIGERIA NATIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS DIALOGUES
CONVENED BY	MRS. OLUSOLA IDOWU Permanent Secretary, Budget & National Planning. Chair, National Committee on Food & Nutrition.
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2736/
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

199

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18 29 19-30 125 31-50 40 51-65 5 66-80 0 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

108 Male 88 Female 3 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

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

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

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

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The participants cut across the various facets of the food system. The urgency of actions to make the food systems work for everyone and the environment was stressed during the preparations for the inception dialogue, and in all speeches, good will messages, and presentations. None of the action tracks was given more importance than another.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Recognize complexity: The lead paper 'Nigeria's food system: challenges, prospects and the way forward' brought the complexities of the food system to the fore with a call for a holistic course of action that will ensure that Nigeria's food system Deliver high quality diet and affordable nutrition, be inclusive, efficient, resilient, and sustainable, and work for everyone.

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

Need to plan for dialogues based on the challenges of the new normal with regards to the COVID-19 pandemic – consideration of the mode of participation (virtual or physical or both). Infrastructural limitations with internet access and quality will be a limiting factor to participation of people in areas with limited infrastructure.

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 Inception dialogue was a comprehensive exploration of the Nigeria Food Systems along the five action tracks and levers of the UN Food Systems Summit. Participants conducted a thorough diagnosis of the food systems, the functioning, major stakeholders, potentials, vulnerabilities, as well as opportunities for its transformation so that it can deliver high quality diet and affordable nutrition; be inclusive, efficient, resilient, and sustainable; and work for everyone.

It was clear from discussions that excessive focus on agriculture and food security resulted in an unintended consequence of creating a less diverse food environment that is unable to provide an adequate variety and affordable, safe, and nutrient dense food. Food systems in Nigeria are vulnerable to shocks, stresses, and disruptions. Our food systems are threatened by climate change and stresses due to the impact of drought, flooding, erosion, inflation, the COVID-19 pandemic, and conflict. Poverty, unemployment, and insufficient food reserves limit the capacity of our food systems to cope with shocks and stresses.

The COVID pandemic has amplified the fragility, inequities and suboptimal functionality of our current food systems thus requiring significant transformations in policies, practices and business models that would make our food systems fit for purpose and enable the delivery of the most important functions rooted in robust evidence base, country context and emerging global trends and realities.

There are significant food safety challenges across the food systems domain. Most investments in food safety have been for food exports. Because of unsafe food, 1 in 11 Nigerians fall ill yearly, 21 million cases of foodborne diseases are documented and the annual loss of human capital due to foodborne diseases is estimated at about \$16 billion. Most times, the vulnerable group are the most affected by the challenge of food safety and also the most nutritious foods have the most complicated challenge around food safety. It is therefore important to note that as Nigeria allows unsafe foods are allowed to pass through the borders to the people, the sovereignty of the nation is surrendered to others.

There are huge post-harvest losses within the food systems; we lose more than half of what we produce, and this comes with significant impact on the environment. Inequality and power imbalances at the household, community, national and global levels are consistently constraining the ability of our food systems to ensure poverty reduction and sustainable, equitable livelihoods. Despite many years of investment in policies, programmes, institutions, and the broader enabling environment, we see glaring indications of a broken food system.

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

- We have a unique opportunity to build our new national food systems narrative into our key national development plans for 2025, 2030 and 2050. This will require radical thinking, smart partnerships, but strong political will and courage to advance the food systems transformation we need in Nigeria.
- We need to find a narrative that brings everyone into a shared space in ways that create the right connectivity across the various subsystems and domains and helps us to align around the most important functions of our food systems and enable us work towards achieving one that is sustainable and well-functioning while leveraging the power of our diverse strengths and perspectives.
- We need to set up a food systems focused development agenda that prioritizes healthy diets and affordable nutrition, and that is inclusive, efficient, resilient, and sustainable, while working for everyone, will rebuild our economy, create jobs, spur growth across sectors and sustain our ecosystems.
- We need to develop a narrative that supports nourishing and goes beyond feeding, that makes human health and nutrition a priority, that emphasizes the primacy of diet quality, that would eliminate hunger while addressing all forms of malnutrition, considers planetary health, and is pro-growth while supporting job creating and livelihoods and sustainable economic development on the long term.
- We must counter the prevailing powerful but outmoded narratives that have guided our policy, research and investment priorities and practices to date, which focused on increasing yields, based on export-oriented models, informed by external influencers rather than country contexts and priorities, commodity focused, with no significant considerations for human health and nutrition, planetary health, and sustainable development (Global Alliance Health Narrative, 2020).
- While these transformations will be a journey, we must start by taking some strategic and immediate transition steps – the suggested steps include
 - Transformative policy reviews rooted in a new and common narrative and anchored on philosophy of food as a human right in line with UN conventions.
 - Operationalize a coordinated Food Systems data transformation agenda
 - Scale/Democratize proven innovations that considers the common man at the common market
 - Ramp up investment in Food Systems research & development
 - Depoliticize, expand, and modernize social protection programs in Nigeria.
 - Promote optimum breastfeeding practices
 - Operationalize resilient financing mechanisms by leveraging domestic and international facilities
 - Ramp up investment in infrastructures that support critical innovations & opportunities with special focus on rural infrastructures
 - Build critical leadership, technical and human and organizational capacities
 - Operationalize key guidelines rooted in transformed policies, data & the new narrative
 - Engage in fair trade, taking relevant country and global contexts into consideration
 - Foster transformative and smart partnerships
 - Revise and implement the National Resilience framework
 - Redirect Policy – aim at getting youths engaged in the agriculture sector using technology and e-commerce.
 - Implement plans to mechanize agricultural production to enable innovation and increase resilience and productivity with a focus on nutrition
 - Scale up sustainable technologies including cold chain technologies to tackle post-harvest food losses
 - Pass the food quality and safety bill into law
 - Change the culture of adequate food consumption by concentrating on the new generation, e.g., children
 - Put in place a monitoring framework to ensure implementation of all recommendations for the improvement of food systems by all actors

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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

- Provision of vouchers that can be exchanged for food at decentralized levels (e.g., LGA level or through religious centres)
- Increasing food production and reduction of postharvest losses
- Involving the private sector to address hunger in their immediate communities and in the workplace.
- Use public hospitals as a delivery platform for reaching the poor with food within the catchment areas of such facilities
- Public works programmes to enable the poor earn cash for food.
- Increasing purchasing power of the poor by increasing access to credit through schemes such as TraderMoni

Strand 2: Increasing availability and affordability of nutritious foods

- Scaling-up household processing methods that reduce food loss and waste
- Scaling-up food demonstration sessions in health facilities
- Expand the availability and consumption of biofortified crops
- Increase the production and consumption of neglected indigenous foods
- Promotion of aquaculture among women and youth
- Food fortification
- Genetically modified foods to address reduced productivity and yields due to land ageing

Strand 3: Ensuring safe food

- Pass the Food Safety Bill and legislate food safety
- Provision of portable water in markets and other public facilities.
- Increased focus on market sanitation to ensure that markets are clean, including paving of vending areas so that food is not displayed on muddy ground.
- Regulation of street food vendors and restaurants
- Greater regulation of ingredients in industrially produced foods
- Developing guidelines for food safety that would be widely disseminated, and getting consumers to demand safer food.

Cross-Cutting

- Public education around production of safe foods, including responsible use of agro-chemicals; as well as nutrition education to promote adequate consumption of nutritious foods, including promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and enforcement of the code on marketing of breast milk substitute
- Homestead food production addresses all three strands. Home gardens can prioritize nutritious foods (track 2). Growing one's food ensures safety from contamination with agro-chemicals.
- Ensuring nutrition-sensitive and food safety conscious social protection programmes
- Development of food based dietary guidelines
- Reduce the layers of personnel and bureaucracy involved in public policy implementation and increase the ease of compliance with guidelines
- Increase modern biotechnology research, financing for the food sector, including financing of SMEs
- Establish credible and integrated data base for detailed food systems information
- Establish clusters of SMEs to foster business-to-business partnerships
- Establish a Food Systems Bill to provide legal framework for strengthening food security and nutrition programmes

Who should take the actions?

- Food industry actors need to develop products that can improve nutrition of the base of the population
- Private sector to address hunger in their immediate communities and in the workplace.
- Health facilities will provide nutrition education
- Governments at all levels should implement food for public works program

Ways in which progress could be assessed

- Improved quality at input level of food production, including training and extension services.
- Quality standards defined for all raw materials.
- Good manufacturing practices
- Strong M&E framework established
- Availability of a communication system

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

Group 2: Shift to Healthy and Sustainable Consumption Patterns

Actions urgently needed

1. Policy redirection and strategies to involve youth in urban agriculture e.g., use of technology such as e-commerce within the value-chains.
2. Innovative agricultural practices such as urban farming, which are climate friendly, reduce food loss due to proximity of farms to consumers and will improve nutrition security by retaining the quality of food produce especially fruits and vegetables using hydroponics, aquaponics, vertical farming etc.
3. Create awareness and communicate with policy makers about food systems: translating data and available information into materials for effective engagement of policy makers as well as at community level, media, and society. Employing next generation /life cycle approach by building healthy and sustainable diet into the school curriculum.
4. Health sector priority: Investments in Primary Health Care has great potential for engaging gatekeepers, traditional rulers, community actors, mothers, and children in the shift towards healthy consumption.
5. Product formulation: Nutrition considerations must be embraced much more by industry and food processors. There is also the need for a common set of country guidelines for nutrition that will be useful for consumer protection.
6. Coordination: It is necessary to advance a joint work plan and implementation strategy especially for cross-cutting activities that can drive this shift that we desire to see.
7. Data generation and management: Improving data generation, management and integration into policy-decision making will aid the functionality of Country Nutrition Programming.

Who should take the actions?

- Technoserve: experienced and has vast capacity in value chain development for entrepreneurship and nutrition and making value chains more nutrition sensitive.
- Choices International: for technical support in developing nutrition guidelines/standards for processed foods and front-of-pack labelling.
- Sustainable Development Goals Talks initiative: awareness creation especially for the youth through various media such as photos, online messages, and content.
- FAO: promoting school gardening to engage pupils and students as agents of change in the community. The programme also teaches other skills, including entrepreneurial skills, marketing skills, and equipping learners to contribute positively to the economy as adults.
- Scaling-up Nutrition in Nigeria: CS-SUNN already works with youth leaders recognized by the SUN Global Movement and supported by SCI. The organisation can therefore use this platform to reach out to the youths.
- Universities and research institutes: For research and training. Some have mandates for improving the value chain for most of Nigerian staples and food crops. The results need to be curated and harvested for more productive use.

Ways in which progress could be assessed

- Reduction in stunting, micronutrient deficiencies, NCDs
- Number of people reached with information
- Reduction in food waste, number of innovative drives in reducing food waste
- Reduction in post-harvest losses.
- Increased discourse and formal dialogues in food systems in Nigeria
- Increased investments in food systems innovations, especially cold chain infrastructure
- Number of policies that encourage consumption of healthy diet
- Consumers demanding more of healthier food products.
- Increased number of youth entrepreneurs
- Increased number of front pack labelling
- The number of family life extension programs into agricultural extension scheme.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/5

Group 3: Global Food System at Crossroads: Policy Landscape and Governance Factor for Boosting Nature Positive Production at Scale in Nigeria: The Right to Food Approach

Actions urgently needed

1. Reorientation and refocusing of the philosophical approach
 - Philosophical framework – (Right to food - Food as a fundamental human right in Nigeria)
2. Enhancing sustainability of planetary nature
 - Policy framework – National Food and Nutrition Policy
 - Sustainability Framework (National System for Food and Nutrition Security NSFNS)
3. Building Resilience of Nigeria's food system
 - Resilience framework (National Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security Resilience Framework NSFNSRF)
4. Develop Policy/framework for Organic Agriculture
 - There is need to popularise Organic Agriculture because it reduces exposure to harmful chemicals, facilitates healthy soil formation, combats the effect of Global Warming etc

Issues raised during discussion

- Huge investment and awareness in biotechnology are needed to boost, sustain, and protect agriculture- The use of biotechnology to develop crops that are climate smart (Develop seeds that are resistant thus reducing the use of chemicals thus protecting and sustaining the ecosystem). Biotechnology can also be used to produce Functional foods (fortified)
- Use of technology to mitigate environmental effects of agriculture production.
- The need to have a framework supporting the ecological market (Carbon Market).
- Family farming is not promoted in Nigeria. The family farming concept is good in supporting sustainable agriculture.
- Urban Food Production and systems. This would help the youths
- R&D and extension system. Farmer led research (demand driven) bottom-up participatory approach in research and extension.
- The importance of value chain in the food system.
- The capacity to add value across priority value chains is needed for the development of the food system.
- Establish regional food industrial raw materials hub in Nigeria. This should be private sector driven.
- Water policy. Improve the State of water asset and optimize the water asset for agriculture, portable water, and power.
- Integrated agriculture would also help water management and protect the ecosystem e.g., crops and livestock

Who should take the actions?

- Making available improved high yielding, pest resistance and climate smart seedling as well as nutritionally enhanced seedlings – Federal & States' Ministries of Agriculture, Research Institutes, National Seed Council, Private seed marketing firms
- Resuscitating the agriculture extension services – Federal and State governments
- Agricultural Policy consistency – Federal Government & Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development (FMARD)
- Promote policy in organic and ecosystem farming – (FMARD)
- Policy advocacy, policy brokerage and policy action research on the actionable proposals during implementation (Farm and Infrastructure Foundation-FIF)

Ways in which progress could be assessed

Through monitoring and Key performance indicators using timeline and regular interactive meetings with all the key Stakeholders

- Proportion of farmers that adopted and planted improved variety of seeds or inputs
- Number of states that has revived Agricultural extension services
- Number of states with functional and funded Agricultural extension services
- Proportion of farmers or and farming entities that adopted and are practicing organic and eco-friendly agriculture.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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✓	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
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✓	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

Group 4: Advancing Equitable Livelihoods in Nigeria

Actions urgently needed

1. Deliberate efforts to improve technology uptake in agriculture with a focus on access by vulnerable people and the poor, creating opportunities for technology transfers:
 - mechanization, improved seeds/crops, alternative pest control and yield enhancing techniques
 - Digital inclusion to enhance market intelligence penetration in rural communities (prices, demand);
 - Use technology to promote food safety e.g., Aflasafe uptake
 2. Ensure viable links to market networks for smallholder farmers, especially youth and women.
 3. Address key systemic issue that mostly affect women, such as
 - Boost irrigation through climate-friendly technologies, e.g., such micro-irrigation to allow year-round production based on demand rather than seasons, while avoiding water depletion
 - Adequate food storage infrastructure to address waste and post-harvest losses.
 - Ensure access to credit and land, including tackling social and legal norms especially in areas where women choices on income and land tenure are restricted
 - Generate knowledge on reduction of post-harvest losses and crop diversification and ensure deployment of female agricultural extension workers to enable bespoke advice and improved relations with women farmers.
 - Longer-term, develop a coordinated, multi-stakeholder agenda for social inclusion to address gender imbalances in food production, commercialization, and access.
 4. Address key systemic issues affecting youth. Some of them can be tackled with similar actions as for women. Other specific actions are:
 - Enable a financial protection framework for youth, including insurance for crop loss.
 - Adequate access to financing to support adequate land beyond subsistence farming and adequate technologies for viable yields and quick returns.
 - Improve options for vocational and agronomy / agro-processing studies.
 5. Push a deliberate implementation of the multisectoral nutrition and food safety policy to boost food and nutrition security and healthy diets. This may include specific tools to protect the most vulnerable:
 - Tax waivers / subsidies for healthy foods, given that the poor are those who cannot afford healthy diets.
 - Taxes and other normative actions to reduce consumption of unhealthy products, e.g., sugar taxes, labeling, communication on the impact breastmilk substitutes tailored to poor and people with limited literacy.
 6. Dietary /nutrition- food safety principles/ eating nutritious food deliberate policy. Research should not be only driven by demand, but also have the goal of ending poverty, such as shifting research priority from cash crops and export-driven staple foods to marginalized crops that are often more climate adaptive.
- Who should take the actions?
All actors are involved: government leading, but also academia, technical agencies, private sector and the international community (through technical and financial assistance but also a more coherent approach to international food trade).
- Ways in which progress could be assessed
- Proportion of youth in food and agricultural jobs.
 - Demonstrable change in access by women to credit, land, and technologies.
 - Demonstrable policy change around consumer protection, food safety and healthy diets promotion, including evidence of bespoke fiscal and labeling policies
 - Demonstrable infrastructural investments and budget allocations form climate-smart agriculture and food processing reform
 - Longer-term: verifiable changes in consumption patterns and uptake of healthy diets.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

Group 5: Building the Resilience of Food Systems in Nigeria to withstand Vulnerabilities, Shocks and Stresses

Actions urgently needed for Improved Food availability for resilience

- a. Put in place structures (such as silos, warehouses, cottage processing facilities, cold chain logistics) to reduce post-harvest losses in order to have increased food reserve that is safe and nutritious.
- b. Supply of /improve access to quality agricultural inputs to farmers in a timely manner
- c. Implement the National Agricultural Resilience Framework and Strategy Document
- d. Improve key agricultural practices to have all year-round production by having a robust dry season farming/irrigation
- e. Observation that the Nigerian agricultural sector is quite resilient given its performance during the 2016 and 2020 economic recessions the country experienced. So, the 2 aspects that are challenging now are insecurity and environmental stresses. Need for local solutions. So, Empower/build the capacity of local communities/institutions to be able to address some of the challenges especially security and environmental issues that are militating against agricultural production.
- f. Engage in environmental extension services with a clear approach to control the norm in the society as against the traditional agricultural extension
- g. Evaluate or audit interventions that have been done especially those on smart agricultural practices on in the time past and do a modelling of impact and strategize on the way forward
- h. Improvement in the traditional food systems and indigenous foods to build resilience which have been used by the communities to navigate and cope with shocks
- i. Employ the services of security men to also check the menace of banditry, kidnaping and farmers/herders' conflicts.
- j. Promote access to funds by young and women farmers to increase productivity and also build household food and nutrition security
- k. Review, update and implement the Nigeria population policy to address the population growth and align with rate of food production to reduce gap as well as proportion of hungry people in Nigeria
- l. Multisectoral coordination of the Nigeria food system with one plan and one monetary framework by the MB&NP to bring all stakeholders to one table

Who should take the actions?

- Academia to assist by conducting demand driven researches that will promote resilience
- Government to invest more on research activities in various higher institutions of learning, collate research findings that can help in building resilience. ARCN to take the lead
- FMARD to lead the key stakeholders in the private, non-governmental and development sectors to review the existing National Agricultural Resilience strategy documents to include the emerging issues of resilience and also ensure their implementation
- Use of multi-sectoral approach to achieve sustainable food systems that is inclusive and sustainable to be led by MB&NP

Ways in which progress could be assessed

- Proportion of households using ecological food production techniques.
- Number of soil conservation projects implemented
- Records of quantity of food produced within community per season/cycle
- Existing cooperatives, available rural credits, and producers with access to credits

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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KEYWORDS

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<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

1. At the core of a lot of divergences is that some stakeholders prefer processes that rely on individual/household level change (demand side actions), while others prefer processes that rely on institutional change (supply-side actions). Both types of actions are necessary. There is a need for institutional actions, such as regulation of the food environment, but there is also a need for individual change that would make consumers demand a better food environment. To manage divergence, there is a need to broker disagreements so that each side accepts that other arguments are valid. It is necessary to ensure that each side will get at least some of their concerns addressed. How do we build resilience around insecurity – need to do a deep dive to find out the root causes and address
2. Reduction of fiscal space: this requires a rational prioritisation of measures within food systems reform that are more likely to succeed in tackling inequality in livelihoods, as well as managing competing priorities beyond food systems that can have the biggest impact on GoN strategy priorities within its various economic and development plans.
3. Lobbying and interference by special interests: to achieve an equitable access to affordable healthy diets, the Government of Nigeria will have to commit to strongly reduce the influence of interest groups within the food systems, such as Big Food multinationals and local industries that have near-oligopolist footprint in food systems. Only with an open market focused on what people really need, rather than what food companies want consumers to buy, there can be a shift to better eating and more affordable health foods.
4. Social norms are difficult to change as a section of society may have vested interests or incentives to ensure that the balances of power (elites vs. poor, men vs. women, urban vs. rural) do not change. Hence the need for deliberate approaches to enforce policies for redistribution and social norm change, especially for the benefit of women and the youth.
5. The assumption that youths would want to work in agriculture or agro-processing / food manufacturing needs to be assessed by asking the question of “what the youth want”: any job? Urban jobs? Safe white-collar jobs? Well-paid jobs? – the assumption that a large proportion of youth is ready to be employed in low-paying, low-tech industries might be misplaced, and the answer to these questions can drive youth and demographic transition policy design.
6. Need to ensure that innovation and technology transfer is fair: “for the common market and the common man”, and not just for businesses and entrepreneurs with the right relations and networks.
7. Stakeholders working in silos - Various organisations have different foci, interests and commitments which sometimes create variances that may hinder collective actions to shift to healthy and sustainable diet and food consumption patterns in Nigeria. This calls for intentional efforts for synergy and coordination of partnerships to reduce overlaps and to help operationalise and coordinate the food system and nutrition in Nigeria. The question then is - who should drive Food systems coordination in Nigeria? As the Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning currently coordinates food and nutrition at the national level, there should be drives for food systems capacity strengthening; partners can second food systems experts for technical support. In addition, the role of the SUN movement multi-stakeholder platform can be explored in the coordination of food systems dialogues. The SUN platform can be relevant regarding private sector engagement, which needs to be streamlined and more profitably engaged. It is also suggested that the Governance structure of the National Food and Nutrition policy should be fully operationalised particularly considering the State and LGA levels, as well as the diversity of sectors involved.
8. Preponderant national emphasis on undernutrition: The longstanding emphasis on undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies may lead to a push-back when the issue of shift towards healthy diets is put forward and overnutrition with non-communicable diseases rise to the front burner. In framing discussions on healthy and sustainable food systems, the focus on the role of diet in the control of NCDs is important regarding reformulating products to reduce trans fats, salts, and sugars. This way, the food system approach will target the double burden rather than focus on undernutrition and micronutrient deficiency
9. Trust deficits: Observed trust deficit among various groups (e.g. government and civil society, government and private sector, etc) may also be a hindrance, and should therefore be addressed.

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **FULL REPORT OF NIGERIA INCEPTION REPORT**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Report-on-the-Nigeria-Inception-Dialogue-23rd-Feb-2021.docx>