

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Thursday, 22 July 2021 12:00 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Our Food Systems at Risk: Scaling-up Resilient Agri-food Production
CONVENED BY	UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the World Farmers' Organisation (WFO), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/31377/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	No borders

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

198

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18 32 19-30 107 31-50 50 51-65 6 66-80 1 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

109 Male 85 Female 4 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

92	Agriculture/crops	7	Education	1	Health care
	Fish and aquaculture	4	Communication	2	Nutrition
7	Livestock	1	Food processing	7	National or local government
2	Agro-forestry	1	Food retail, markets		Utilities
20	Environment and ecology		Food industry		Industrial
2	Trade and commerce		Financial Services	49	Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

8	Small/medium enterprise/artisan		Workers and trade union
1	Large national business		Member of Parliament
5	Multi-national corporation	1	Local authority
23	Small-scale farmer	13	Government and national institution
11	Medium-scale farmer	3	Regional economic community
1	Large-scale farmer	53	United Nations
17	Local Non-Governmental Organization	1	International financial institution
30	International Non-Governmental Organization	3	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
	Indigenous People		Consumer group
6	Science and academia	13	Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

1. Act with Urgency: Disasters, conflicts and the global interconnected climate and biodiversity crisis, along with Covid-19, are exposing profound vulnerabilities in our food systems and societies in general. This Dialogue gathers the latest thinking on how to understand, manage, mitigate and reduce multi-hazard risks and crises that threaten and affect the entire food system, from production to consumption, contributing to the rise in hunger and poverty. 2. Commit to the Summit: The Dialogue aims to contribute to the overall preparation of the FSS, and particularly Action Track 5 on resilience. Participants have identified the challenges, opportunities and good practices that have the greatest impact for building resilient food systems. 3. Be Respectful: Diversity and inclusion formed the foundation of the dialogue with open questions and smaller group work. Conversations between a diversity of stakeholders explored convergent and divergent views. 4. Recognize Complexity: Both our food systems and the systemic nature of risk are complex and interconnected. The discussions sought to unpack these complex systems into comprehensible elements with examples of risk management measures. 5. Embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity: The Dialogue was open and actively sought the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including farmers, academia, climate and disaster risk management practitioners, UN agencies, donors, civil society, Indigenous People, women and youth voices, etc. 6. Complement the work of others: The interactive panel demonstrated how different institutions' work can align behind the same common principle and convergence of narrative of actions. A main takeaway is that we cannot work in isolation. 7. Build Trust: Based on shared principles of accountability and transparency, the Dialogue provided a safe space for every participant to feel comfortable, using simple language in engaging and sharing their views and experiences.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The whole concept and approach used to prepare and implement this global dialogue on resilience was based on the FSS principles. The Dialogue hosted a diversity of speakers and actors and tried to give more voices to farmer representatives who are on the frontline of multiple colliding crisis due to climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution and COVID19 pandemic and other disasters and conflicts. The Dialogue was organized in a way to share and collect views from the numerous participants through more than 6 smaller group discussions and all addressing the same set of questions on: good practices, challenges and opportunities for multi-risk management in agri-food systems. The Independent Dialogue on resilience embraced multi-stakeholder inclusivity by including panel members with diverse expertise on agricultural resilience and sustainability, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, food production, processing, distribution and consumption, finance, policies, and inclusivity. More than half were women and there was geographical balance across regions. The event brought together participants from these multiple sectors because UNDRR, FAO and WFO recognize the complexity of food systems and multiple and systemic risks, which requires all actors to understand the issue from a lens beyond SDG 2: Zero Hunger. Building inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems is central and urgently needed to deliver the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the overarching 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with all stakeholders' voices amplified.

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

The Principles of Engagement are a critical component that can serve as the guiding ethical metrics for an engaging and inclusive dialogue. The FSS Principles of Engagement are also in line with those of the UN Common Guidance on Building Resilient Societies (available at: <https://www.sparkblue.org/basic-page/un-common-guidance-helping-build-resilient-societies>) and should be further promoted in the context of protracted crises and fragility situations in order to leave no one behind. It is therefore important to incorporate them early on in the Dialogue planning process, with a check-list of criteria and also advice on different types of tools or techniques for promoting open and participatory conversations, where no one feels excluded in the way conversations are facilitated and conducted.

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

The main focus of this Independent Dialogue was on the Action Track 5 on Resilience. An array of familiar and unfamiliar risks deriving from vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses are jeopardizing food systems and forcing millions to face hunger and acute food insecurity. Global crises such as COVID-19, the climate emergency, pollution, biodiversity loss and conflict are aggravating food insecurity and posing an existential threat to both humans and ecosystems alike. They starkly demonstrate the systemic nature of risk and the need for comprehensive risk management for strengthening resilience across systems, and especially for agri-food systems.

Food systems are particularly vulnerable and at risk from various shocks (disasters, crisis or conflicts) and stresses (slower and often less visible threats or changes) with grave consequences, as the unfolding climate crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic are starkly demonstrating. When food systems fail, millions of people bear the consequences in terms of food insecurity, malnutrition, hunger, disruptions of value chains and livelihoods, with cascading impacts on health, education and the economy but also human rights, peace and security. Systemic risk threatens all pillars of sustainable development – social, environmental and economic – and hampers global progress towards achieving Agenda 2030.

The UN Food Systems Summit - through its Action Track 5 on Resilience - offers a timely opportunity to focus on the multiple risks, crisis and fragilities underpinning food systems and to regenerate and transform these systems in order to better respond to the growing needs of people and ecosystems.

To this end, comprehensive climate and disaster risk management is a critical means to making food systems – and agri-food production in particular – more resilient. Risk reduction can protect development investments in agriculture (including crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry), as well as markets and transportation, ecosystems, consumption and nutrition as well as child and maternal health. From production to consumption and disposal, the sectors and systems that support and connect food systems and food security are highly integrated. If risks at producer-level are not effectively managed, this can have cascading effects across all components of the food value chain, potentially leading to overall food system failures. Adopting a comprehensive risk management approach, including for climate resilience and a green COVID-19 recovery process, would deliver healthier, more resilient, inclusive and sustainable agri-food systems. Comprehensive risk management therefore plays a vital role for ensuring one of the basic human rights – the right to food, freedom from hunger and access and availability of healthy and nutritious and balanced diets.

The Independent Dialogue convened by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the World Farmers' Organisation (WFO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) offered a unique opportunity to come up with concrete solutions and urgent transformative actions to mainstream comprehensive risk management approaches for resilient agri-food systems, which, in turn are vital for achieving the 17 SDGs and the targets of the Sendai Framework. More specifically, the Dialogue sought to unpack the systemic nature of risk in relation to food systems and encourage innovative thinking in identifying, managing and preventing the complexity of multiple and often cascading risks and crisis that threaten and affect the resilience of food value chains. Discussions centred on the intersections between disaster risk management and climate change adaptation in the agricultural sectors as a key solution towards disaster and climate-resilient and sustainable food systems, with farmers and youth at the centre of transformative action.

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

MAIN FINDINGS

Overarching key messages of the Dialogue:

1. There is a widely-recognised need to better understand multi-hazard, complex and cascading risks in agri-food systems and adopt integrated and multidisciplinary approaches centered on the shift from crisis and disaster management to risk management for resilience.
2. We need to recognise risk prevention as an investment, not a cost.
3. A multi-hazard, comprehensive risk management approach is essential to tackle the mutually reinforcing impact of climate change and disasters on agricultural production and food value chains
4. Today, a suite of farmer-driven good practices and tools are available for comprehensive risk management in agri-food systems. Actors committed to building resilient agri-food systems need a shared narrative on resilience building in order to connect these risk management measures and build on synergies and complementarity by forging partnerships and collaborations on for example: risk monitoring and actionable early warnings, risk governance and capacity building, risk transfer (insurance and social protection), nature-based solutions, risk proofing of infrastructure, emergency preparedness, anticipatory action and response, etc .

Specific messages from opening panelists:

Sandrine Dixon-Declève - Co-Chair UN Food System Summit Resilience Action Track 5 and Co-President Club of Rome: Interconnected global crises are unfolding and we need to craft the mechanisms that need to be in place to deal with all these different emergencies. These are planetary emergencies and need to be addressed through risk management lens for resilience building, in line with the Paris Agreement, the Convention on biodiversity, the Sendai Framework, integrating all elements of the agriculture food value chain, from producers to consumers and for the overall achievement of the 2030 agenda.

Mami Mizutori - Special Representative of the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction and Head of UNDRR
A thorough understanding of the contemporary risk landscape is key. Risks are interconnected, cascading, not linear and long lasting. We therefore need to transition from siloed approaches to risk management towards new, innovative multi-hazard, multi-disciplinary and multi-sector innovative risk management interventions.
We need a paradigm shift, from managing disasters to managing disaster risk, through comprehensive risk management. Building resilience is also about identifying the most vulnerable, giving them a voice in the making and implementing of strategies for DRR. Communities need to be given a central role, through a whole-of-society approach.

Arianna Giuliadori - Secretary General, World Farmers' Organisation

Farmers are resilient by nature. Their risk-coping strategies, ecosystem services and economic agency must be seen as part of the solution. In order to boost farmers' pivotal economic, environmental and social role, partnerships are a game-changer.

Rein Paulsen – Director, Office of Emergencies and Resilience, FAO

The latest analyses from FAO and others signal a deeply concerning global rise in acute and chronic hunger and malnutrition. The convergence in our messages here today illustrate that this is an urgent issue which needs a transition from responding to crisis to managing risk, from crisis response to multiple risk management.
We urgently need a shared understanding of the risk around us. We also need to recognise there is no magic bullet, but the need to bring together preventive, anticipatory action; we need to be able to absorb and adapt, as well as to transform agriculture and food systems, all essential for resilience building.

Romina Cavatassi – Lead Economist and Head of Impact Assessment, IFAD

Finance can be mobilized to support transformation by redirecting capital into a circular economy, moving beyond agriculture into a system approach that can include the whole food system and invest in environmentally sustainable models of agriculture and food systems.

Integrating risks and building resilient food systems implies (i) coordination, (ii) innovation in blended finance and private sector involvement, (iii) include and expand CSO to guarantee ownership and sustainability over time; and (iv) incentives such as paying ecosystem services, loans with environmental conditions, insurance connected to environmental management.

Vulnerabilities are higher for people that are often marginalised; therefore, transformation should ensure inclusion, putting nutrition at the center of transformation pathways.

Terry Otieno – Youth Secretary, Kenya Red Cross Society and Global Focal Point, UN Major Group for Children and Youth
16-18% of the population of the world is youth and holds a unique potential to boost food systems transformation. An empowered youth can support resilient agri-food systems. The youth holds the key to transformative innovations for food systems resilience, including technological, policy, and cultural innovations.

Breakout Groups:

Six breakout groups discussed and shared their views around three same questions around main actions needed to build food system resilience. Acknowledging that we are not starting from scratch, the groups took stock of existing good practices as well as the challenges and opportunities to manage multiple risks along the food system. Below are the key takeaways from the lively discussion and summary made by each group.

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 - 1/6

Breakout Group 1

Good practices:

There is a wealth of risk management, prevention, mitigation and reduction practices employed at farm, food value chain, local, country or regional level. Some examples are:

- providing fortification of seed varieties
- promoting diversification of livelihoods, agroforestry and value addition for better returns on investment
- promoting consumer awareness for sustainable and climate-neutral production
- targeting rural women
- promoting natural infrastructure that conserves and enhances ecosystem functions

Challenges:

Food systems resilience is challenged by multiple factors:

- resource constraints for targeted action
- lack of dedicated policies
- an overall gap in the understanding of risk along the food value chains and entire food system.
- lack of functional safety nets or dedicated schemes such as climate insurance, land management practices or risk proofing of infrastructure
- farmers' risk-aversion

Opportunities:

There is a unique opportunity for the Food Systems Summit outcomes to be translated into practical actions. What is needed to strengthen food systems resilience is a package of actions that include:

- scaling-up insurance, mentorship and longer-term engagement with farmers
- promoting consumer awareness on safe, fair, climate friendly, nature positive and healthy food
- risk-proofing of agricultural production and value chains
- policy is paramount: need to improve local-level policy making and integrate it at the national, regional and global level
- legislative measures are needed to promote human rights and environmental due diligence
- engaging with the private sector to tackle risks in food systems
- using climate funding to build a comprehensive risk management approach

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	Governance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/6

Breakout Group 2

Good practices:

Multiple projects and initiatives exist that are already boosting food systems resilience:

- Agronomic practices such as greening, crop rotation, agroforestry, etc.
- COVID-19 response programmes that target and deliver information to farmers
- Communication and awareness campaigns on disaster and climate risk management
- Public-private tools such as crop insurance, market observatories, etc.
- Integrating risk management in agricultural business planning

Challenges:

Some of the challenges that cripple risk management for food systems resilience include:

- Lack of coordination and inclusivity among farmers
- Lack of adequate technology, training and financing for risk management
- Costs of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction can be too high for farmers, especially for young farmers;
- Shift of mindset to see prevention as an investment not a cost

Opportunities:

- Investing in knowledge and skills to grow farmers' policy leverage at national level
- Using the potential of the digital and online age to not leave anyone behind
- Leveraging on the youth dividend for DRR solutions
- Employing risk management practices to improve market stability
- Acknowledging farmers' central and active role in co-building resilient and sustainable food value chains

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input checked="" 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 - 3/6

Breakout Group 3

Good practices:

There is a solid foundation of good practices for agricultural risk reduction and food systems resilience, that can be scaled-up and built on. These include:

- Timely and reliable Early Warning Systems and dissemination of weather information to farmers
- Holistic community-centred approaches that build resilience in a multi-disciplinary way through integrated technical, financial and social interventions
- Risk-transfer mechanisms such as crop weather insurance
- Multi-actor partnerships for agricultural risk management

Challenges:

The most notable challenges for building food systems resilience are centred around data, capacity, policy and fragility contexts. Most notably:

- Insurance schemes need reliable, granular and timely data on loss and damage at household level, which is not readily available; gender-disaggregated data and geographical coverage present a particular challenge
- Farmers lack capacity and need further support to implement disaster and climate risk management practices, environmental conservation, natural resource management techniques, etc.
- Fragile contexts with chronic instability are particularly challenging and require tailored approaches for food security and safeguarding agri-food production.

Opportunities:

- Agroecology and approaches that value natural resources and local knowledge are key opportunities to scale-up food systems resilience
- It is important to tackle the root causes of vulnerability to climate and disasters, which are often anthropogenic
- Building partnerships and mainstreaming comprehensive climate and disaster risk management into all planning and policy processes, development interventions, NDC and SDG implementation, etc.
- Having feedback mechanisms and impact assessments that involve farmers and other supply chain actors and allow for iterative improvements and adjustments of risk management measures.

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

Breakout Group 4

Challenges:

- Emphasis on disaster risk management in a multi-risk context: coping with compound disasters and complex emergencies
- Using comprehensive risk management to also tackle slow-onset disasters, such as desertification, sea-level rise, drought, etc.
- Lack of DRR technical capacities of farmers and communities.
- Lack of forums or platforms for discussions and exchanges of good/best practices
- Lack of resilient varieties for crop production
- Risk management practices do not cover the entire value chain, which poses limitations to farmers when dealing with risk and disaster impact
- Poor land management practices pose a challenge in many Sub-Saharan African countries

Opportunities:

- COP26 presents a key opportunity for discussion around comprehensive risk management for resilient food systems; farmers need to have a seat at the table during climate discussions
- Micro-insurance offers a viable solution for farmers; financial and micro-credit institutions need to be involved in discussions about dealing with risk for building resilient agri-food systems.

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	Governance
<input 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 - 5/6

Breakout Group 5

Good practices:

Multiple examples confirm that a variety of good practices for food system resilience exist at local and national level. These include:

- Using science, research and development to provide evidence-backed solutions to the needs of farmers
- fostering public-private partnerships to build community resilience through: extension services, digital information solutions, business development, trainings and risk management interventions

Challenges:

- Environmental and climate considerations are often not incorporated in development projects and interventions
- Farmers should be seen as economic agents, with sound risk-coping strategies and ecosystem services form part of the essential solutions
- Disaster response is prioritised over risk reduction

Opportunities:

Opportunities to build food systems resilience should focus on addressing the root causes of vulnerability, including:

- Supporting women as key but vulnerable actors and exposed to different risks in agri-food production
- Supporting peacebuilding as an essential component of resilience building
- Moving from policy to implementation of comprehensive risk management actions
- Bridging funding gaps and boosting absorptive capacities for comprehensive climate and disaster risk management projects/programmes

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input 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

Breakout Group 6

Good practices:

- Grassroots-level involvements with farmers are integrated in project delivery
- Women's network provides awareness and education on climate change and climate smart agriculture that can mitigate damage caused by climate extreme events.
- Screening of local varieties and best performing seeds with local farmers and scientist together
- Social/environmental/climate strategies integrate multiple risk management approaches across sectors
- Ecosystem based adaptation as part of the broader set of Nature-based Solutions are critical multi-risk management tools or interventions

Challenges:

- Risk from chemical agriculture and GMO seeds and food safety with contamination of nutritious food along the value chain.
- Issues on transhumance are not considered properly in the agri-food systems resilience
- Farm-level adaptation practices have the potential to negatively impact the ecosystems
- Centralisation of national meteorological agencies makes it a challenge to reach smallholder farmers on a sub-national level
- Farmers are risk averse, the fear of failure is increased during current crisis and hindering opportunities for innovation. How to find ways to cushion and encourage the innovation process

Opportunities:

- Farmer organisations should communicate directly with other food value chain actors in order to allow local production to reach local markets
- Improving access to technology
- Ensuring that adaptation is always beneficial to the ecosystem
- Improve access to climate finance, especially for those most at risk and vulnerable
- Developing multi-stakeholder partnerships towards comprehensive risk management
- Rise in legislative measures that promote both human rights and environmental due diligence. This is an opportunity to work with private sector to tackle risks from sourcing and productivity cycles

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	Governance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

The Global Dialogue on resilience demonstrated a high level of convergence and agreement among panelists and participants. There were no areas of divergences.

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

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

RELEVANT LINKS

- **Event website on KORE - Knowledge Sharing Platform on Resilience**
<http://www.fao.org/in-action/kore/news-and-events/events-details/en/c/1415556/>
- **United Nations Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies**
<https://www.sparkblue.org/basic-page/un-common-guidance-helping-build-resilient-societies>