

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Thursday, 17 June 2021 09:30 GMT +05:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	UZBEKISTAN SUB-NATIONAL DIALOGUE TOWARDS THE UN 2021 FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT
CONVENED BY	Mr. Alisher Shukurov, Advisor to the Minister of Agriculture of Uzbekistan
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/29575/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Member State
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Uzbekistan

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

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0	0-18	7	19-30	21	31-50	7	51-65	0	66-80	0	80+
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PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

26	Male	9	Female	7	Prefer not to say or Other
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NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

11	Agriculture/crops	2	Education		Health care
3	Fish and aquaculture	1	Communication	0	Nutrition
5	Livestock	1	Food processing	4	National or local government
1	Agro-forestry	1	Food retail, markets	0	Utilities
2	Environment and ecology		Food industry		Industrial
	Trade and commerce		Financial Services		Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

1	Small/medium enterprise/artisan		Workers and trade union
	Large national business		Member of Parliament
	Multi-national corporation	5	Local authority
7	Small-scale farmer	1	Government and national institution
4	Medium-scale farmer	3	Regional economic community
3	Large-scale farmer	4	United Nations
4	Local Non-Governmental Organization		International financial institution
	International Non-Governmental Organization		Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
	Indigenous People		Consumer group
2	Science and academia		Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The UNCT in Uzbekistan, led by UNDP and FAO, joined forces with Uzbekistan's Ministry of Agriculture for the third national dialogues, to take collective action to transform the way Uzbekistan produces, consumes and thinks about food. Through this Dialogue, the UN draws attention to food systems sustainability and addresses the global triple crisis of climate, nature and pollution through an agricultural lens. The Stage 2, Second Sub-National Dialogue of Uzbekistan's National Food Systems Summit was held on Thursday 17 June, 2021, in Namangan, on the northern edge of the Fergana Valley. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the Dialogue was partly online. The Sub-National Dialogue began with opening remarks from high-level speakers (Deputy Khokim of Namangan region on agricultural issues, Senior Development Coordination Officer from UNRCO, Head of Environment and Climate Action Cluster from UNDP, Assistant FAO Representative in Uzbekistan). The UNDP National Consultant briefly introduced the UN Food Systems Summit. Next, the Convenor of the National Dialogues, Mr Alisher Shukurov (Advisor to the Minister of Agriculture), presented on national food security systems, focusing on the national agriculture development strategy 2020-2030 in Uzbekistan. In the thematic discussion session, participants were divided into five Action Track groups; 1) Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all; 2) Shift to sustainable consumption patterns; 3) Boost nature-positive production; 4) Advance equitable livelihoods; 5) Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress. They discussed the evidence on key challenges highlighted in previous dialogues and explored options for collective action that contribute via national pathways towards sustainable food systems. The third member state dialogue successfully created opportunities for engagement and interconnection among an even broader set of food systems stakeholders, connecting the sub-national and national level, enabling participants to consider how these approaches might be encouraged within the context of the evolving nation.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Act with urgency: The third Member State Dialogue reinforced that transforming our food systems is among the most urgent and powerful ways of changing course and making progress towards all 17 SDGs. Rebuilding national food systems will also enable us to "build back better" from COVID-19. As we are all part of the food system, the Dialogue brought all stakeholders together to bring about much needed transformation. **Recognize complexity:** The Dialogue also highlighted the consumption and production pressure we are putting on our planet, particularly on biodiversity, which in turn impacts on the regulation of climate, contributing to a global triple crisis globally. Consequently, it is vital to ensure that as we address the challenges associated with food systems sustainability, we also look at the bigger picture of addressing biodiversity decline and the ways we use these resources. Therefore, the national dialogues on food systems sustainability also highlighted the global triple crisis to better inform and sharpen our engagement in transforming national food systems. **Embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity:** In total, 42 participants from diverse sectors, including agriculture, crops, fish, livestock, and the food industry, committed to this third Dialogue. The moderator and speakers also represented different stakeholder groups. **Complement the work of others:** The Dialogue offered opportunities to engage various stakeholders, such as the Government, the UN, NGOs and academic institutions, in considering their role in food systems, how their roles link with others, and how they can unite around transformative actions in support of the SDGs. **Build trust:** The Dialogue promoted trust and increased motivation to participate by being evidence-based, transparent and accessible in governance, decision-making, planning, engagement and implementation. At the end of the Dialogue, it was agreed that all the relevant stakeholders would keep working together to boost joint efforts aimed at providing food security and sustainable development through various forms of partnership.

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

In order to achieve sustainable solutions to the pressing and sometimes contradictory questions raised about food security systems, it is critical to appreciate the Principles of Engagement: • Rising population growth, set against the global triple crisis of climate, nature and pollution, presents a powerful incentive to respond: urgent action is needed. • Building trust allows for open Dialogue, and honest sharing of problems and solutions, as well as ensuring motivation and momentum to drive progress in the short and long term. • Due to the interconnectivity of aspects of food security across sectors, it is important to include participation from a range of stakeholders. This prevents unforeseen outcomes, ensures sustainability, and heightens the involvement (and therefore motivation) of those affected by the outcomes. It can also contribute to the recognition of the voices of traditionally underrepresented sectors/groups of the population, who may have important and previously underappreciated input. • Food security represents a 'wicked problem' in which interlinked or opposing elements must be considered: developing sustainable solutions depends on recognizing complexity. • Complementing the work of others allows for efficiency, maximization of resources and accelerates progress towards achieving joint goals.

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?

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Yes

☐

No

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

The Dialogue began with a brief overview of the Agriculture Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030, sharing nine priority areas identified by the Government; 1) Food security for the population, 2) Natural resource use for environmental protection, 3) Development of agricultural sciences, education, information and counselling services, 4) Convenient agribusiness to improve value chains, 5) Modernizing the Public administration systems, 6) Development of Rural Areas, 7) Reducing State intervention and increasing investment, 8) Diversifying government spending, and 9) Development of a transparent system of statistics. One of the highlights of this new strategy is to introduce indicators to monitor progress. In the thematic discussion session, participants were divided into five groups based on the five Action Tracks; 1) Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all; 2) Shift to sustainable consumption patterns; 3) Boost nature-positive production; 4) Advance equitable livelihoods; 5) Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress. They explored options for collective action that can contribute via national pathways to sustainable food systems.

The first action track (Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all) focused on the challenges on the local consumption model and diet, particularly on the excessive intake of palm oils and junk foods among the young population. Issues of food management regarding expired food oversight and shortage of cold storage facilities were also identified. As a way forward, the group proposed strengthening awareness-raising activities to change perceptions and create good habits around balanced healthy diets and proper nutrition among youth and children, as well as establishing a food inspection monitoring system. The second action track (Shift to sustainable consumption patterns) focused attention on the importance of needs assessment in vulnerable communities as well as food waste management. The group suggested developing a responsive, inclusive policy for vulnerable communities, such as providing subsidies and reducing food transportation costs by improving the productivity of the food value chain. The third action track (Boost nature-positive production) identified issues on unsustainable soil productivity, water resource management, disposal of food packaging, and outdated agricultural machinery that causes adverse environmental effects instead of efficiency. The group offered various proposals to preserve scarce resources, including the use of natural fertilizers, drip irrigation systems, proper disposal labelling, and eco-friendly certification. The fourth action track (Advance equitable livelihoods) addressed how to respond to various needs and ensure inclusiveness by providing uniform support. The group was concerned about farmers who do not have freedom of choice due to the monopoly of the market by several enterprises and the state procurement system. The current situation in which uniform aid does not reflect the needs of the people also causes problems. The group suggested providing capacity building training for farmers based on their preference and skills and provide various suppliers and product options that the farmers can purchase based on their needs. The fifth action track (Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress) took particular note of social and economic support for low-income families and aid effectiveness. The group emphasized the importance of conducting needs assessment and developing evidence-based policy for the effective supporting mechanisms. Furthermore, they suggested establishing an oversight system for the proper allocation and utilization of subsidies and benefits to maximize aid efficiency.

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

1. Action track #1 Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all

The following issues were identified with regards to affordable and safe food products;

- The intensive use of palm oil in food products leads to long-term health-related issues for the population. Due to its low price and ease of use, palm oil has become widely popular among local people without an understanding of its side effects.
- Perceptions on balanced healthy diets, proper nutrition, especially among the youth and children, are poorly formed. Questions related to the importance of food safety and how to maintain a healthy diet often arise. Moreover, the media does not conduct enough healthy food marketing campaigns and awareness-raising activities.
- Considering the statement above, excessive consumption of carbonated drinks, chips, crackers, and other unhealthy foods is prevalent in children. Advertisements for these types of foods contribute directly to this trend. The negative impact that television advertising plays on young people's preoccupation with junk food is significant.
- Expired products are commonplace in the market, and the inspection control mechanism is not functioning well. As a result, there have been many cases of food poisoning.
- The harvest from farms needs to be sold right away, as there is not enough efficient refrigeration equipment to store farm products for more extended periods without compromising their quality.

2. Action track #2 Shift to sustainable consumption patterns

The following issues were identified with regards to strengthening the consumption value chain;

- While there are currently several support measures in place for vulnerable communities, they are one-size-fits-all and do not reflect the diverse needs of these communities due to a lack of needs assessment among vulnerable communities. This type of assessment could help establish evidence-based policies that reflect their needs and support them effectively to gain access to nutritious foods.
- The supply chain process of food production has resulted in a large amount of food waste, which in turn drives up the price of food.
- Much food loss is also caused by the lack of proper food storage, especially freezing storage, during the harvest season, which prevents the food from maintaining its freshness.

3. Action track #3 Boost nature-positive Production

The following issues were identified with regards to the nature-positive production process;

- Since many farmers are using excessive chemical fertilizers and overly cultivating their lands, it is essential to encourage effective land use and conversion to organic fertilizers.
- Unsustainable water management and use, particularly in the irrigation process.
- Much of the agricultural technology and machinery in use today is already outdated, which negatively impacts on the environment, including an increase in emissions and waste products.
- Proper package handling of food products needs to be improved to ensure safety in the food transportation process. On the other hand, inappropriate handling and mass disposal of food packages are also a constant, uncontrolled problem.
- Limited amount of land, and no authorization for sowing.

4. Action track #4 Advance equitable livelihoods

The following issues were identified with regards to equitable value distribution;

- As education and capacity building opportunities provided for farmers are predominantly export market-based, they do not reflect local needs.
- Farmers cannot promptly purchase some products for processing (such as fertilizers). There is also a limited variety of products a farmer can purchase, and sometimes they depend on one supplier only.
- Although local farmers should have the freedom to decide for themselves to whom they will sell the food they produce, most of their crops are sold to clusters. In a market economy, they should not be forced to sell only to clusters and the state procurement system.
- There is a difference in income among various population groups, and we should actively seek methods of reducing this income gap.

5. Action track #5 Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

The following issues were identified with regards to support for vulnerable groups;

- Lack of educational opportunities for low-income families in the region leads them to not fully utilize the aid provided. For instance, a family receives a greenhouse to grow lemons as a part of the aid programme. However, the family does not have knowledge on growing lemons. Without careful planning consideration of aid programmes, the aid cannot benefit vulnerable communities.
- Insufficient financing opportunities for low-income families.
- The supply base for vulnerable communities is not developed.
- There is no efficient system for supporting low-income families.

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

1. National Food Security System

The dialogue convener underlined three urgent major issues:

- The urgent reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural waste. While Uzbekistan emitted 32,423 gigagram greenhouse gas in 2017, a reduction of 5.53%, they revised the target to achieve a 10% reduction by 2021, which still poses a challenge.
- Further improvement of the hunger level. In the 2020 Global Hunger Index, Uzbekistan ranked 30th out of 107 countries with sufficient data to calculate the 2020 GHI score. Since 2000, Uzbekistan has achieved low levels of hunger – 6.7%, down from 24.4%.
- The recent dramatic growth of food imports from foreign countries has caused various issues in Uzbekistan. In 2020, food imports amounted to \$1,750.7 million and 4,794.4 thousand products, mainly from Russia, Kirgizstan, Belarus, China and Malaysia. Law and institutional systems must be streamlined to integrate international standards and strengthen import policy.

Based on nine priority areas in the agriculture development strategy, the Government set the following indicators and action points to address food system challenges.

- 1) Food Security: Increase the productivity of the average crop of cereal grains by 17 %; Increase total crop areas containing fodder crops by 1.1 %; Improve the average milk yield.
- 2) Favourable Agribusiness Environment: Increase the share of export from agricultural enterprises by 14 %; Improve village farming and strengthen the "Made in Uzbekistan" brand; Improve Uzbekistan's ranking (117) in 2018 in the World Bank's Logistic Performance Index (LPI); Increase the share of processed products by 21.1%; Increase workers from the food industry by 3 %.
- 3) Reduction of State Intervention and Promotion of Investment: Improve the ranking of 77 out of 101 countries in the World Bank EVA index; Increase capital investment (2021 exceeded the target for the year).
- 4) Improve Natural resources usage: Increase farmland by 1.0 million hectares; Increase farmland water-saving technologies by 2.3%; Reduce the percentage of saline soils; Increase Forest areas to 3.4 million hectares; Increase angiosperm land area by 39%.
- 5) Modernize Public administration systems: Proceed with the ongoing agricultural reform and strengthen accountability as per new Presidential Decrees; Revise the structure of state enterprises; Privatize public enterprises and accelerate the legal process.
- 6) Diversify government spending: Increase agriculture research costs by 0.0015%; Increase loans to \$ 900 million; Strengthen medium-term budgeting.
- 7) Develop agricultural sciences, education, information and counselling services: raise the number of graduates who engage in agribusiness by 24 %; Increase farmers' access to advice and services by 5%; Increase the number of farmers who are satisfied with knowledge dissemination services and information counselling centres by 5%.
- 8) Development of Rural areas: Increase the number of manufactures (micro-firms) in rural areas by 57.8%; Increase the number of Women producers in rural areas by 8 %; Increase youth involvement in product development in rural areas by 8%.
- 9) Development of a transparent system of statistics: Improve the national statistics system, including agriculture food statistics.

As outcomes of the national food security system overview, the Government of Uzbekistan will implement the following actions by the end of 2021.

- Introduce a supply market mechanism for plant protection and mineral fertilizer by April 2021.
- Initiate a food safety and national consumption programme by September 2021.
- Create transparent mechanisms for the lease of land plots by September 2021.
- Conduct climate change analysis and software development by December 2021.
- Initiate a digital agriculture integration platform (e-agriculture uz) by December 2021.

In order to achieve these ambitious targets, the Government emphasizes the importance of multi-stakeholder engagement. Moreover, Uzbekistan seeks to demonstrate strong initiative and leadership in the upcoming global dialogue session, cognizant of existing strong food system cooperation, internal and external.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/6

2. Action track #1 ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all

The following suggestions were presented;

- Introduce widespread media coverage on topics related to proper nutrition, promotion of healthy foods and balanced diets. Restrict excessive advertising of unhealthy foods, such as carbonated drinks, junk foods and allow more space for advertising natural farm producers and products. Awareness raising campaigns and education programmes in schools with a focus on local context is also essential, particularly for the younger generation.
- Research the harm and benefits of palm oil. Disseminate information about this product to the public so that people can make a more informed decision on palm oil consumption.
- Invest and develop the cold storage capacity and safe transportation system, such as fridge track, and proper packaging to maintain freshness. Capacity management during the high season is also critical to providing affordable food prices.
- Establish a state inspection system for controlling the sale of expired products.
- Revise import regulations.

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

3. Action track #2 shift to sustainable consumption patterns
The following suggestions were presented;
- Provide one-time subsidies and resources for food purchases to vulnerable communities based on assessing their needs.
 - Create a means of reducing the cost for food transportation to enable a more efficient food harvest-production-processing value chain, particularly cold storage facilities during the high season.
 - Examine food value chains and determine ways to reduce waste products and food waste.
 - Raise awareness on the benefits of recycling.
 - Develop policies for creating favourable conditions for vulnerable communities.

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

4. Action track #3 boost nature- positive Production

The following suggestions were presented;

- Use natural fertilizers for soil, including biomass and worms, to avoid the use of chemicals.
- Cooperation with regional animal husbandry organizations could be helpful, as the biomass from animals can be retained and utilized for the soil.
- To preserve water as a scarce resource, drip irrigation needs to be established. We must ensure water channels and riverbeds stay clean, and awareness should be raised in this regard.
- Oblige producers to have labels about disposal sites.
- Facilitate the adoption of eco-certification, provide easier access to eco-certification agencies, and educate farmers and producers about the introduction of this certification system.
- Preservation of soil from salinization.

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

5. Action track #4 advance equitable livelihoods

The following suggestions were presented;

- Provide educational opportunities for farmers based on their preferences and skillsets, not just based on market conditions and export orientation.
- Offer a variety of suppliers and products a farmer can purchase for use. Control the monopolization of this industry.
- Farmers should be given the power to decide where to sell, to which cluster, etc.
- Farmers should have the freedom to grow what they want.

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

The following suggestions were presented;

- Conduct an assessment to determine the level of needs of low-income families. The assessment should distinguish between three levels of need and help build strategies to provide aid for families in these three levels.
- Establish a supervision system to determine to whom subsidies and benefits will be allocated and how this aid is being utilized (to understand if it was effective/inefficient).
- Support exemptions from taxes and other utility bills for low-income families to ensure these families can afford proper nutrition.
- Create capacity building seminars for low-income families that will help them develop entrepreneurship and support themselves in the future.
- Legal protection for low-income families should be established.

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

- Debt to the next generation

While many wish lists were put forward, it is necessary to secure adequate financial resources to implement these sustainable food systems ideas. Particularly, many participants suggested investing the money in sustainable agricultural techniques, such as organic cultivators and agroecological practices, and increasing subsidies to small-scale farmers. However, it is also important to recognize that we are saddling the next generation with a huge debt, even if it is to build sustainable food systems. In order to secure financial resources, it is inevitable to borrow money. Therefore, we need to have a clear strategy for debt repayment and a return on investment strategy. If we fail to create a system where debt for future generations will always have a positive effect, we will just add to the next generation's burden.

- Lack of guidance on crop rotation

Crop rotation is a sustainable farming practices in which the same land is used to grow different crops in successive seasons or years to prevent erosion and increase the fertility of the land. Since the effects have been scientifically proven, the Government recommends crop rotation, such as soybeans, grains and corns. However, while the logic itself is very rational, the production of soybeans requires specific machinery, which is also the case for grain and corn cultivation. To make matters worse, a single farmer may not know the best way to grow each individual crop well. Even a sustainable and reasonable policy requires detailed support tailored to the needs and circumstances of local people.

- Technology and environmental issue

Much of the agricultural technology and machinery in use today are already outdated, which negatively impacts on the environment, including the increase of carbon emissions and waste products. While it is essential to introduce new agricultural machinery in the future, it is impossible to replace it all at once. Thus, it is important to balance the impact on the environment and cost of the modern machinery. We need to think about how we can improve productivity and reduce environmental impact at the same time.

- Quality issues for the vulnerable community's support

Although several aid programmes have already been provided to vulnerable communities, a lack of educational opportunities has prevented low-income families from fully utilizing aid benefits. For instance, a family receives a greenhouse to grow lemons as a part of the aid programme. However, the family does not have enough knowledge to grow lemons. Therefore, a careful needs assessment is essential to respond to the various needs and different income levels of vulnerable communities. Inter-sectoral coordination and cooperation need to accelerate further to prevent the redundancy of similar projects and to share knowledge and expertise.

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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