

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Sunday, 27 June 2021 13:00 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/29508/
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

100

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 dialogue 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 as medium of conversation to have active engagement of participants 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 Karnali Province on 27th June 2021 on the theme Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system. Hon. Dr Krishna Prasad Oli delivered the welcome and opening remarks. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Mishra, 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 100 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 no. of participation 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
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✓	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:

- Lack of access to production inputs including irrigation
- Emergence and attack of new pests like army worm
- No profits and margins to the stakeholders involved in value chains.
- Lack of storage and value adding infrastructures.
- Difficult terrain of Karnali province.
- No proper conservation, consumption and marketing of indigenous/local crops and commodities
- Indigenous/Traditional skills and knowledge not utilized properly
- No scientific validation of Indigenous/Traditional practices
- Poor adoption of time specific/context specific technologies
- Inadequate nutrition security and food diversification
- Discriminatory behavior and discrimination in distribution of food
- No proper identification of climate adaptive crops/commodities for production and marketing
- Lack of proactiveness of the committees concerned with food and nutrition
- Inadequate skilled agricultural manpower at province and local level
- Inadequacy of financial resources
- Low availability at the local level and poor economic and physical access to food
- Occurrence of natural disasters and diseases
- Less priority to agriculture by all three tiers of governments and poor coordination among them

Actions for three years:

- Regulation/control of junk/ultra-processed foods
- Food fortification to increase the consumption of micro-nutrients
- Provide seed capital for youth-targeted programs to promote entrepreneurship.
- Food fairs, demonstrations, and promotional programs
- Promote integrated food value chains
- Increasing the crop and livestock insurance coverage
- Demonstration of food nutrition baskets/local recipe
- Documentation and mapping of indigenous crops/commodities and prepare food consumption guidelines
- Development of agricultural infrastructures
- Home-based/local based school meal program
- Culinary education at schools and community
- Publication about the status of agriculture and food security
- Documentation and dissemination of knowledge about the production and consumption of alternative food products
- Managing agricultural technicians at Municipal level and maintaining information desk
- Enhancing the capacity of farmers and cooperatives
- Protect crops from wild animals.

Assessing the success of Action:

- Inclusive Planning
- Strengthening Monitoring system
- Progress reporting and auditing
- Delineate clear roles and responsibility and develop accountability mechanism.
- Organize learning sharing sessions.
- Strong coordination among three tiers of the governments and other stakeholders

Roles and Responsibilities of governments and other stakeholders:

- Proactiveness of the committees concerned with food and nutrition.
- Effective implementation of multisectoral nutrition program
- Priority to agricultural sector in plans, policies, and budget allocation
- Agricultural pockets development based on the potentiality and allocate required budget.
- Formulate food and nutrition policy at province and local level.

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
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✓	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.

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.

Underlying Barriers for Achieving the Stated Proposition:

- Ineffective execution of Acts and regulations
- Lack of awareness, high reproductive rate, lack of food diversification
- High use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides that have negative impact.
- Problem with culture and traditions
- No value addition of food products and no proper utilization of food grains.
- Inadequate infrastructures like roads and storage facilities
- Inadequate technologies for food processing and value addition
- Lack of promotion of local food products
- Lack of research and studies and less use of indigenous seeds
- Inadequate promotion of fruits available in the province
- No clear policy for local seeds, replacement of local seeds of food grains by imported seeds
- Lack of research of different nutrition required for different age groups, women, and youths.
- No mechanism developed and enforced for behavioral change and it is not linked with education and training.
- Marketing of junk food whereas Himalayan food system is not attractive.

Actions for three years:

- Sharing of policies formulated by federal, provincial and local governments.
- Managing the export of locally produced apple and beans through government and private procurement
- Programs to promote low volume high value products
- Prioritize for agro-ecological tourism (Rara, Shey Phoksundo etc.) and their promotion
- Effective implementation of school feeding program with high priority, adoption costed menu of food
- Considering the NCD in adults, give attention to hygienic food product consumption.
- Discourage the use of pesticides and promote the organic products
- Improve the child nutrition by diversifying the balanced diet menu
- Conservation of wetlands for increasing crop productivity
- Promote Nutrition education at the school level by developing curriculum
- Establish linkage of local products with markets
- Programs for collection, processing and value addition, production, and marketing of NTFPs
- Establish fair (subsidized) shops targeting poor and vulnerable communities.
- Proper management of people living in the pasture areas and encourage them for livestock raising
- Branding of organic production and marketing them in major cities
- Increase access with Tibet for the sale of locally produced commodities.
- Establishment of cold stores and cold chains
- Promote environment-friendly agriculture and prioritize the production and use of organic pesticides at the local level
- Promotion of local crops like chiono (chiono millet), kaguno (foxtail millet) and other local products

Assessing the success of Action:

- Develop strong monitoring system
- Social auditing of the implemented programs
- Monitoring of the nutritive value and expiry date of food products
- Regular reporting and feedback mechanism
- Research and continuous studies

Role of Governments and other Stakeholders:

- Transform sustainable consumption of foods in collaboration of three tiers of governments
- Provision of necessary legal aspect and policies
- Wider sharing and dissemination of policies among the stakeholders
- Mobilization of local farmers for sustainable production of foods by the local government
- Collection and management of statistics by the local government and request for needed support from the province
- Identification of production pockets by the local government
- Promote drip irrigation system in rainfed/water deficient area

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
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	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:

- Lack of proper management soils
- Loss of agrobiodiversity
- Lack of research on sustainable management of agricultural systems
- Open grazing system resulting in degradation of lands and vegetations
- Absence of climate smart technologies
- Transboundary trade disturbing local competitiveness

Actions for the next 3 years:

- Revitalization of traditional agricultural system
- Niche based agriculture production and marketing
- Micro-irrigation based farming system
- In situ conservation of agrobiodiversity
- Sloppy land-based technology (SALT) adoption and farming in mountains
- Fruit and agroforestry based farming system
- Mechanization to reduce drudgery
- Community based land /organic technologies and service delivery
- Gender friendly post-harvest technologies
- Promotion of community seed banks
- Formulation of local resource conservation with CSB
- Establishment of in-situ farms (crops, livestock)

Assessing the success of Action:

- Strengthening monitoring system at the local and provincial level
- Indicators based tracking system
- Development of feedback mechanisms
- Develop a master plan for organic based farming

Roles/responsibilities of 3 tiers Governments & Other Stakeholders:

Federal government: Policy formulation, guidelines development, International level dialogue and linkages

Provincial government: Monitoring and coordination with 3-tiers government

Local Government: Data collection and implementation

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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KEYWORDS

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		✓	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.

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.

Underlying Barriers for Achieving the Stated Proposition:

- Low productivity resulting to low availability specially for poor households;
- Pre and post-production losses and more cost of production;
- Land degradation and fragmentation, fallowness;
- Poor connectivity and limited mobility and market access of products specially produced by women, poor and smallholders;
- Loss of biodiversity and food diversification;
- Low level of information on local food, nutrition and breast feeding;
- More attraction to processed foods;
- Disproportionate impact of disaster on poor and vulnerable groups;
- No wage rates fixed and differentiated rates for men and women;
- Lack of regular employment opportunities;
- Male migration and increased feminization;
- Lack of technical human resources that responds to needs of diverse communities;
- Lack of awareness among farmers on market information
- No long-term policies and plans in favor of small holders
- Social discriminatory norms, practices and role divisions in accessing food.

Actions for three years:

- Create employment opportunities;
- Ensure wage equality in the jobs;
- Increase incomes in all nodes of food value chain;
- Enhance social and cultural capital
- Risk aversion plans for poor and vulnerable;
- Assessment of local potentials to diversify and promote food and nutrition sources
- Prepare 3-10 year's midterm and long-term policies, plans and programs;
- Deploy technical human resources specially at the local levels;
- Targeting policies and programs for women, people with disabilities, small holders;
- Ward level structure to identify and recommend backward groups to get access to services
- Women to organize in groups for capacity building
- Awareness raising about right to food;
- Farmer identification and targeted support;
- Geography responsive technologies throughout the food chains;
- Climate responsive pro-poor production system and vulnerability-based insurance schemes; and
- Establish inclusive food system.

Assessing the success of Action:

- Local level agriculture strategy;
- Participatory program design, monitoring and evaluation system in place;
- Class based representation in those processes will be ensured;
- Farmers networks get supported and mobilized;
- Strengthened mobile monitoring, indicator based monitoring, and joint monitoring
- Farmer's participation in the food policy development process.

Roles and Responsibilities of governments and other stakeholders:

- Federal governments: devise policies and make necessary amendments to make it demand responsive of different actors in the food chain;
- Provincial governments: to develop provincial strategy for inclusive livelihoods opportunities for all in the food chain; and
- Local government: to define local strategy, guidelines that need based, demand and potential of local demography, geography and cultural needs.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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✓	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

	Finance	✓	Policy
	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
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		✓	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.

Underlying causes/barriers for achieving stated proposition:

- Fragile and remote mountainous geography
- Unplanned physical infrastructure development, politicization in development planning, encroachment of agricultural land
- Weak implementation of land use policy in agricultural land
- Adverse impact of climate change in agriculture and food system (e.g. drought, land slides)
- Disappearance of indigenous adapted crops and local varieties
- Lack of collection of agricultural and food system statistics
- Lack of emphasis on family farming
- Weak coordination among extension, technology, production, post-production (storage, transportation) and marketing sector agencies
- Poor storage facilities (for off-season sale) and go-downs for storing foods during emergencies

Actions in the next 3 years that will have greatest impact:

- Advance preparedness for disaster and planning for prompt actions to reduce disaster
- Identification of traditional foot trails to develop prompt actions during disasters
- Promotion of climate resilient technologies and practices focusing on indigenous short duration crops in high Himalayan regions where winter is longer.
- Identification and improvement of indigenous nutrient rich crops and commodities for promotion to develop healthy food system
- Advertisement of nutritious local foods and their marketing
- Identification of vulnerable groups during disasters
- Organic production and marketing for ensuring local food and nutrition security
- Collection and mobilization of rainwater for small-scale irrigation and household sanitation
- Development of resource centres for making them competitive and promote sustainable food system
- Establishment of cold stores and food stores based on local adapted technologies
- Fair price shop for nature positive products for easy access of foods
- Develop value chain of local foods and organic ecologically produced foods and their products.

Assessing the success of Action:

- Development of indicators
- Capacity development for use of budget and advanced planning
- Access to technology and capital
- Monitoring with the participation of consumers and multi-stakeholders

Roles and Responsibilities of 3 tiers Governments and Other Stakeholders:

- Federal Government: develop weather forecasting models and methods, policy and Acts for nature positive resilient food system, enforce land use policy and act at the national level, strengthen national Information management system, coordinate and develop partnerships with stakeholders, NGOs and private sectors, access to organic markets at the international level and national market level
- Provincial Government: communicate weather forecasting information, formulate and implement organic act and directives, develop institutional capacity, information system and capacity of farmers and stakeholders on resilience, management of provincial level information management, implement land use acts and regulations, coordination and partnerships with stakeholders, NGOs and private sectors, access to national and provincial markets for organic market.
- Local Government: Identify households and groups based on risks and vulnerabilities and storage and distribution of special nutritious foods during disaster, risks and resilience, identify malnourished and vulnerable households and groups, coordinate with CBOs, NGOs and private sectors. collection of local information and management, management of local markets
- Private sector: Market promotion of local nutritious foods and business models
- NGOs/CBOs: Sensitize about the role of agrobiodiversity for healthy and nutritious foods and resilience building

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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✓	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

	Finance	✓	Policy
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✓	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 appropriate structure to implement the provisions of the Act
- No formulation of Food Sovereignty Regulation till date
- Lack of awareness about the food rights at the local level
- Existence of inappropriate ethnic and religious related traditions and customs in Karnali province regarding food consumption
- Unexpected natural disasters and pandemic
- Big impact of climate change and climate induced disasters
- Lack of land classification, Land use policy and policy to discourage land fragmentation and increasing conversion of agricultural lands for other usage
- Lack of effective M&E system
- Lack strategy and plan to utilize fallow land

Actions for the next 3 years:

- Development of appropriate technologies to suit the diverse terrain and ecology of Karnali province
- Coordinate with local level for creating awareness through organizing campaigns about the food rights
- Give proper attention to income-based food security by implementing appropriate programs
- Categorization of farmers (into groups) and provide support and subsidy based on classification
- Implementing the distribution of farmer's identification card
- Formulate and implement appropriate programs to those who are food insecure and vulnerable
- Adopt collaborative and partnership approach (PPP) in development programs
- Delineate clear roles and responsibilities of three tiers of governments for effective implementation of the provisions by making effective coordination
- Prepare programs and activities considering the provisions of the Act
- Classify land based on scientific Land use policy and province and local governments should also formulate their land use plans based on their local condition
- Make policy to utilize the fallow land for agriculture

Assessing the success of Action:

- Policies and programs of the governments
- Development of indicators and their monitoring
- Ensuring the participation of farmers in food security related policy and program formulation
- Preparation of integrated policies and programs by three tiers of governments
- Coordination by the Provincial Food Council

Roles and Responsibilities of 3 tiers Governments and Other Stakeholders:

- Development of effective information system and its implementation
- Formulation and implementation of Food rights regulation
- Coordinated programs in agri roads, agri-markets and others infrastructures among the three tiers of governments
- Agri commodity collection and marketing
- Fulfillment of commitments as per the international conventions and agreements
- Develop performance evaluation system
- Effective roles to be played by three tiers of governments to implement the provisions of Act.

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
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KEYWORDS

- Finance
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