

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Thursday, 24 June 2021 11:00 GMT +05:45
DIALOGUE TITLE	"Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system"
CONVENED BY	Hon. Dr. Krishna Prasad Oli, Member, National Planning Commission
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28672/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Member State
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Nepal

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

90

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

Male

Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

Education

Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

Food industry

Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

Government and national institution

Regional economic community

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?

List of participants for the provincial food system dialogues was prepared and shared among the stakeholders to get inputs to ensure representation of diverse participation in terms of sector and disciplines, ethnicity and gender. Series of revisions and addition were made to ensure inclusive participation. The provincial dialogue has provided opportunities to engage participants from different stakeholder groups representing Government, academia, research, farmers' organization, civil societies and private sector organizations from different parts of the province.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Food System is complex and need to have deeper level of analysis that requires to set the background for the comprehensive understanding, analysis and looking for way forward. For that, systematic approach and procedures were followed. This was also helpful to ensure active engagement of the stakeholder. An organizing committee was formed representing key stakeholders to steer the overall process and technical committee to support technically. Further six Working Groups were also formed to work on specific action tracks and policy environments. In order to have the consistent process and facilitate the dialogues effectively, series of orientations were organized to the facilitators and curator of the event at the province. These orientations were locally adapted in the context based on the original contents of the Curator and Facilitators training organized by UN Food System Secretariat. All the sessions were led by government and supported by experts and key stakeholders in order to ensure ownership of outcomes and future commitments for the proposed actions for transforming the food system. During the dialogue, critical analysis of the provincial Food Systems was done to examine in terms of their potential causes/barriers, drivers and actions for the next 3 years. Participants stakeholders were actively engaged in different group discussion to interact, exchange and share ideas and actions respectfully for analyzing and improving Nepalese food system in general and provincial food system in particular. In order to have a meaningful dialogues among the participants and have a basic level of understanding on food system, UN Food System Summit, key issues related to food systems and provincial dialogue process among the participants, a participants brief was prepared and shared before the event. Further, Nepali languages was used in the event to have active engagement and participation of farmers in the dialogues.

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

Yes, we received feedback to further represent the private sector and entrepreneurs and farmers in the dialogues.

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

Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission (NPC), organized the provincial Food Systems Dialogue of Bagmati Province on 24th June 2021 on the theme Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system. National Convenor and Member of National Planning Commission Hon Dr. Krishna Prasad Oli delivered welcome and opening remarks. He stressed on the need for collective efforts from all the sectors in the process to transform food system and committed to contribute for transformation. Dr. Matina Baidhya Joshi, Secretary, Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoLMAC) and Provincial Dialogue Curator curated the dialogues.

Major focus of the dialogue was to engage stakeholders for a comprehensive exploration of food systems in Nepal as part of the process for the UN Food Systems Summit 2021. The specific objectives of the dialogue were to;

- raise awareness and promote public discussion on the food systems,
- examine current situation and identify key aspects of Nepalese food systems, such as the drivers, actions, pathways, and
- explore opportunities for food system to make it equitable, sustainable and resilient.

Total of 90 participants attended the event representing different stakeholder groups, background, institutions, and professions.

In order to generate focused dialogues and collect the specific inputs, participants were assigned to respective Action Track (AT) Groups after a brief opening session in the plenary. The AT coordinators, facilitators, co-facilitators, and rapporteurs facilitated the dialogue process and documented the discussion outcomes.

Each AT Group had proposition and reference questions to engage in dialogue and provide inputs as follows:

AT 1 Proposition: Increased agriculture productivity and develop sustainable food chain for affordable safe, healthy, and nutritious diet to improve levels of nutrition, ensure all people to be well nourished and healthy and achieve zero hunger.

AT2 Proposition: Enabling, inspiring and motivating people to enjoy healthy and sustainable consumption options; Slashing food loss and waste; and transitioning to a circular economy through advancing in technological, environmental, economic, social, regulatory, and institutional fronts.

AT3 Proposition: Protect natural ecosystems from new deforestation and conversion for food and feed production; manage sustainably existing food production systems; restore degraded ecosystems and rehabilitate soil function for sustainable food production.

AT4 Proposition: Developing inclusive and diverse food systems that contribute to the elimination of poverty and food and nutrition insecurity by creating jobs, raising incomes across food value chains; protecting and enhancing cultural and social capital; reducing risks for the poorest and increasing value distribution.

AT5 Proposition: Developing inclusive and equitable food systems to ensure that all people within a food system are empowered to prepare for, withstand, and recover from instability and participate in a food system that, despite shocks and stressors, delivers food security, nutrition, and equitable livelihoods for all.

AT6: Referring to the overarching legal document developed based on the constitutional provision, Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act (2018), is considered as a legal framework. Hence, this Act and related policies are the key to strengthen food system governance and accountability and transform food system that is resilient, equitable and sustainable.

Dialogue reference questions: Following 5 questions were presented to the participants to facilitate the dialogue:

1. What are the underlying causes/ barriers for achieving the stated proposition?
2. What are the key drivers of unsustainable food system?
3. What actions in the next 3 years will have greatest impact on the Discussion Topic?
4. How will it be possible to tell if these actions are being successful?
5. What are the role and responsibilities of the food system actors including those of the federal, provincial, and local Governments in sustainable food system transformation in Nepal?

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

MAIN FINDINGS

The provincial dialogue provided opportunity to engage participants from different agencies, sectors, and disciplines including the government, academia, researcher, farmers' organization, civil societies and private sectors from different parts of the country. During the dialogue, critical discussions were held to examine the provincial food systems to understand potential causes/barriers and drivers and generate ideas to decide bold actions for the next 3 years. Indeed, this will be further verified and refined after the feedback from the Provincial, and second and third national dialogues.

Five Action Tracks and one cross cutting lever of change were the Discussion Topics. Following the constitutional provision, cross cutting lever of change was selected as the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act as a legal framework for the sustainable food system in Nepal. Hence, six groups rigorously discussed on these topics following the ATs propositions and reference questions mentioned in Section A above. Relevant officials of the Government of Nepal had chaired the groups, while the thematic experts from the government and non-government sectors had facilitated the discussions, and designated rapporteurs from different agencies had documented the discussion points. Whole exercise was concluded with big team efforts.

The dialogue also collected some learning to reflect impression and work further on as following:

1. Some participants were new to virtual meetings (attending the session using online platform to participate in specific groups);
2. Less numbers of participants from industries and value chains (actors).
3. The issues were well understood by the participants, which were common for some of the ATs. Drivers of change and actions mentioned were also common to some tracks.
4. There was a common understanding among the working groups about the role and responsibilities of the three spheres of the government in Nepal, in terms of formulating policies, regulations, education, and their implementation. Participants suggested to draw clear delineation of the roles and responsibilities of the three spheres of government.
5. There was strong commitment from the stakeholders to address the issues of access to food, nutrition, distribution and effective implementation of policies and regulations.

Overall, participants had actively engaged in different groups to exchange and share ideas and potential actions for analyzing and improving the Nepalese food system in general and provincial food system in particular. Some potential and emerging issues were identified and validated; the dialogue was also helpful in raising awareness and elevating public discussion on key food system issues and identify potential options and solutions for making food system inclusive, resilient and sustainable (refer Section C below).

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 - 1/6

Discussion Topic AT 1: Ensure safe and nutritious food for all

Context: The cereal grain availability is fluctuating due to variations in production; per capita availability has reached from 194 Kg (2001/02) to 237 Kg (2017/18); 48.2% households are food secure, whereas 10% are severely food insecure. Percentage of severely food insecure households are more in rural areas (11.7%) than in urban (8.8%), the percentage is highest in Karnali Province (17.5%) followed by Sudurpaschim (13%) and Province-2 (10.7%). Situation of nutrition has improved over the period of 1996 to 2019: stunting decreased from 57 to 32%, underweight 42 to 24, and wasting from 15 to 12%.

Underlying causes affecting the stated proposition:

Locally available nutritious crops/foods getting less importance; biodiversity/cultural diversity not promoted. No focus on micronutrients; poor nutrition including breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices; many families do not have access to nutrient rich foods; growing burden of non-communicable diseases; divergence between nutrition and WASH programmes due to lack of coherence between food security and nutrition sectors.

Underlying Barriers for Achieving the Stated Proposition:

- Low Institutional and individual capacity
- Inadequate availability of sustainable agricultural technologies.
- Poor Infrastructure development and availability for storage of crops and foods with high nutritious value.
- Less nutritional sensitive and Food safety educational programs and program for social protection.
- No support to produce organic food and diversification of food production.
- Less priority for agriculture in urban and the promotion of household gardening.
- Less knowledge and awareness about the knowledge regarding the values of nutritious food.
- Poor and or inadequate understanding of three tiers of government with designated roles to enhance food system competence.

Actions for three years:

- Promote diversified production system and safe food.
- Increase qualified human resources.
- Enhance individual capacity, institutional capacity and technological capacity.
- Promote sustainable agricultural technologies.
- Infrastructural development for storage of crops and foods with high nutritional value
- Implement nutritional sensitization and social protection program.
- Food safety education and campaign
- Encourage organic food, diversified food and fruits
- Promote agriculture in urban as well as in rural areas, promote home gardening
- Enhance family knowledge regarding the values of nutritious foods
- Promote socio-culturally acceptable foods and discourage non-nutritious and junk foods
- Capacity building of three levels of the governments
- Focus on behavioral aspect, building a system for food security, access to infrastructures and their development
- Equitable distribution of food
- Invest for sustainable agricultural technology generation
- Develop infrastructures such as roads and storage
- Conserve and utilize local crops/commodities that have high nutrition
- Implement nutrition sensitive social protection programs
- Increase education/awareness among the people.
- Prioritize specific commodities that have high nutrition such as fruit crops

Assessing the success of Action:

- Develop strong M&E system
- Develop periodic plan of action
- Ensure the implementation of plan of action
- Develop database and reuse of data
- Make ten years plan of action
- Develop appropriate indicators to assess the impacts

Roles and Responsibilities of governments and other stakeholders:

- Policy review and revision related to food system
- Socio-economic infrastructure development
- The federal, provincial and local governments and private sector to support to enhance access to safe and nutritious foods for all
- Collaborate with food system actors
- Make strategic policy for marketing and promotion
- Collaborate with food industry to ensure the quality of food as a social responsibility
- Community empowerment, behavior change, communication and socio-economic empowerment
- Promote a farming culture in small land area
- Promote awareness of low-cost food and promote low cost high nutritious foods.

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 - 2/6

Discussion Topic AT2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns.

Context:

About 4.6 million people are food insecure in Nepal; Prevalence of triple burden of malnutrition-under nutrition, overweight/obesity, and micronutrient deficiency. Stunting, wasting and low weight in children contributing to 52 percent of child mortality; obesity among children and adolescents has increased by 29 times in the past four decades; women and children also suffer from some of the world's highest levels of vitamin and mineral deficiencies.

Underlying causes affecting the stated proposition:

Change in dietary pattern characterized by two-meal-rice (per capita rice consumption increased by nearly 70% in 50 years). Dietary shift towards unhealthy processed foods high in saturated and trans-fat, salt and sugar neglecting nutritious indigenous crop-based foods. Increase in fat intake in diet and undernutrition in childhood has coincided with increased overweight/ obesity and other Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD); over two-thirds of adolescent girls in both rural and urban areas reported consuming sugary foods. Consumption of foods produced by using high dose chemical fertilizers and pesticides; items, such as biscuits, instant noodles and juice drinks may be supplying about a quarter of energy intake of children <2 years, which is lowering their intake of essential vitamins and minerals.

Underlying Barriers for attaining the Stated Propositions:

- Weak market monitoring system for food
- Food labelling not practiced properly.
- Only half of the population receiving minimum diet diversity (52 percent)
- High sugar, salt, and fat consumption.
- Urbanization, different type of topography
- Migration and land fragmentation
- High use of insecticide and pesticide
- Horlicks, Viva and packaged food consumption is increasing.
- Local paddy exporting trend and use of polished rice increasing.
- Local chicken and whey disappearing, and it is replaced by Soft drink and noodles
- Third country migration, over digitalization and consumption behavior changing.
- Ginger and turmeric farming almost disappear.
- Shortfall of labor for production and value chain activities
- Plenty of opportunity for agro-forestry, agro-tourism, and agro-industry
- Urbanization and increasing access to unhealthy foods with expanding commercial marketing
- Some communities still consuming roots and tubers available in the forests (e.g. Chepang)

Action for three years:

- Follow diversified cropping pattern.
- Promote postproduction diversity.
- Developing a programme on food consumption behavior.
- Promote safe food, Developing a program on food consumption behavior
- Promote agro-forestry product, fish farming, bee farming, napier grass, pineapple farming
- Develop land use policy for agriculture, industry and human settlement
- Develop database by land type, food security, production and consumption
- Increase utilization of fallow land
- Develop system to fix the wage of laborers
- Distribute below poverty level (BPL) card for reservation of services to population living below poverty
- Engage people under below poverty in conservation programs (e.g. riverbank protection)
- Promote education program on breast feeding to children

Assessing the success of Action:

- Availability of Provincial Land Act
- Availability of land and other socio-economic data base.
- Availability of regulation to promote healthy food and discourage the sale and distribution of unhealthy foods with high sugar, salt and fat

Roles and Responsibilities of governments and other stakeholders:

- Establish Provincial Health, Social Development and Education Authority
- Provincial govt should provide Below Poverty Level card /social scheme card
- Local government should implement awareness raising programs

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 - 3/6

Discussion Topic AT3: Boost nature-positive food production at scale

Context:

Increased biodiversity losses, deforestation and land degradation are major problems. One third of agricultural lands are fallow and degraded, and a large portion are converted to settlements and infrastructure. Poverty has forced households in forest and pastureland encroachment. Production of major staples and commercial vegetables in some pockets has caused excessive mining of soil nutrients, water depletion and agrochemical pollution. Food habits mostly towards rice and wheat have led to a narrow dietary diversity; this has resulted in loss of traditional crops and indigenous knowledge.

Underlying causes affecting the stated proposition:

Dependency on imported crop varieties is increasing with lack of site-specific food production; lack of production in broader landscape/agroecosystem level. Lack of land utilization policy and plans have promoted rapid conversion of fertile agriculture lands into settlements and other non-agriculture use. Disappearance of indigenous food system; rural out-migration; inadequate capacity development of farmers; lack of agriculture mechanization.

Underlying Barriers for Achieving the Stated Proposition:

- Climate change Impacts resulting extreme disaster events
- Inadequate investment and lack of technical capability
- Lack of act and poor implementation of the existing acts and regulations (e.g. land use act & right to food & food sovereignty act)
- Conversion of productive agricultural lands into non agri purpose
- Reclamation of Unutilized degraded land (92,000 ha in the Bagmati province) and they can be made available for food production
- Haphazard use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers leading mainly in commercial production pockets.
- Poor economic efficiency of farming
- Climate change and associated factors
- No assured markets for diversified food products
- Inadequate value chain development for safe food and organic products
- Less diversification of agricultural production, poor marketing of agri products, no premium price for local land races/indigenous crops/commodities and no development of value chain of such commodities
- Unplanned urbanization and preference for ready-made foods
- Lack of nature positive innovation and technology development
- Poor food governance (price, quality, nutritive value, research with farmers)

Actions for the next 3 years:

- Conservation of bio-diversity (organic agriculture, conservation agriculture, environment friendly agriculture, zero budget, permaculture)
- Policy and programs for incentivizing in the cultivation of fallow land
- Encourage land consolidation for cooperative and group farming employing land use policy
- Integrated/joint programming and implementation by three tiers of governments
- Ensuring markets and developing value chains for indigenous crops and production systems
- Increase research on climate adaptive and mitigative type of technologies development
- Develop nature positive production system and encourage farmers to adopt such technologies
- Emphasize integrated agriculture system

Assessing the success of Action:

- M&E system developed involving multi-stakeholder, mechanism developed for collection, processing and utilization of information
- Transformed land area (from forest and others) used for food production
- Statistics on the area under organic and safe food production, productivity
- Certification of ecological agriculture
- Rehabilitation of fallow and degraded lands and their area
- Wider awareness on food nutrition, food loss and waste
- Regulation developed for ecological agriculture and effective implementation of Food rights Act

Roles and Responsibilities of 3 tiers Governments & other Stakeholders:

- Federal Government to facilitate in policy, acts and regulations formulation and implementation, monitoring and statistics, fixation of Minimum Support Price (MSP)
- Provincial Government to develop M&E system, generate provincial level statistics, program implementation, MSP implementation and certification.
- Local Government to implement program, M&E, resource allocation and management

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 - 4/6

Discussion Topic AT4: Advance equitable livelihoods of people involved in food systems

Context: Landless, smallholders, women, Dalits, indigenous people rely on agriculture and forest-based foods; many of them are unrecognized as farmers, underpaid and, or wage rates differ by gender. Deep rooted social and economic inequalities in employment opportunities increase vulnerability. Inadequate institutional mechanisms for and limited capacity of women, small holders, old-age, people with disability (PWD), internally displaced people (IDPs) to claim their rights, they have less access to production resources, space for voice, negotiation power in the market systems. State of food and nutrition security varies by provinces, ecological belts and gender wise. These groups are disproportionately affected during any kinds of shocks and emergencies.

Underlying causes affecting the stated proposition:

Agriculture sector is seen as less remunerative and less attractive. The major reasons are of skewed power relation over productive resources especially of land, water, forest to women and disadvantaged groups; land fragmentation and use of agricultural land for other purposes have reduced options to secure access and land rights of people in the value chain. Feminization of agriculture due to young male out-migration. Globalization trend has weakened competitive capacity of Nepalese small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Fragmented policies and inadequate support to the local governments for the localization of policies.

Underlying Barriers for Achieving the Stated Proposition:

- The major underlying cause of the food and nutrition insecurity are of lack of access to production inputs by the farming population in specific the small-holders;
- The priority given to certain staple crops such as rice, maize, millet, buckwheat, wheat, oat. The food items related to livestock, fisheries, forest-based products are yet to get priorities;
- There are indigenous caste and ethnicities have no legal ownership of production resources, access to regular employment and income opportunities;
- Geographical inaccessibility that restricts the food supply systems being equitable for all.

Actions for three years:

- Mapping of marginalized and poverty areas and identification of food insecure groups, communities and areas for preparing targeted policies, plans and investments;
- Documentation of the land which can be used for food production and study on the possibility for enhancing productivity;
- Modernization of agricultural production system and use of technologies that are women-friendly;
- Diversify production system with expansion of forest-based and agricultural commodities;
- Documentation of organic production and commodities produced by the indigenous communities and their marketing;
- Enhancing capacity of the women and farmers involved in agriculture.
- Develop programs to improve healthy food consumption behavior including breast feedings;
- Develop system to fix the wage rate for agriculture laborer; and
- Distribute below poverty level card (BPL) to provide reservation of services to population below poverty.

Assessing the success of Action:

Roles and Responsibilities of governments and other stakeholders:

- Federal government is expected to play role of defining policies that enhance equitable access to production inputs, facilitate investments specially in research and promotion of technologies that are appropriate to women farmers, small holders and in post-production chains that can create opportunity for employment and incomes for women, youth and local communities;
- Provincial government is expected to support in establishment of food-based industries, diversify and commercialize local food products, promote processing related technological developments and create opportunities for employment, income and better livelihoods of women, youth and local communities;
- Local governments are responsible for devising and implementing local targeted policies and programmes;
- Development partners support to disaster affected communities in food relief as well as post-disaster support programs.

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 - 5/6

Discussion Topic AT5: Building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stresses

Context:

Current food system is under pressure from climate crisis, conflict, COVID-19 pandemics, economic shocks, natural disasters and environmental degradation, including food price hikes and disease-pests outbreaks. These shocks, stress and disaster can be devastating for poor and vulnerable people, who have limited resources and options. Climate induced and other natural disasters have significant impact on national economy. Lately, COVID-19 has contributed to increase unemployment, poverty and vulnerability including loss of livelihoods. The 2015 Earthquake increased number of food insecure people by 3.5 million. Therefore, building resilience means helping individuals, households and communities to mitigate, cope with and recover from shocks and stresses, so that they can become even better off than before.

Underlying causes affecting the stated proposition:

Natural and climate induced disasters; high post-production losses; weak supply chain; pandemics (COVID-19) and other epidemics. Economic shocks, like food price hikes and income losses due to pandemics and disasters. Climate induced natural disasters are increasing more than before due to haphazard road constructions, improper infrastructure development and accelerated process of urbanizations. Limited investment on R&D to reduce vulnerability and build resilience. Farmers and stakeholders lack adequate incentives for climate initiatives and green agriculture. High post-production losses, unsafe transportation and weak supply chain resulting in inadequate/late access of safe food in affordable prices for marginal, poor and low income groups. Epidemics/pandemic (such as diarrhea, COVID-19, etc) have increased vulnerability of poor, women, and marginalized households. Improper food habits with poor feeding practices. Poor, landless, and marginalized groups have settlements in vulnerable places (river banks, landslide prone areas). Preparation and readiness arrangements are weak.

Underlying Barriers for Achieving the Stated Proposition:

- Fragile geology and topography leading to frequent occurrence of disaster events
- Different types of political conflicts and instability
- High probability of the occurrence of different types of disasters
- Subsistence type of production system not modernized and commercialized.
- Lack of incentive in production and no assurance of market and price
- Practice of land remaining fallow and rapid migration

Actions for the next 3 years:

- Development of disaster early warning system and its effective implementation
- Develop climate and environment friendly production system including seed and production inputs
- Appropriate use of food bank and land bank
- Scientific management of land
- Planned settlement and resettlement program management for disaster prone areas and affected people
- Disaster resilient development programs and infrastructure development
- Full compliance of building codes
- Therapeutic and Supplementary feeding in Emergencies.

Assessing the success of Action:

- Continuous monitoring and supervision
- Data and input collection from the grass root level
- Food security monitoring system development and implementation
- Carryout survey and research to identify vulnerable communities and households
- Establish reporting mechanism for disasters and shocks
- Proper use of ICT (in social media responsive) in reporting
- Coordination among different tiers of the government.

Collaboration and Roles/responsibilities of 3 tiers Government and other Actors:

- Analysis and full implementation of the existing policies and strategies by federal, provincial and local governments
- Localize the food sovereignty and food security (with clear roles and responsibilities)
- Ensuring market and prices of agri-foods by federal and provincial govt.
- Establish food banks and empowering farmers to grow more foods
- Incentive to farmers on production basis by provincial and local govt.
- Disaster resilient development/ land and food safety first federal and provincial govt.
- Taking govt programs to those who are in real need and vulnerable

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 - 6/6

Discussion Topic AT6: Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act-a legal framework for sustainable food systems in Nepal

Context: Nepal has developed legal framework to ensure good governance of food systems and transform them. The right to food and food sovereignty is enshrined in the constitution, and the government has given priority to ensure safe and nutritious food to all in a sustainable manner. The Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act accommodates all ATs and provides as a legal framework for the resilient, equitable and sustainable food systems in Nepal.

Underlying causes affecting the stated proposition:

Lack of organized efforts in the implementation of policies. Poor accountability measures on the implementation of laws/policies. Governments, particularly at local levels lack technical capacity to prepare laws and policies.

Underlying Barriers to Achieve the Stated Proposition:

- Lack of information and awareness about the law.
- Lack of effective implementation efforts to preserve the local nutritious food.
- Preference to highly processed food.
- Food is cross cutting so that cross-cutting mechanism has to be developed.
- Provincial and local level guidelines and SOP has not yet been developed.
- Youth motivation in agriculture is lacking, very difficult to attract and motivate youths.
- More attraction toward migration.

Actions for the next 3 years:

- Education should be linked with functional skills and capacity to use the skills in the practical life.
- Institutional arrangement- establishing marketing centers, mobilizing cooperatives
- Leasing land for consolidated farming
- Involving academia and expert to the real agricultural work, farm/field could be started in small plot.
- Youth motivation programs to be implemented
- Local Government should be motivated to implement programs to increase local production and should be prioritized and incentivized.
- School feeding can be a transformative activity to make the food system sustainable, local contextual menu must be implemented based on the local production potentialities.
- Nutrition education must be promoted and should be interlinked with other subjects as well
- Reducing risk associated with the farming, commercial farming, competition with the Indian market
- Coordination mechanism to regulate the law and guidelines, strengthen governance and accountability
- Gap between the producers and consumer is very big, long supply chain; this long chain increases the cost to the consumer, but on the other hand producer is under paid for their product
- Food Bank and its integration with other programs like School feeding and market to boost local economy
- Effective dissemination and increasing awareness about provisions of the law,
- Education should be linked with functional skills and capacity to use the skills in the practical life
- Institutional arrangement - establishing marketing centers, mobilizing cooperatives
- Leasing for consolidated farming
- Interlinking academia /expert to the real agriculture work/ farm/ field, could be started in small scale
- Underutilized crops (like stinking needle Sisno) to be further utilized and strategized for that
- Mobilizing /sharing farmers local knowledge and skills in the agriculture
- Community /cooperative and government collaboration food bank and seed could be integrated in the food bank
- Corporate Social responsibility of Business and private sector to be linked to strengthen food system and university

Assessing the success of Action:

- Linkages with university for monitoring and evaluation
- Effectiveness of utilizing the expertise of the universities
- Increased investments in the research
- Human Rights Monitoring
- Partners' assessment

Roles and Responsibilities of the Governments and Other Stakeholders/Actors:

- Three tiers of governments need to organize frequent dialogues
- Community /cooperative and government collaboration food bank and seed could be integrated in the food bank
- Three tiers of governments and their planning institutions need to be strengthened
- Create institutional mechanism (as provisioned made in the law) to implement the Act and Regulation

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

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

There was no marked observation on the areas of divergence.

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