

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Wednesday, 14 July 2021 14:00 GMT +03:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	African Non-State Actors Independent Dialogue: A Pre-UN Food Systems Summit
CONVENED BY	CNC, consortia of NSAs in partnership with AGRA
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/33000/
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

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

1 0-18 24 19-30 79 31-50 37 51-65 10 66-80 0 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

101 Male 50 Female 0 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

60	Agriculture/crops	24	Education	0	Health care
2	Fish and aquaculture	6	Communication	5	Nutrition
3	Livestock	4	Food processing	5	National or local government
4	Agro-forestry		Food retail, markets		Utilities
13	Environment and ecology	2	Food industry	1	Industrial
5	Trade and commerce	2	Financial Services	15	Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

25	Small/medium enterprise/artisan	1	Workers and trade union
5	Large national business	0	Member of Parliament
10	Multi-national corporation	0	Local authority
13	Small-scale farmer	5	Government and national institution
5	Medium-scale farmer	0	Regional economic community
1	Large-scale farmer	3	United Nations
17	Local Non-Governmental Organization	0	International financial institution
22	International Non-Governmental Organization	4	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
0	Indigenous People	0	Consumer group
24	Science and academia	16	Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

Throughout the preparatory stages, planning and actual dialogues sessions, basic tenets of stakeholder engagement were observed. Inclusive multi-stakeholder processes and approaches were promoted and mainstreamed, while being respectful and building trust throughout the coordination process and facilitation of the dialogue sessions. The Dialogue brought together a diversity of stakeholders who worked together to identify overlooked issues and their promising options/solutions. The participants were drawn from 34 countries including Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, Ghana, Benin, Switzerland, Guinea, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Botswana, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Brazil, Malawi, USA, Belgium, Cameroon, Tanzania, Niger, Senegal, Zambia, Spain, Eswatini, Netherlands, Mali, Burkina Faso, India, Cote D'Ivoire, Israel, Mozambique, Italy, Canada, Egypt, Mexico and Liberia. A robust and comprehensive was undertaken both during the pre- dialogue and the actual dialogues sessions, in order to effectively identify and often overlooked issues from the current dialogues happening in Africa by Action track experts. This has helped the selected action track discussants to research and deliberate on overlooked issues on those tracks and subsequent peer reviews, Presentation of draft African common position, presentation of analytical work on overlooked issues at the dialogues, smaller dialogues groups based on the action tracks but with diverse audiences to discuss emerging issues as cohorts (cohort 1: Action track 1 and 4; cohort 2: Action track 2 and 4 and cohort 3: Action track 3 and 5). During cohort session virtual dialogues, there was also moderation on the chat facility to complement the plenary sessions.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The process of inviting participants for the dialogues ensured that there was multi-stakeholder inclusivity, which allowed for the diversity of perspectives around hitherto overlooked aspects of food systems and to enrich the quality of discussions. The facilitation process provided an open platform where participants freely exchanged ideas, allowing for synergy while giving room for divergent ideas. The dialogues allowed for breakout sessions (cohorts) where smaller groups of participants would effectively connect and explore different facets of food systems from varied perspectives. The insights from these breakout sessions were later incorporated into the main sessions' emerging ideas and recommendations. During the sessions, a presentation was included to complement and enrich the discussions, while allowing participants to recognize complexity by intentionally analysing and bringing to the food system overlooked issues for transformation in Africa's food system discourse. Creating a sense of urgency by using the NSA dialogue feedback to contribute to dialogues at member states (Kenya National Policy Dialogue), at Regional Economic Community level (EAC), Independent (AHADI Mentors' Think Tank and Pragmatist Group in Kenya) and at Continental level (AU STC).

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

Observing the principles of engagement allows the Dialogue to focus on the whole picture and not just a single element of Food Systems. Further to this, there is an appreciation for the interactions among different stakeholders, hence creates an opportunity for transdisciplinary thinking. Doing some analytical work to provide evidence and context for the dialogue ensure the dialogue is guided by facts and outcomes are pragmatic to real issues.

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 theme of the dialogue was Overlooked issues in Transforming Food Systems in Africa. It sought to contribute to the articulation of Africa's Common Position on UNFSS by analyzing and bringing overlooked issues on board and further cross-fertilize these with the outcomes of the then ongoing Africa's UN Member States and Independent Dialogues. The overlooked issues based on aligned to FSS 5 Action tracks were identified from a comprehensive analysis of Food systems literature on Africa, Regional and Country level dialogues, some topical independent dialogues and interim analysis from UNFSS pool of information reported to date. In addition, forgotten factors on cross-cutting issues were identified, additional game-changers and required interventions were proposed. The convenors sought to make the food system dialogues complete by looking at these forgotten issues and ensuring that they were incorporated in the strategies for transforming food system in Africa.

Among the identified issues include: lack of recognition and prioritisation of smallholder farmers/producers contribution to food systems; lack of transformational leadership among food system actors; inadequate support to Agri-MSE that can transform them; influence of a few corporations and philanthropists on the food system, at the expense of the micro, small and medium scale enterprises; corruption undermining food systems transformation initiatives; inability to address core barriers to unleashing the power of youth and women in food systems, consistent underbudgeting for agriculture by allocating less of 10% consistently and not doing something to meet the minimum set by CAADP; inadequate investment in generating and disseminating reliable data; adoption of food systems that are good for the environment and reclaiming lost land and resources; scaling up appropriate post-harvest technologies, and building capacities of farmers on post-harvest management, , reduction of food wastage across the supply chain and food system is not valued leading to a drain on the system's output; low investments beyond traditional main crops such as other indigenous crops that are nutritionally important in the food systems. Further to this, there is no prioritization for easy movement at border points, thus impacting producers and consumers; exacerbated by lack of legislation to facilitate such fast-tracking.

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

Additional 24 gamechanger propositions based on identified overlooked issues added to African Common Position on UNFSS as shown in section c below.

b. Identified overlooked issues and proposed interventions required to create sustainable food systems at national and subnational levels in all the 5 action tracks as detailed in section C below.

c. Governance of food systems as key transforming food systems in Africa. Transformative leadership and mindset change at all levels are required for transforming Africa's Food systems

d. Coalition of Non-state actors to create momentum and more coalitions for implementation of these overlooked issues in the implementation of UNFSS summit outcomes in Africa. Youth defined networks, for example, are identified and will be used as the entry point on policy, strategies, implementation, evaluation. These networks are finding their common youth agricultural agenda which will be endorsed by the AU and others

e. There is a need to strengthen the resilience of food systems and explore tradeoffs across environmental and social systems to a larger extent.

f. Rethink about Africa's research agenda, taking the opportunity of indigenous technical knowledge to enhance innovation capacity and integrate indigenous ecological knowledge and science in natural resource management through action research.

g. Make specific policy choices and investments to strengthen curricula in tertiary institutions to adequately cover the aspects of postharvest management and agriculture positively

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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- ✓ Data & Evidence
- ✓ Governance
- ✓ Trade-offs
- ✓ Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/10

Gamechanger propositions to African Common Position on UNFSS based on identified overlooked issues in Action Track 1

1. Increase road, rail, ports and other transport and logistics connectivity and reduce tariff and other non-tariff barriers to ease food access and lower the cost of food.
2. Increase smallholder farmer incomes, agricultural productivity and equity by enabling access to inputs, technology, mechanized services and finance through public-private partnerships.
3. Address smallholder farmer self-vulnerability by ensuring priority access to seeds that support crop diversity, and services, support, advice and inputs to optimize soil health.
4. Launch Coalition of Youth in African Agriculture within the formal AU framework.
5. Establish food and nutrition business development, innovation and financing hub for high-impact African agri-SMEs distributed around regional clusters around and within Africa ("hub and spoke" strategy).
6. Modernize the micronutrient value chain to support staple food biofortification and complimentary food industrial fortification strategies.
7. Develop systems and capacities to track and monitor food safety standards over time.
8. Develop systems and capacities to enable rapid responses to foodborne disease and related outbreaks.
9. Develop Digital Data and Knowledge Management frameworks to guide multiple food systems transition and transformation pathways in various settings and circumstances that ultimately support the "access to safe and nutritious food for all" framework around food security and the reduction of hunger, and access to food that is both nutritious and safe.

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 - 2/10

Proposed interventions in Food System for National, subnational and lower levels for Action track 1 and cross-cutting issues (based on overlooked issues)

Governance

1. Equip Leaders, farmers and key actors in food systems value chains with transformational leadership skills to:
-inspire and motivate farmers and other actors in food systems to high-performance levels
Model: CAADP-USAID/Africa Lead on 'Champions for Scaling Up Food Security Initiatives' has been a game-changer. The over 2000 trained champions introduced major changes in their regions. e.g. current Vice President of Tanzania Dr Philip Mpango.
2. Mindset shift – Change narrative by thinking positively about agriculture and governance.
3. Tackle corruption head-on food systems value chains as it is an engrained issue and also a mental sickness that is encouraged by dysfunctional systems. (educated on enterprise and wealth creation that is sustainable and long-lasting; upholding professional values; a Judiciary which is supposed to deal with offenders need to be above reproach like Ceasor's wife)
4. Joint Sector Reviews at County Levels to receive and debate County Annual Progress Report.

Action Track 1

1. Mindset shift – Change narrative by thinking positively about agriculture.
2. Redirect flow of capital from multi-national companies to have proper and targeted financing in the production system aimed at SMES's, to develop the supply chains.
3. Women and Youth's economic empowerment in agriculture and agribusiness from tilling the land to manufacturing- (WYEEAA Manufacturing Retouch Model). This entails a market analysis, documentation of the processing procedure including the required equipment, inventory of the women and women/youth groups who may be interested and ready to occupy this space, connections that need to be entered into with the producers, forward contracts signed with producer farmers, contracts with by the future buyers of the processed products, tap into African Continent Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and export to other countries intra-regional trade.
4. Increase road, railway coverage /interconnections and reduce tariffs on food transportation networks to ease food access and lower the cost of food.
5. Adopt action research to develop and implement innovations with the end-users of the technology. e.g. Egerton University Agro Science Parks which facilitate seed production and establishment of seed banks.
6. A change of proposal and grant design to intentionally incorporate action research - move the lab to farms and other parts of food systems where there is action.
7. The extremist middleman factor in agriculture: attach value to food and create awareness programs to empower producers to determine the prices of their products, use aggregation and structured markets e.g. Ethiopian Commodity Exchange system for coffee farmers model.
8. Investment in action research and improved data systems.
9. Catalyze north-south and south-south research collaborations focusing on climate change and resilient food systems.
10. Increased budgetary allocation to research and innovations.
11. Research should develop agricultural innovations which respond to the priorities of our food systems.
12. Invest in building the capacity of researchers to develop home-grown, contextualized solutions.

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 - 3/10

Gamechanger propositions to African Common Position on UNFSS based on identified overlooked issues in Track 2

1. Establish multi-stakeholder frameworks (public and private sector, business and households) that innovatively address overall food loss and waste with a bias towards incentives rather than sanctions in a way that builds a circular economy.
2. Pilot and/or scale-up existing investments in reducing on-farm and post-harvest losses through networks, partnerships and other collaborations.

ACTION TRACKS

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

KEYWORDS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input checked="" 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 - 4/10

Proposed interventions in Food System for National, subnational and lower levels in Action Track 2

1. Launch public awareness campaigns on food safety and enforcement of food safety standards through a cascaded training model to empower producers and consumers in organized cohorts e.g. farmer groups, professional bodies, welfare groups
2. Empowering women and youth in agri-nutrition through nutrition education and social behaviour change communication, and conducting participatory cooking training
3. Deploy promising models:
 - strengthen the performance of community health volunteers by incentivizing,
 - Bring Food back to the schools
 - Improve marketing of farm produce and value-added products through digital platforms, linking farmers to markets e.g. Aquaculture digital platforms
 - Success stories include Aqua Park model for fish production in Busia Kenya, Fish cage culture technology (One Acre Fish Cage farms of Prof Khama Rogo in Ogal Beach, Kisumu, Kenya)
4. Commercialize the traditionally grown food crops and invest in upgrading the same to ensure farmers engage in upgraded traditional food crops that are high yielding
5. Mainstream reduction of Post-Harvest Loss and Food Loss through a built-in post-harvest intervention with proper tracking
 - Identify context-specific solutions to address losses/waste at the critical loss points in the priority commodities.
6. Reliable data on Post Harvest Loss PHL and Food Loss should be generated and centralized to guide PHL strategies.
7. Adequate investment should be channelled into reducing PHL and Food Loss through:
8. Scaling up appropriate technologies and practices to reduce upstream losses targeting:
 - a. Small scale processing technologies/facilities to transform the unsold or unsaleable perishable produce into shelf-stable products.
 - b. Minimize losses and leakage from the system at each step, including through correct use of the technologies and storage arrangements
 - c. The voucher system which enables off-take is already working under the East Africa Grain Council.
9. Targeted Capacity building – farmers and other stakeholders in the food supply chain (at all levels) and. intentionally deploy the innovations from research to impact the end-users (e.g. at University of Nairobi (UoN) the 'lab to land' approach using the 'Hub and spoke model' to build the capacity of diverse stakeholders in the food systems including farmers, processors, traders, extension agents, entrepreneurs among others.
 - b. Low-cost cold storage technologies demonstration unit at UoN to train potential users of the technologies on good practices and technologies for cold chain management.
 - c. Strengthen curricula in tertiary institutions to adequately cover the aspects of postharvest management.
10. Incentivize the private sector to participate in marketing and export of the locally produced products while also participating in processing and value addition.
11. Streamline and harmonize customs operations and simplify documentation processes
12. Leverage and employ the AfCFTA to move goods, including perishable foods as a priority element to the food system.
13. Implement cross-border and agreements for perishable foodstuffs holistically. This requires separate regulatory mechanisms, taking note of the right to food, food standards, the impact of the raised process on consumer and the injustice of poor prices/no price for producers

ACTION TRACKS

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

KEYWORDS

<input checked="" 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 - 5/10

Gamechanger propositions to African Common Position on UNFSS based on identified overlooked issues in Action Track 3.1 and 3.3

3.1.1 Explore and pilot the Sustainable Agriculture and Just Rural Transition initiative with a view to mainstreaming it into domestic policies that direct resource allocations and investment towards sustainable agricultural practices that support climate action

3.3.1 Promote sustainable food production through a mix of practices that balance and build ecological connectivity and human-wildlife coexistence among local communities

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 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input checked="" 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 - 6/10

Proposed interventions in Food System for National, subnational and lower levels for track 3 (based on overlooked issues)

1. Targetted strengthening of existing small and medium scale food producers groups and formations of new organized movements to advance SMEs.
2. Acceleration of Cooperation and Investment. Restoring degraded lands, biodiversity and enhancing forecasting, early warning, and accelerating the provision of adequate investment in natural and man-made resources and inputs is key, to ensure sustainable production and productivity.
3. Introduce formal recognition, incentives and tangible rewards for all categories of farmers and small scale producers.3.Parliamentarians should endeavour to defend the biodiversity, indigenous cultures and national systems. There is a need for policies that will allow farmers to produce food using indigenous seeds that are readily available and that they can be shared amongst themselves. The policies should allow farmers to produce safer and healthier food in an environmentally safe way, not punitive policies designed to eliminate farmers and have our food system controlled by corporations out to make profits at the expense of our health and our environment.
4. Ensure availability of both macro (N, P, K) and micronutrients (S, B, Mn, Fe, Co, Zn, Mn, etc.) fertilisers in all agro-input shops and wholesalers in all agricultural corners of the country.
5. Harness the creativity and energies of the youth towards pursuing nature-positive agricultural production, and inharmonious collaboration with the relevant actors.
6. Continuous emphasis on the link between resilient food systems and associated environmental and social systems to a larger extent.
7. Promotion and support to business incubation for youth as a key driver for commercialization of agro opportunities
8. Apply The Yala Hub Participation Framework for Optimizing Community Participation in the Management of Yala Wetland Ecosystem in Lake Victoria Basin, Kenya. A 5-steps model with Community Facilitator and Information Resource Hub (By Prof Victor Odenyo and Dr Douglas Ouma, University of Eldoret, Kenya).

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 - 7/10

Gamechanger propositions to African Common Position on UNFSS based on identified overlooked issues in track 4

4.1.1 Pilot and roll out the Farmer Field and Business School concept (that builds on the Farmer Field School framework) as a participatory, women and youth-focused training, extension services and business development and market support approach

4.1.2 Empower youth as innovators and change-makers through training, mentorship, dedicated services and the requisite visibility and incentives

4.1.3 Women and Youth's economic empowerment in agriculture and agribusiness from tilling the land to manufacturing- (WYEEAA Manufacturing Retouch Model).

4.2.1 Promote policy-coherent living incomes and social protection measures in value chains for smallholder and small scale farmers and agricultural workers

4.3.1 Develop and promote integrated food strategies that are relevant to geography and location (regions and provinces, counties or districts, cities and towns, rural centres)

4.3.2 Promote multi-stakeholder networks and platforms (public, private and 4th sector, non-state actors) across agricultural value chains within above national geographical and locational ecosystems.

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 8/10

Proposed interventions in Food System for National, subnational and lower levels (based on overlooked issues in Action track 4)

1. Building a pool of capable, confident, and influential individuals to lead critical advances and innovations in the agricultural research and development (ARD) sector.
2. Invest in strengthening the capacity of researchers and institutions to deliver agricultural innovations that respond to the needs and priorities of a diversity of women and men across Africa's agricultural value chains
3. Building an enabling environment for gender responsiveness to become an embedded cultural norm and practice in the African ARD through policies, programs, and accountability mechanisms. Focus on increasing the visibility of women researchers and research leaders, generating, and curating compelling evidence on the value of gender responsiveness in ARD.
Case Study: AWARD Model of Women and Youth Empowerment.
4. Making agriculture attractive to the youth and non- agricultural experts is crucial since they have the capacity to drive medium to large scale farming systems.
 - a. Creating the enabling environments for modernization and mechanization of the sector through direct government investment.(e.g. Build Warehouse for the Youth to protect smallholder farmers from the middlemen).
 - b. Involvement of youth in Policy initiation and development stages (OWN the process), engage them in policy execution and implementation (CONTROL the process) and Monitor and evaluate policy performance (ACCOUNT for the process) to ensure the Food systems Youth want for Africa.
 - c. Youth to own land and resources and participate in value addition
5. Funding research projects on innovative technologies to improve farming systems in Africa
6. Policies on land tenure systems that will allow easy access to land for farming by the youth, women and non-agricultural experts across the continent. e.g. include traditional governance systems
7. Tax removal on farm inputs, equipment and machinery
8. Policies on Zero hunger solidarity Fund, at local and national levels taking a bit more from those who have a lot to redistribute to those impacted by the nature or other problems and then have less
9. Streamline and harmonize trade policies and customs operations
10. Develop policies that compel the smallest unities of governance (e.g. counties) to employ community extension agricultural officers in every village
11. Form new movements and coalitions to drive the Food systems agenda in Africa post the UNFSS summit and have strong mutual accountability for actions and results mechanisms. e.g. Revitalize joint sector reviews at the lowest levels of governance across Africa.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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	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 - 9/10

Gamechanger propositions to African Common Position on UNFSS based on identified overlooked issues in track 5

5.1.1 Explore integrated approaches to resilient food systems (country examples).

5.1.2 Establish systemic approaches to crisis management from disaster reduction to forecasting and monitoring to early warning and emergency response and mitigation.

5.2.1 Promote local food for local production across strategic national food supply chains and food systems that are pandemic resilient.

5.3.1 Develop strategic climate-resilient pathways through benchmarking of smart practices and development of context-relevant processes, systems and tools.

Others

6.1.1 Establish National and Regional Food Systems Action Hubs on a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder basis that places Food at the core of the development (and SDG) agenda.

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 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
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KEYWORDS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
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<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 - 10/10

Proposed interventions in Food System for National, subnational and lower levels (based on overlooked issues in Action track 5)

1. Build farmers capacities to regenerate soils, map areas and use appropriate fertilizers while regulating fertilizer imports.
2. Provide some resources like water in places (Arid and semi-arid regions) that are perennially experiencing problems.
3. Adopt Inclusive social protection measures.
4. Invest in an early warning system for disaster management.
5. Develop a pro-poor food systems policy that includes capacities for smallholders that are highly vulnerable to weather shocks and stresses in the food system (i.e. investments in small stocks, irrigated gardens, financial access).
6. The catalytic role of central banks in building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses especially on low presence of financial institutions, poor access to finance and high administrative costs. Therefore, it is important for central banks to leverage on exchanges to achieve monetary and price stability in the economy.

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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KEYWORDS

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

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

- a. Involvement of youth to own, control and be accountable to the Food Systems process. However, the youth need to clearly state and demonstrate what they can do.
- b. A concern that the UNFSS will be used as a conduit to echo the business-as-usual, quick-technofix policy prescriptions of the agribusiness agendas – a summit geared towards repeating the agribusiness-as-usual model to solve the food and climate crisis cannot deliver on the envisioned transformation of revitalized, sustainable and healthy food systems.
- c. The economic landscapes in which smallholder farmers in Africa have traditionally operated are shifting rapidly, however, the future of the food supply lies in the hands of smallholder and peasant farmers yet enabling environment for this emerging future is being curtailed by major players in Food Systems (Governments, Development Partners, Large Multinational Commercial companies and Large Scale Farmers).

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

ATTACHMENTS

- **Africa Non-State Actors Independent Dialogue on Food Systems Summit Outcomes**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/CNC-Dialogue-Feedback-Report-AN-UNFSS-V6-27.07.21-Clean-copy48.doc>