

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Monday, 28 June 2021 10:00 GMT +05:45
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	"Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system"
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Hon. Dr. Krishna Prasad Oli, Member, National Planning Commission
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/29874/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/29874/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Member State
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	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

95

## 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

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The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

**DID YOU USE THE SAME METHOD AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONVENORS REFERENCE MANUAL?**

**Yes**

**No**

# 4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

## MAJOR FOCUS

Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission (NPC), organized the provincial Food Systems Dialogue of Lumbini Province on 28th June 2021 on the theme Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system. Hon Dr. Krishna Prasad Oli, Member, NPC and National Dialogue Convenor delivered the opening and welcome speech. Dr. Rewati Raman Poudel, 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 95 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
- Innovation
- ✓ Human rights
- ✓ Women & Youth Empowerment
- ✓ Policy
- ✓ Data & Evidence
- ✓ Governance
- 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 below: Outcomes for each discussion topic).

### ACTION TRACKS

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

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## 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 Sudurpashchim (13%) and Province-2 (10.7%).

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:

- Inadequate technologies development and irrigation infrastructures.
- Inadequate skilled and trained human resources, lack of motivation and positive attitudes
- Unclear and ambiguous policies, lack of farmers supportive and motivating programs
- Outmigration of youths and trained manpower
- Fragmentation of land holdings, subsistence production system
- Low level of investment in agricultural sector
- No harmonization between extension and research and in terms of investment
- Inadequate attention to the farmers needs while formulating policies and plans
- Poor and or inadequate understanding of three tiers of govt. with designated roles to enhance food system competence.

#### Actions for three years:

- Prepare policies and plans to motivate and support small farmers
- Increase investment for production promotion and post-harvest and value addition
- Recognize the leader farmers of a group in a Community
- Improve the service delivery system in terms of quality targeting
- Develop programs to be self-reliant in agricultural and livestock products
- Develop a supportive policy for nutritious food production and distribution and levy tax to junk and ultra-processed foods
- Incorporate nutrition and health aspects in school curriculum.
- Encourage entrepreneurship among the youths by providing technologies, enhancing access to finance, and improving their skills.
- Development of milk authority for commercialization of milk production and diversification of the products
- Develop and implement programs for import substitution in major crops and commodities.
- Conserve and utilize local crops/commodities that have high nutrition
- Implement nutrition sensitive social protection programs
- Increase education/awareness among the people.

#### Assessing the success of Action:

- Implement production program by developing result framework and indicators
- Increase access of small farmers to resources and inputs
- Develop appropriate indicators and ensure the access of production inputs and resources on equitable basis
- Develop strong M&E system and carryout it regularly
- Ensuring markets for agricultural products
- Categorization of farmers into small, medium and large group, develop appropriate packages
- Policy to support below poverty level people and communities

#### Roles and Responsibilities of governments and other stakeholders

- Local government- develop a mechanism for distribution of supports and subsidies and technical skills and technologies in a balanced manner; development of resource centers, entrepreneurship development, monitoring of quality and standards,
- Province: operationalization of medium-sized projects, carryout need based research, implement nutrition related programs to landless farmers, development of policies and programs considering geographical diversity and ecological context
- Federal: R&D, implementation of large-sized projects, managing the foreign aids in agri., formulation of policies, Acts and regulations, provide or ensure justice to landless farmers in terms of their rights to food, Regulate/monitor for export promotion and import substitution



## 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

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## 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).

Underlying Barriers for Achieving the Stated Proposition:

- Weak market monitoring system for food, no proper food labelling
- Only half of the population receiving minimum diet diversity (52 percent)
- High sugar, salt and fat consumption.
- Urbanization, Migration, land fragmentation, and different type of topography
- High use of insecticide and pesticide
- Local paddy exporting trend and use of polished rice increasing.
- Third country migration, over digitalization and consumption behavior changing.
- Ginger and turmeric farming almost disappearing.
- Shortfall of labor for production activities and value chain.
- Lack of information about the content of nutrition or value of the food products
- No control/banning of unhealthy food products.
- Inadequate implementation of awareness raising programs at school level related to the foods adulterated with heavy pesticides.
- Inadequate subsidy/ supportive policies for the promotion of local products and development of agricultural value chains
- Poor development and dissemination of new and modern technologies to the farmers and entrepreneurs

Actions for three years:

- Emphasize the school meal program utilizing local food production
- Promote milk and milk-based products and poultry for school feeding program
- Develop storage facilities for seasonal products (to add value)
- Implementation of healthy food campaigns and fairs at the community level
- Dissemination of message (jingles or songs) about the healthy foods through media
- Adopt strict quarantine of the imported food products and levy tax on them
- Creating awareness by organizing drama and dance program at local level
- Development of technologies to minimize and utilize the wastage foods
- Emphasizing organic production and marketing in major cities and market centers
- Developing a program on food consumption behavior
- Develop land use policy for agriculture, industry, and human settlement.
- Develop database for land type, 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
- Promote education program on breast feeding to children
- Develop scientific labelling practices.

Assessing the success of Action:

- Social auditing and public hearing program implemented.
- Management of trained human resources
- Management of human resources at the ward level
- Assurance of budget for program and activities
- Development of Management Information System

Role of Governments and other Stakeholders:

- Local government: Develop policy guidelines, policy and program implementation and awareness raising.
- Provincial govt: support for the development of infrastructures
- Federal government: Formulation of policies and Acts and Regulations, Budgetary support to province and local governments, support to province and local levels and expansion of school feeding program up to the 8th class

## ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

## KEYWORDS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Governance
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<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	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 the 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.

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 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:

- Rapid migration from hill side to the cultivable lands in valleys and Terai
- Non-Regulation and use of community forestry.
- Lack of Protection of Public lands
- Fragmentation of agricultural land.
- Prioritization of cultivable lands/ mapping
- Problem in proper management and utilization of Water resource.
- Unscientific management of forest for food production (linked with agro forestry)
- Deforestation, landslide, flash flood, extreme rainfall , drought
- Uncontrolled use of chemical inputs and degraded the quality of land.
- Forest fire and its effect on wild foods and biodiversity
- Loss of genetic resources and agro biodiversity.
- Inappropriate mechanism causing pollution and soil degradation.
- Un planned/unnatural use of water resources (river, stream) for irrigation
- Unscientific use of land for settlement, fragmentation, fallow land due to migration
- Deforestation, forest fires and poor management of forest and vegetations
- Air pollution and environmental pollution from forest fires and over use of agrochemical uses
- Soil erosion, landslides, flooding, haphazard use of pesticides, chemical fertilizers
- Lack of technologies for land, soil and water/irrigation management, farming system etc.
- Lack of appropriate knowledge on scientific forest management, scientific soil management, integrated crop and water management etc.
- Lack of adequate technologies for seed, sapling and breeds, cropping system/ mixed farming

Actions for the next 3 years:

- Enforcement of land use polices and conversion act.
- Promotion of appropriate mechanization
- Promotion of agro forestry, income generation with conservation
- Construction and management of dam, water harvesting technology.
- Genetic improvement and use of local genetic resources.
- Use of Organic manures and focus of sustainable farming.
- Regulation and use of community forestry.
- Incentives to farmers for promoting sustainable and organic farming.
- Low-cost climate resilient technology
- Land use planning and agricultural zoning
- Integrated agriculture, livestock and forestry farming
- Reforestation to protect and minimize degradation of lands
- Conservation of agrobiodiversity
- Utilization of water resources, improvement in soil fertility and control of soil erosion
- Climate change mitigation through carbon sequestration, substitution and conservation

Assessing the success of Action:

- Coordination among three tier government
- Management of Human resources at provincial and local levels
- Climate resilient technology development.
- Identification and promotion of priority crops in hilly and terai

Roles and Responsibilities of 3 tiers of Governments & Other Stakeholders:

- Federal Government: Policy Guidance, linkage with International agencies, trade facilitation, implement land bank guidelines and regulation, progressive taxation for industry for healthy and unhealthy foods productions, technology transfer
- Provincial Government: strengthen Provincial Food Security and Nutrition Steering Committee, implementation ADS, Awareness of MSNP, Develop resilient technology, exploration visits for the farmers
- Local Government: identify the local genetic resources and prepare inventory, localization of ADS, LAPA, MSNP, community Seed bank, Food bank

## ACTION TRACKS

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## KEYWORDS

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/6

### Discussion Topic AT4: Advance equitable livelihoods

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).

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:

- Lack of data on people in vulnerabilities and ownership of production resources;
- Migration and impact on women in agriculture and value chain employment;
- Land fragmentation;
- Lack of market access for smallholders and marginalized producers; lack of regular employability within the food chain;
- Lack of diversities in crop and food;
- Lack of connectivity, storage and distribution mechanisms;
- More attraction to processed foods;
- Low knowledge on importance of breast feeding and food related information;
- Inaccessibility of poor to nutritious foods;
- Pre and post-harvest loss of crops and foods;
- Lack of negotiation capacity among the smallholders;
- Social discriminatory practices

Actions for three years:

- Context, locality, demography and geography specific policies, plans, programs;
- Discourage fallow land and promote land consolidation and contract farming;
- Facilitate for easy access to credit through banks;
- Promote organic agriculture and food, regulate on processed food and proper labelling
- Organic fertilizer production and irrigation priority;
- School education program, guide children for healthy diets and nutrition
- Ensure children's voice in food system
- Promote youth led agri-based enterprising and marketing
- Invest in consumer education for safe and nutritious food;
- Link with social protection programs;
- Product diversification
- Post-harvest related infrastructures specially for milk, vegetables, fruits;
- Farmer's ID and targeted inputs; land use policy
- Placement of technical staff; one crop, one palika program;
- Age-wise food recipes for children to senior citizen;
- Link with mid-day meal program to education sector plan 2021-2030;
- Identify vulnerable hh and communities and response such as use of NeKSAP information;
- Link with safety net programs, education, tourism, health
- Awareness on production, processing, marketing and consumption of locally available nutritious foods;
- Ensure access to production inputs for smallholders, women and youths equitably;
- Innovation and research to respond equitably;
- Food plan; establish ideal food system.

Assessing the success of Action:

- Agri-inputs supply mechanisms for access to all;
- Set minimum support price for staple foods;
- Farmer's categorization and issuance of farmer's ID;
- Decreased child mortality rates;
- Result frameworks in place;
- Access to healthy foods and diets for children throughout the supply chains
- Accountability framework and measures in place;

Roles and Responsibilities of governments and other stakeholders:

- Federal government: Prepare acts and policies, mobilize foreign aid in agriculture, trade facilitation, fair and balanced supply system and TA
- Provincial government: Invest in technological development, market facilitations, enterprise development, quality monitoring, establishment of resource centers; land races development
- Local government: Depute technical HR, facilitate investment in agriculture and food chain, promote nutritious local landraces, nutrition programs for landless and poor;

## ACTION TRACKS

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## KEYWORDS

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## 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.

#### 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.

#### Underlying causes/barriers for achieving stated proposition:

- Weak implementation of agriculture and land use related policy and regulations
- Inequitable distribution of rainfall and monsoon based agriculture
- Overdependence on weather and lack of sustainable irrigation
- Lack of climate resilient diverse crop varieties
- Unavailability of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers) on time for increased productivity
- Fragmentation and conversion of agricultural lands into housing and settlements
- Degradation of land and destruction of irrigation sources from natural disasters
- Lack of weather forecasting based agricultural planning and investment

#### Actions for the next 3 years:

- Management of whole production resources focusing on food security
- Focus on research, innovation, conservation and promotion based on whole value chain
- Investment on agricultural product-based industries that have local potentials
- Increased focus on technical education that have market demand
- Exploit and promote huge potential of agriculture that have local potentials
- Identification of agricultural and other plant and animal genetic resources
- Develop and promote agricultural value chain
- Establishment of food banks and food distribution
- Uncontrolled migration of people from rural areas
- Promote off-season farming system, establishment and scaling up of food information system and enhancement of its access.
- Investment on agro-based weather forecasting and Agro met -weather forecast based action/financing
- Adoption of need based improved technologies for food production
- Simplification of balanced food distribution programs
- Establishment of cottage and homebased industries
- Timely availability of fertilizers to farmers
- Protection of agricultural lands from fragmentation and conversion into non-agriculture
- Implementation of consolidated farming
- Establishment of storage structure for storing produced foods

#### Assessing the success of Action:

- Collaboration among agriculture, food security and climate change sector
- Formulation of food security plans for climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Establishment of food security monitoring system
- Monitoring and supervision of food security during disaster
- Participation of all 3-tiers governments in land use policy and act implementation
- Adoption of disaster risk reduction activities

#### Roles and Responsibilities of 3 tiers Governments and Other Stakeholders:

- Reserve food storage at the province and local level
- Implementation of land use policy
- Adoption of regulation and institutional strategy system development
- Federal government should make timely available chemical fertilizer
- Provincial government should control fragmentation of agricultural lands
- Mitigation of agricultural lands and resources timely during disaster
- Establishment of weather forecasting system and its improvement and promotion
- Pre-disaster storage of food and strengthening food distribution system after disaster
- Special attention to be given on the basis human needs during disaster



## ACTION TRACKS

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## KEYWORDS

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	Governance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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 effective implementation of the Act and Regulation
- Lack of harmonization among sectoral policies and regulations
- Lack of clear roles and responsibilities and accountability mechanism among the stakeholders
- Inadequate coordination and collaboration among the stakeholders
- Rise in the food prices.

Actions for the next 3 years:

- Formulation of provincial Act and regulation
- Effective implementation of the provisions of Act with appropriate mechanisms and structures
- Respective roles to be played by stakeholders involved in agricultural value chains
- Emphasize in accountability, coordination and collaboration
- Promote the production and marketing of local commodities
- Create awareness about the provisions of the Act among the stakeholders
- Preparation of provincial food plan
- Development of appropriate structure and mechanism for implementation of Act
- Environment-friendly technology development based on ecological region and geography
- Development of Ideal food system
- Creation of appropriate policy environment
- Preparation and distribution of below poverty level identity card
- Ensuring food security to most vulnerable communities
- Implementation of agricultural development programs related to sustainable food system

Assessing the success of Action:

- Development of appropriate structure for implementation
- Monitoring & Evaluation

Roles and Responsibilities of 3 tiers Governments and Other Stakeholders:

Federal government:

- Prepare national food planning in consultation with province and local governments
- Prepare food rights related indicators
- Prepare and disseminate the food security and nutrition related information and promote education about it
- Develop technologies through research and innovation on sustainable agriculture and food system
- Distribute farmer's identity card by categorizing them and provide support based on their category
- Develop contributory pension scheme to farmers

All governments:

- Improve the living standards of the farmers a through protection and support to them
- Prepare land use plan for sustainable use and control land fragmentation
- Implement targeted agricultural programs to support Dalits, indigenous people, vulnerable and poor and women.
- Initiate programs to minimize the impact of climate change in agriculture
- Develop compensation mechanism to farmers during disasters and pandemic.
- Implementation of food and nutrition security 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
- Innovation
- Human rights
- ✓ Women & Youth Empowerment
- ✓ Policy
- ✓ Data & Evidence
- ✓ Governance
- 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**

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