OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM



DIALOGUE DATE	Saturday, 18 September 2021 11:00 GMT +01:00		
DIALOGUE TITLE	BUILDING RESILIENCE TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS		
CONVENED BY	Convenor: Amb. Lambo Hosea Chun. Co-Convenor: Amb Taiye Sasona, Executive Director, Abundance of Hope Initiative		
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/32164/		
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

219

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

10 0-18 100 19-30 31-50 51-65 66-80

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

1

3

95 Male 100 Female Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

Health care 80 Agriculture/crops Education 10 Fish and aquaculture 10 Communication 2 **Nutrition**

20 Livestock 15 Food processing 0 National or local government

35 Food retail, markets Utilities 5 Agro-forestry 0

2 **Environment and ecology** 11 Food industry 0 Industrial 2 Trade and commerce **Financial Services** Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Multi-national corporation

129 Small/medium enterprise/artisan Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament 0 Large national business 0

2

Small-scale farmer 0 Government and national institution 60

Medium-scale farmer 1 Regional economic community

7 3 Large-scale farmer 0 **United Nations**

International financial institution 5 Local Non-Governmental Organization 0

0

Local authority

0 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People 10 1 Consumer group

Science and academia 0 Other 80+

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

As an organisation, we recognise the urgency of analysing and transforming our food systems in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic. We also recognise with utmost urgency of sustained and meaningful action at all levels to reach the SDGs 2030 goals. We are committed to practising what we preach as an agric-based NGO and also to professionally make our commitment towards the vision and objectives of the Food Systems Summit. So we thought of a way to respectfully within our capacity, gather professionals, food heroes, scientists, policy makers, SMEs and farmers to promote food production policies and practices that will protect and improve health and livelihood of individuals, communities and the nation bearing in mind the complexity of the food system and its impact on humans, animals, land, water etc. The dialogue event built on and added value to existing processes and initiatives thereby broadening partnerships to transform the good sector and help consumers make informed choices about what to eat.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The dialogue event was a commitment and a call to action in the light of: 1. Acting with Urgency in building resilient systems towards sustainable food systems in our communities. 2. Respect for one another even in the midst of divergent and detrimental points of view from attendees. 3. The dialogue convened at the table, diverse stakeholders from the business community, farmers, SMEs, NGOs, trade Unions, Scientists and policy makers working across the food system from production to consumption.

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

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

1. A Comprehensive lecture on Backyard Farming:

A backyard Farm is a homestead garden intended to utilize the space around a house to grow vegetables and limited food crops. It is a subsistence method of farming where there is competition for agricultural lands which has forced many to establish fields on marginal lands far from the house, also, due to the situation of no access to farmland by some

Further details about this can be found in one of the attachments. Session by: Mr. Gbenga Adeleke

- 2. The basics of Organic Farming with a practical session on how to produce Organic Fertiliser Using local resources like (i). Plastic Bowl, (ii). Saw Dust (iii). Sand (iii). Dry Plant stick and a measurable quantity of water. Session by: Mr. Moyegun Joseph
- 3. The Urgency of Transforming our Food Systems through Soilless Farming: This session was taken online via zoom as the guest couldn't make it to the venue. Session by: Farmer Samson Ogbole
- 4. Farmers Challenges towards delivering Sustainable Food Products with emphasis on Vegetables (Pumpkin Production). Session by Mr. Terhemen Aondoakaa
- 5. Access to Safe and Nutritious Food: Bringing Innovation into Agriculture and Achieving Food Security Using Thailand as Example of Innovation in Agriculture. Session by: Ms. Kanyanat Kongsamphan

ACTION TRACKS KEYWORDS

- 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

	Finance	1	Policy
	Innovation		Data & Evidence
	Human rights		Governance
1	Women & Youth Empowerment		Trade-offs
		1	Environment and Climate

MAIN FINDINGS

- 1. The need for the people to make informed choices about the type of food they eat which should be safe and nutritious and from a credible source.
- 2. The need for the people to embrace backyard Farming as an alternative and a sustainable means of raising crops and vegetables from the comfort of their homes thereby reducing cost of purchasing food items detrimental to their health and well-being.
- 3. The need for people to know how to produce what's safe and nutritious.
- 4. The fight against Food Insecurity is a fight for all and it starts with knowing what's safe and producing crops and vegetables using organic resources, this helps in making informed choices about Food.
- 5. Food Heroes should be at the fore front of all policies and laws governing production, processing and distribution of food.

ACTION TRACKS

1	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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- Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
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KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

ACTION TRACKS		KEYWORDS			
	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all		Finance		Policy
	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns		Innovation		Data & Evidence
	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production		Human rights		Governance
	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods		Women & Youth Empowerment		Trade-offs
	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress				Environment and Climate

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Participants during the dialogue event held divergent views on the possibility of farming without the use of soil. In actual terms, it seemed impossible but all views were put to rest after the soilless farming session where the speaker took the session from his farm directly via zoom meetings.

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KEYWORDS

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