

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Friday, 2 July 2021 10:00 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/31102/
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

108

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 Sudurpaschim Province on 2nd July 2021 on the theme Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system. Dr Basudev Sharma, Joint Secretary, NPC delivered the welcome and opening remarks. The event was curated by Dr. Kishan Lal Bhatta, Secretary Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOLMAC) and Provincial Dialogue Curator. He stressed on the need for collective efforts from all the sectors in the process to transform food system and committed to contribute for transformation.

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 108 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 number of participation from industries and post production 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
- ✓ Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
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- ✓ Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

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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 Sudurpaschim (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.

Underlying Barriers for Achieving the Stated Proposition:

- Irrigation: Inadequate irrigation facilities and dependent on monsoon rain
- Land: Fragmentation of land, land remaining fallow and affected by soil erosion
- Research: Technological research and development not focusing on the geographical context,
- Policy: No policy on Land use, protection of cultivable land and attraction of the private sector
- Subsidy: Subsidy policy not appropriate and at the reach of all
- Physical infrastructures: Poor road condition and network
- Outmigration of youth and feminization of agriculture
- No assurance of the markets for the products
- Agriculture occupation is not honored
- Nepalese producers not getting remunerative prices
- Lack of awareness about the nutritious foods.
- No coherence between policy and budget allocation

Actions for three years:

- Reform in policy, nutrition education at the school level.
- Use of media for awareness raising, formulate policy to attract the private sector
- Establishment of research centers considering geographical diversity.
- Commercialization of production of crops/commodities
- Attract educated youths in agriculture
- Identification of exportable crops and NTFPs and their cultivation
- Climate change adaptive agricultural technologies development
- Organic agriculture practices
- Conservation of indigenous/local crops and their promotion
- Increase the access of transportation, communication, and electricity,
- Develop agricultural roads to enhance market access
- Development of storage facilities for seed, fertilizer, and other inputs
- Utilize available irrigation
- Homestead gardening to improve nutrition.
- Awareness raising campaigns by disseminating message as “ I eat for health not for taste”
- Development of post-harvest technologies and their utilization
- Development of climate adaptive value chains and adoption
- Strong coordination and collaboration among the stakeholders

Assessing the success of Action:

- Establish appropriate policy and implementation mechanism.
- Development of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators
- Integrated coordinated system for reporting (ICT in Reporting)

Roles and Responsibilities of governments and other stakeholders

Federal Government:

- Policy formulation and execution, budgetary support to province and local level
- Acting as a role of facilitator for effective coordination.
- Human resources and their appropriate management
- Publication and management of national level statistics

Provincial Government:

- Capacity building of the human resources, coordination and collaboration
- Monitoring and Evaluation of the programs
- Database management at provincial level and its analysis
- Periodic plan preparation
- Self-sufficiency program on seeds, feeds, fertilizers and ensuring markets for products.
- Policy and program formulation for food safety

Local level:

- Awareness raising on nutrition, food safety, and consumption.
- Capacity building of HR

- Database management at Municipal level
- Promotion of commercialization and market promotion
- Policy and program formulation for food safety

Other stakeholders:

- Supply of quality production inputs, market promotion
- Research and Demonstration of technologies
- Awareness raising on nutrition, food safety, and consumption

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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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <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 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Women & Youth Empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> | Trade-offs |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Environment and Climate |

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/6

Discussion Topic AT2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns.

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

Underlying causes affecting the stated proposition:

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

Underlying Barriers for Achieving the Stated Proposition:

- Lack of education and awareness, high reproductive rate, lack of food diversification
- No value addition of food products and no proper utilization of food grains.
- Inadequate infrastructures like roads and storage facilities resulting no food preservation
- Inadequate technologies for food processing and value addition
- No clear policy and programs for local foods and seeds.
- Marketing of junk food whereas Himalayan food system is not attractive.

Actions for three years:

- Implement commodity specific programs
- Implement School feeding programs
- Local crop use promotion policy
- Food diversification and branding of local crop
- Research and extension of nutritional value of local crops/commodities
- Processing of local crop
- Expansion of mid-day meals as social protection program
- Development and enforcement of localized menu on the basis production capacity and potentiality
- Develop school as market for local small holder farmers through mobilization of farmers group/cooperatives.
- Development as well as management of infrastructure and equipment at various level supply Chain
- Promotion and expansion of one school one health/nutritionist
- Nutritional education promotion

Assessing the success of Action:

- Develop indicators.
- Social audit/Public Auditing of programs
- Monitoring and evaluation through outsider and jointly
- Prepare and monitor Program profile
- Annual survey and Management Information system

Role of Governments and other Stakeholders:

Local level: Data collection, disseminate information, capacity building of local staff

Provincial and federal: Data management

Province and Local: Develop technical messages-

Federal Govt: Include sustainable food system in school curriculum

Private sector: Marketing, branding, processing of local product

Financial institutions: Investment in local crop related program

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Governance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
<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 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 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:

- Fragmentation of land
- Degradation of agricultural land (road and building construction)
- Outmigration leading to increased fallow/barren land in hilly region
- Lack of province level integrated land use policy
- Lack of coordination between agriculture and land related institutions
- Improper research and development on agro-biodiversity and climate change
- Improper land use pattern (mono-cropping)

Actions in the next 3 years:

- Focus on nature based research and development
- Development and implementation of consolidated land use policy and programmes
- Implementation of land bank concept for the proper use of fallow land
- Identification, characterization and promotion of NUS crops and engaging private sectors in marketing
- Strengthening local seed system
- Promotion of organic farming
- Awareness raising and nutrition education through integration of required information in the course curriculum of schools and universities
- Promotion of climate smart agriculture in partnership with local governments
- Promotion of rain water harvesting technique
- Development and implementation of soil fertility improvement related program
- Restoration of degraded land and watersheds/landscapes (SSNM/SALT technologies, agroforestry, conservation agriculture, bioengineering)
- Identification and promotion of agriculture niche based commodities
- Improved livestock management system in high altitudes areas

Assessing the success of Action:

- Regular participatory monitoring and evaluation of the programme
- Development of impact indicators of the proposed activities
- Integrated land use plan developed and implemented at province and local level
- Climate smart agriculture technologies and practices promoted
- Irrigation problem solved with water schemes
- Established land bank concept for the proper use of land
- Reduced fallow and abandoned land
- Local seed system, Agro-biodiversity restored
- Mainstreamed agro-biodiversity, food system and climate smart agriculture
- Restored soil fertility (enhanced soil organic matter)
- Improved course curriculum of schools and universities

Roles and Responsibilities of 3 tiers Governments & Other Stakeholders:

Federal government:

- Development of relevant Acts/policies,
- Focus on research/innovation,
- Coordination with donors for financing

Provincial government:

- Development of province level policies/plans/strategies,
- Design and implementation of province level program,
- Piloting and model implementation,
- Allocate required budget for the program

Local government:

- Development of local plan and programme related to food system,
- Implementation and scaling up of program and models developed by provincial government,
- Regular monitoring and reporting,
- Data management at local level

Private sectors including NGOs:

- Support three tiers of governments for policy formulation and programme development
- Collaboration with provincial governments for the implementation of programme and monitoring
- Engage in value chain of agriculture produce (processing and marketing)

Academic institutions:

- Integration of agro-biodiversity and climate change in course curriculum
- Engage in nature based research and development

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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

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 comprehensive understanding of agriculture, food and nutrition among the actors;
- Migration of youth and male and feminization of agriculture tasks;
- Inequality in access to production inputs specially for women, smallholders and people from remote areas;
- No formal salary and wage rates for agriculture labors;
- Inequality in employment, income, distribution etc.;
- Lack of negotiation capacity of smallholders;
- Social discriminatory norms and practices;
- Disaster and vulnerability impacts women, vulnerable;
- Agriculture, food, nutrition not in priority
- Lack of technical human resources;
- Poor value chain; no food banks.

Actions for three years:

- Establish proper distribution mechanism; employment creation;
- Financing from both the government and private sectors;
- Discourage fallow land keeping, promote land consolidation, land utilization, support landless for farming in public land and leased lands;
- Diversify and promote nutritious local landraces; promote agro-tourism;
- Establish equipment mobilization center;
- Devise local need and priority specific policies for vulnerables;
- Climate smart agriculture;
- Subsidies as per the needs and priorities;
- Promote high value crops;
- Support in production, processing, storage and marketing of local and nutritious crops;
- Devise targeted policies and programs;
- Support for household /community food banks;
- Fix minimum support price for major local crops,
- Improve connectivity;
- Data collection, documentation, management for farmer's categorization and vulnerable groups for categorized services and financing; and
- Establish women responsive mechanization.

Assessing the success of Action:

- Accessibility and support mechanisms to ensure equitable livelihoods to all;
- The indicators to include health and nutrition;
- Food security council at the provincial as per right to food and food sovereignty act;
- A multi-stakeholder platform for coordination and cooperation;
- Quality monitoring of food as well as amendment of policies and programs;
- Feedback collected through the use of information technologies as well as public audits;
- Monitoring based on results for both the government and non-government sectors; and
- Gender equality and social inclusion will remain as cross cutting theme throughout the defined processes.

Roles and Responsibilities of governments and other stakeholders:

- All three tiers to implementation of existing policies and role clarities among them, proper coordination to understand, define and prioritize, plans and programs, provision of incentives as per the need of categorized group of farmers, as well as target for relief to vulnerable groups;
- Federal government is responsible for defining umbrella policy, work plans as well as invest in capacity building of provincial and local level;
- Provincial government to develop indicator and institutional mechanisms to monitor state of food security; coordination with both the federal and local governments, prepare strategic plans; and
- Local govt. to prepare front line response strategy with proper data collection, mapping and quality assurance;
- Local govt to introduce demonstration programs on home gardens at school level

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/6

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

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

Underlying causes affecting the stated proposition:

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

Underlying Barriers for Achieving the Stated Proposition:

Environmental

- Lack of EIA, unplanned road construction, mining of sand and stones from Chure hills

Hazards:

- Obstruction on supply chain, lack of trustworthy weather forecasting system, traditional system, lack of operation of an effective food system; lack of awareness, declining use of agricultural land

Physical Infrastructure:

- Poor storage, weak coordination in distribution system
- Geographical remoteness
- Absence of appropriate technologies
- Lack of food bank operations

Action for the next 3 years:

Policies and Programs:

- Land use and fallow land utilization policies
- Special program for target groups
- Food banks (household and community food banks)

Investment:

- Targeted investment for risky sector and group
- Adoption of climate friendly /smart agricultural-food system
- Implementation of environmentally friendly programs

Assessing the success of Action:

- Participatory program and monitoring implemented
- Integrated information system and Early Warning System established
- Advance action plans prepared

Roles and responsibilities of Governments and other Stakeholders:

Federal Government:

- Formulation of umbrella policy and action plans
- National Capacity building
- Coordination with national multi-stakeholders.

Provincial Government:

- Coordination with Federal and Local Government
- Preparation of strategic action plans
- Mobilization of technical manpower
- Developing storage facilities

Local Government:

- Local strategy and frontline response in disaster Strategy development
- Data collection and database management
- Mapping of natural disasters and other events
- Provisioning of quality local services

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input 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:

Limited consultations with stakeholders, while formulating the Act; outcomes of the consultations were not widely shared. In general, policies are often prepared in rush, and with less attention to preparing action plan. 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 awareness among the stakeholders about the Act
- No effective implementation of Act
- Lack of effective mechanism and structure to implement by multi-stakeholders
- Lack of mandatory provision for coordination among the multi-stakeholders in the Act for taking accountability
- No proper management of statistics and information for its effective implementation (collection, analysis, and use in planning, etc.)
- No clear roles and responsibilities delineated for the stakeholders.

Action for the next 3 years:

- Specify the action areas (roles and responsibilities) for each government
- Formulate regulation, and action plan and develop institutional structure to implement the Act
- Create awareness among the stakeholders
- Make mandatory provision for effective coordination (among the stakeholders)
- Collection and management of statistics for implementation of Act.
- Prepare and orient the programs to be implemented by the Municipalities.
- Manage buffer stock of food during emergency and disasters

Assessing the success of Action:

- Development of indicators and institution for monitoring
- Establish province food council and entrust for monitoring
- Arrange for multi-stakeholder monitoring
- Initiate the process of monitoring of the major aspects/indicators related to health, food security and nutrition (Hunger Index, Obesity, stunting, micronutrients etc.)

Roles and responsibilities of Governments and other Stakeholders:

Federal government:

- Clarify the roles and responsibilities of the provincial and local governments
- Make provision of necessary legal aspect and policies
- Capacity building of provinces and local levels and provide necessary support
- Carrying out research and update information
- Timely M&E
- Maintain linkages/relationships at international level and with multi-stakeholders
- Prepare quality indicators and standards
- Initiate appropriate process to implement the provisions of Act

Provincial and Local governments:

- Implementation of policies and regulations
- Maintain effective coordination
- Collection and management of Statistics
- Create awareness and dissemination about the provision of the Act

Other Stakeholders:

- Adoption of the provisions of legal instruments
- Create awareness and dissemination about the provision of the 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
- 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
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