

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Monday, 5 July 2021 11:00 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/31729/
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

134

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 Province 2 on 5 July 2021 on the theme Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system. Dr Basudev Sharma, Joint Secretary, NPC delivered opening and welcome speech. Dr. Samjhana Kumari Kafle, Secretary of 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 134 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
- ✓ Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
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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 Sudurpaschim (13%) and Province-2 (10.7%). Situation of nutrition has improved over the period of 1996 to 2019: stunting decreased from 57 to 32%, underweight 42 to 24, and wasting from 15 to 12%.

Underlying causes affecting the stated proposition:

Locally available nutritious crops/foods getting less importance; biodiversity/cultural diversity not promoted. No focus on micronutrients; poor nutrition including breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices; many families do not have access to nutrient rich foods; growing burden of non-communicable diseases; divergence between nutrition and WASH programmes due to lack of coherence between food security and nutrition sectors.

Underlying Barriers for Achieving the Stated Proposition:

- Lack of food storage and management system
- Lack of cultural food practices
- Low investment for infrastructure, technologies- varieties, breeds, appropriate machine tools, Storage structures.
- Low income of majority of the marginal farmers
- Inadequate infrastructures and support for value addition activities
- High level of post-harvest losses of perishable commodities.
- Low level of awareness about the locally available nutritious foods.
- Low coverage of agri-extension and low or no incentives and support to farmers
- Poor and or inadequate understanding of three tiers of government with designated roles to enhance food system competence.
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Actions for three years:

- Overall food security seems to be strongly associated with household characteristics such as family size, gender, age and education levels, together with land ownership. Hence, consider these aspects in formulating programs.
- Integrated agro plan with priority of the 3 layers of the govt
- Carry out population and socio-economic research
- Increase extension coverage and provide incentives and support to farmers
- Improve the access to markets and roads
- Adoption of new and digital technology
- Climate change adaptation practice promotion
- Indigenous food and livestock production and food practices
- Inter-sectoral relationship and food bank management
- Increase investment, develop infrastructure, and technologies-varieties, breeds, appropriate machine tools, storage facilities.
- Formulate and implement market regulation, implement income enhancing programs for small and marginal farmers.
- Focus on pocket/cluster to increase productivity.
- Strengthening cooperatives for increasing access to finance for smallholders.
- Envisioning extensive multiyear plan like PMAMP in province level.

Assessing the success of Action:

- Food buffer stock in each municipality.
- Effective implementation of Minimum Support Price
- Riverbed/riverbank farming promotion
- Ownership development of land for squatters and landless (Sukumbasis)
- Encourage and support to traditional mechanism of production, preservation and usage.
- Effective quarantine system for import of plant and animal products

Roles and Responsibilities of governments and other stakeholders

- Long term plan and strategy preparation by all the governments
- Climate smart technology development by provincial and federal governments
- Food sovereignty Act and its implementation at local level
- Review and reflection workshops at all levels to improve coordination and effective implementation of policies and 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
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- 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 to Achieve the Stated Proposition:

- Consumption of ultra-processed foods
- No labelling about the nutritive value of food and expiry date.
- High level of fatty and sugary food consumption among the young people
- No proper utilization of locally available low-cost nutritious food
- Improper management of school feed program
- Poor availability of technology and infrastructure for post-harvest and value addition
- Inadequacy of technical manpower on food technology, food safety and monitoring

Actions for three years:

- Food productivity should be enhanced to increase the availability
- School feed program should be promoted at the local level.
- Value chain development and link it with markets.
- Menu with local foods and under-utilized Crops (UUCs) must be strictly enforced for school feed program.
- Post-harvest technologies should be developed to minimize the wastage and loss
- Behavioral and attitude change of the citizen of the province through education and training
- Database on production, consumption, vulnerable groups should be developed and monitored the status regularly.

Assessing the success of Action:

- Database management and M&E system development
- Development of Indicators
- Strengthening the capacity of food inspector and seed inspector
- Promote/Increase local food promotion related programs

Roles and Responsibilities of governments and other stakeholders:

- Formulation of Acts and Regulation and their enforcement- Federal and Province
- Insurance of crops and livestock-Federal and provincial
- Identification of food insecure and vulnerable households- local level
- Distribution of Below Poverty Level card – Local level
- Unused lands and Trust-based lands/land should be brought under cultivation through the coordination of all 3 govts
- Land use and environment friendly policy should be promoted- provincial and local govt

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
✓	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

	Finance	✓	Policy
	Innovation		Data & Evidence
	Human rights	✓	Governance
✓	Women & Youth Empowerment		Trade-offs
			Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/6

Discussion Topic AT3: Boost nature-positive food production at scale

Context: Increased biodiversity losses, deforestation and land degradation problems. One third of agricultural lands are fallow and degraded, and a large portion are converted to settlements and infrastructure. Poverty has forced households in forest and pastureland encroachment. Production of major staples and commercial vegetables in some pockets has caused excessive mining of soil nutrients, water depletion and agrochemical pollution.

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:

- Land fragmentation
- Land degradation from poor management of soil and lack of incorporation of organic manures
- Chure (Siwalik hills) destruction from overmining of sands, forest encroachments, lack of drainage causing flooding and landslides.
- Haphazard and unsafe use of pesticides and chemical fertilizer in vegetables, cash crops and major food crops
- Climate change impacts with major negative impact through flooding, drought, siltation and loss of fertile lands
- River banks cutting by major rivers and decline of water level
- Forest fires, rice straw burning and diesel engine mechanization causing pollution, GHG emissions and loss of biodiversity
- Lack of human resources and lack of coordination among 3 spheres of governments

Actions for the next 3 years:

- Conservation of Chure area- Biodiversity conservation, construction of water ponds and water harvesting measures
- Land levelling for collective and consolidated farming and improvement of lands
- Enforcement of Land use policy 2015 and Act 2019
- Restoration of river bank land through riverbed farming and other measures
- Balance use of chemical fertilizer and use of Biochar for integrated soil fertility management
- Focus on organic / bio-pesticides
- Introduce legume and green manure in crop rotation
- Awareness and refresher training on IPM and organic pesticides for agrovets and farmers
- Awareness on value of beneficial insects such as predators and pollinators
- Production of agricultural machines and tools that can be operated from electricity and biogas for reducing GHG emissions and pollution
- Promote crop and livestock insurance for nature positive production system
- Promote healthy feed additive supplement

Assessing the success of Action:

- Budget allocation and incentive-based participatory and multi-disciplinary monitoring
- Use of number of water harvesting ponds and drainage canals
- Area under legume crop rotation increased
- Plans/programs prepared and budget allocation
- Capacity development of human resources in nature positive production system
- Research focus on nature-positive production system
- Relevant institutions nature positive production management developed and strengthened

Roles and responsibilities of 3 tiers Government & other Actors:

All Three Tiers Governments: Consistent policy framing with clearly defined roles from all spheres of government, budget allocation at local, provincial and federal, policy and regulation for restriction of sand mining in river banks and chure hills

Federal and Provincial Government: Empower local governments, enhance technical capacity to address the issue of environment and climate change, Implement land use policy and act, land bank, Policy on IPM and organic pesticides

Provincial and Local Government: Awareness IPM and organic pesticides, capacity building of technicians, farmers and biodiversity, climate smart agricultural technologies, water management, soil fertility management- provincial and local govts

Local Government: Nature positive demonstration program- e.g. Riverbed farming, drainage canal repair,

ACTION TRACKS

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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
<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. 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 access to production inputs such as land, tools and equipment specially for small farmers;
- Lack of water management strategies and programs;
- Maximum and haphazard use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and in food chains;
- Poor implementation of existing policies, plans and programs that supports for upliftment of women, poor, vulnerable communities to build sustainable livelihoods options; and
- Lack of technical human resources at the local levels to support farmers for better production, productivity, market linkages and livelihoods options.

Actions for three years:

- Facilitate to provide land ownership certificate to farmers;
- Empower farmers and improve access to markets to them;
- More youth focused plans and policies, transformation of agriculture (improve the perception of the people towards agriculture);
- Focus on result-oriented programs and policies rather than traditional ones; and
- Monitor the import from India (in the borders as product exported (illegally may be) from Nepal to India and it comes back again)

Assessing the success of Action:

- Establish Information Technology based data management;
- Monitor and respond to minimize risks specially for poor and marginalized;
- Systematization of program supervision by the local government representatives to create ownership and accountability towards their role in responding inclusivity;
- Support and monitoring of local and climate smart seed development of comparative advantages and culturally sensitive;
- Right to information to small holders, women and vulnerable groups to be provided for their access to program related supports; and
- Ensure equitable livelihoods options will be facilitated through multi-stakeholder engagement and diversify options.

Roles and Responsibilities of governments and other stakeholders:

- Inclusion of gender dimension in plans and policies at three tiers of policies, institutional mechanisms and programs;
- Requirement of sustainable policies and plans at all three tiers that serves to all equitably;
- Prioritize agriculture in policy and plans of provincial govt to ensure equitable access to means of production, employment opportunities and fair distribution of incentives to the vulnerable groups;
- Protection of chure area for sustainable management of cultivated lands and geographically inclusive cropping patterns and food system;
- Advocate for sufficient budget allocation for agriculture and livestock sector at local level;
- Development of programs for youth to change their attitudes towards agriculture specially at the local and provincial levels;
- Agriculture related skill development programs to women administrative support to local govt to improve coordination, deputation to local level by province to act as a focal point;
- Maintaining database from local level and mapping of vulnerable area and households; and
- Allocation of budget to support vulnerable community-local and provincial government.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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

Underlying causes affecting the stated proposition:

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. 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:

- Subsistence and unremunerative farming
- Disaster vulnerability is increased by level of poverty as poor households are dependent on flood/disaster prone lands for cultivation
- No protection of poor farmers during disasters
- No proper orientation of plans, policies and programs to farmers
- No proper continuation of transport facilities during disasters
- Lack of new technologies and seeds to farmers
- Lack of preparedness for disasters and no early warning system to share the information with the farmers
- Lack of knowledge to cope with disasters
- Subsidy administration not well targeted to real farmers and need based
- UN agencies and other private agencies are not involved in food distribution collectively during disasters

Actions for the next 3 years:

- Water outlets and irrigation should be focused by relevant governments and projects
- Need based Disaster related plans and policies prepared and implemented
- Fertilizers and pesticides should be accessed easily by the farmers
- Subsidies should be provided to all needy farmers (poor) rather than elite.
- New knowledge creation and market management mechanism developed
- Women and youth should be encouraged for farming
- Black marketing should be discouraged through regular monitoring
- Determine minimum price by the government and discourage middlemen in marketing
- Promotion of traditional practices of disaster response

Assessing the success of Action:

- Implementation structure should be strong for investigating policies and laws
- Increment in productivity rate needed
- Food (Rasan) card system should be introduced
- Enhanced access to irrigation facility
- Stored agri products should be transferred properly
- Budget allocation and spending trend should be at the right track
- Implementation of farmers oriented policies
- Awareness raising activities should be increased for farmers
- Publication of every work related with budget spending on them
- CIAA should always develop a system to get complaints by the farmers for any corruption during disaster

Collaboration and Roles/responsibilities of 3 tiers Government and other Actors:

- Central level decision related to budget allocation to be implemented by provincial and local agencies on food security
- Climate adaptation related plans and policies
- Concerned authority in their working area of land degradation should be accountable
- Cold storage should be constructed by the province and local government
- Coordination in hazard mapping and recovering plan should be collectively managed
- Insurance co. desk related to agriculture should be established in every local government
- Formulating laws which allow UN and other private agencies to work with 3 tiers of govt in preparedness, risk reduction and relief.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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<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 efforts for effective implementation of the Act, regulation, and policies
- Farmers are not getting subsidy provided by the government
- Inadequate storage facilities at the local level
- No minimum support price fixed by the local government, even it is fix lack of ability to procure.
- Problem in the storage production inputs like fertilizer
- Lack of ensuring cultivate land to landless (sukumbasis)
- Not all the agricultural functions carried out by the province and local government as per the constitution
- No proper management/regulation of middlemen in agricultural markets
- Inadequate financial resources for agricultural programs more specifically for targeted programs
- Lack of clarity between provincial and local policies
- Lack of agricultural policy to provide employment to skilled/trained/educated people
- No clarity about water use and cropping pattern in irrigation projects and programs

Actions for the next 3 years:

- Internalization of irrigation and capacity development programs of the Ministry
- Categorization of the farmers and distribution of Identity card
- Control the activity of middlemen in agricultural commodity pricing and marketing
- Periodic review of policies and programs
- Ensure the participation of farmers in policy and program development
- Orientation to people's representative and farmers about the policies and programs need and their preparation
- Managing data base and their dissemination
- Proper management and timely action on complaints regarding programs and subsidies
- Resource mapping of the agricultural investment

Assessing the success of Action:

- Develop format for M&E and carry out survey
- Carryout timely M&E
- Ensuring gender responsive agri policy and price determination
- Evaluating the sample agricultural programs to assess their effectiveness
- Periodic supervision and monitoring by the concerned agency to ensure the good governance in program implementation
- Proper analysis and dissemination of information on food and nutrition security

Roles and Responsibilities of 3 tiers Governments and Other Stakeholders:

- Collaboration among the three tiers of government on policy formulation and their effective implementation
- Formation of all party Monitoring Committee
- Agri policy to be formulated by local government and publish in the gazette
- Creation of emergency fund (through using legal instrument) for ensuring emergency nutrition and food security related aspects
- initiating campaign by involving all the stakeholders (Farmers' federation, Consumer Federation etc.) to promote good governance in agriculture
- preparing working policy by focusing on targeted groups/communities
- Agricultural land management

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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