

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Tuesday, 8 June 2021 09:00 GMT +05:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Продовольственная безопасность и питание
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Заместитель Председателя Комитета продовольственной безопасности при Правительстве Республики Таджикистан - Ширинджонзода Махмуд Ширин
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/27454/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/27454/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Member State
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	Tajikistan

The outcomes from a Food Systems Summit Dialogue will be of use in developing the pathway to sustainable food systems within the locality in which they take place. They will be a valuable contribution to the national pathways and also of interest to the different workstreams preparing for the Summit: the Action Tracks, Scientific Groups and Champions as well as for other Dialogues.

# 1. PARTICIPATION

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

40

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

14

19-30

26

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

40 Male

1 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

2 Agriculture/crops

4 Fish and aquaculture

2 Livestock

1 Agro-forestry

1 Environment and ecology

2 Trade and commerce

Education

Communication

5 Food processing

2 Food retail, markets

2 Food industry

Financial Services

1 Health care

Nutrition

15 National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

3 Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

11 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

1 Large national business

Multi-national corporation

2 Small-scale farmer

5 Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

1 Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

1 Science and academia

2 Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

1 Local authority

14 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

2 United Nations

International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 3. METHOD

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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**

# 4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

## MAJOR FOCUS

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

### ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- ✓ Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
- ✓ Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
- ✓ Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
- ✓ Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

### KEYWORDS

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

## MAIN FINDINGS

1. While thinking over food systems sustainability and effectiveness a vital is to think not only how to make food available but also ways on how food will be made available
2. Recognition the vitality of the achievements of the SDG goals and its interconnection with addressing priorities have been developed and toward which we have to work on in the framework National Development Strategy - 2030
3. Empowering women role in society and their wider involvement in decision making process of food industry and agriculture policy development
4. Unifying small farms under cooperatives and resolve tax obstacles applied for cooperatives (since a cooperative is a legal entity, higher taxes are applied, which can become a barrier). The government can promote the idea of tax incentives for cooperatives at the state level and may establish incentives and other measures for increasing women's access to and benefit from cooperative membership
5. Consolidate efforts of public and private sectors as well as development partners across addressing degradation, depletion and overexploitation of natural resources along with the prevention and mitigation of the natural disasters and enhance nature friendly agriculture practices that are leading factors contributing in low agriculture productivity and ecological crises
6. The strategic direction should address further reformation of the agriculture be based on the principle of participatory management of pastures and forestry, with emphasis on the restoration and protection of natural resources, as well as recycling; promoting sustainable land management and fertilizers usage; promoting methods and technologies for water management and storage; cultivation of local, drought-tolerant crops, etc., which directly strengthens the state of food security in the country must be further pursued in all agricultural programmes
7. In order to offer Tajik citizens the level of protection they deserve, and to enable Tajik exports to participate and compete in global agri-food trade, International standards and best practice must be the benchmark for changes and improvements
8. Improving the country's agricultural productivity will play an important role in advancing overall economic growth, reducing poverty, and improving food security;
9. Improve knowledge and skills of farmers and processors headed both by men and women through development and implementation of programmes and curricula of the short courses demand based trainings on specific topics
10. Initiate assessment of the food losses and wastes and based on outcomes establish effective monitoring system and address the challenges identified with comprehensive national programme and applying multi-sectoral approach.
11. Climate change poses a high risk to farmers, where the responsibility is entirely imposed on farms, demotivating agricultural producers. A comprehensive programme should be developed and implemented to mitigate farms vulnerability to the climatic factors;
12. Improving irrigation infrastructure and drainage systems to prevent land degradation and erosion;
13. Improve knowledge of the farmers on responsible use of water resources and water management (according to norms);
14. Adequate application of the crop rotation approaches to improve land fertility;
15. Improve consumers awareness on responsible food consumption and biodiversity safeguard
16. Improve consumers awareness on needs for diet diversification, refraining from consumption of mostly wheat and wheat by products, making informed decision in selection of quality and safe food products;
17. Ensure availability of diversity food products in the domestic markets for different population groups such as children, women and pregnant women, disabled people
18. Improve awareness of farmers, producers/processors on environmentally responsible growing, processing, and production including their responsiveness toward production of safe food. Introduction of the quality and safety standards such as ISO, GAP, GHP, GMP;
19. Enhance capacity of competent authorities responsible for food control to enable them to apply modern control and inspection approaches (accreditation of laboratories, transition to the risk based food control system, interdiction international quality and safety standards such as OIE, Codex Alimentarius, control of contaminants residues and GMO);
20. Strengthen control of food products and drinking water to prevent foodborne and waterborne diseases;
21. Population of rural areas mostly remote areas are suffering of malnutrition which along with food diversity challenges is due to inadequate practices of breastfeeding and nutrition of infant children
22. Another nutritional problem is micronutrient deficiencies, which have a significant negative impact on the health of children and future generations, which is reflected in the prevalence of stunting among schoolchildren and iodine deficiency and iron deficiency anemia amongst women
23. Ensure accessibility of staple food for marginalized population through increasing their purchasing power under framework of the government programmes;
24. Need to explore the magnitude of the food wastes and development of the programme to address challenges identified
25. Strengthen storage capacity and ensure refrigeration where it is necessary;
26. Strengthen customs control to prevent import of the low quality pesticides and fertilizers
27. Enhance and extend school feeding and food fortification programmes to mitigate stunting, wasting iron and iodine deficiency prevalence;

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

### ACTION TRACKS

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### KEYWORDS

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
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|                             | ✓ Environment and Climate |

## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

There was only divergence of views on elimination of the farms holding less than 5 hectares of land.

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