

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

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| DIALOGUE DATE | Monday, 19 July 2021 11:00 GMT +05:45 |
| DIALOGUE TITLE | "Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system" |
| CONVENED BY | Kewal Prasad Bhandari, Secretary, National Planning Commission, Nepal |
| DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE | https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/35264/ |
| 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

214

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

1 0-18 19 19-30 121 31-50 67 51-65 5 66-80 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

154 Male 58 Female 2 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

| | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|----------------------|----|------------------------------|
| 84 | Agriculture/crops | 9 | Education | 13 | Health care |
| 2 | Fish and aquaculture | 5 | Communication | 25 | Nutrition |
| 6 | Livestock | 4 | Food processing | 24 | National or local government |
| 2 | Agro-forestry | 1 | Food retail, markets | | Utilities |
| 7 | Environment and ecology | 1 | Food industry | | Industrial |
| 1 | Trade and commerce | | Financial Services | 29 | Other |

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

| | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 19 | Small/medium enterprise/artisan | 7 | Workers and trade union |
| 3 | Large national business | 1 | Member of Parliament |
| 8 | Multi-national corporation | 1 | Local authority |
| 9 | Small-scale farmer | 68 | Government and national institution |
| | Medium-scale farmer | | Regional economic community |
| 1 | Large-scale farmer | 44 | United Nations |
| 9 | Local Non-Governmental Organization | 2 | International financial institution |
| 13 | International Non-Governmental Organization | 4 | Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance |
| | Indigenous People | | Consumer group |
| 6 | Science and academia | 18 | Other |

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

In order to ensure participation of all stakeholders, participants list for the first dialogues was reviewed and further added. Participants from seven provinces were also included. The second national 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 regions and parts of the country.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

As we know, Food System is complex and need to have deeper level of analysis that requires to set the background for the comprehensive understanding and analysis. For that, systematic approach and procedures as suggested by UN FSS were followed. This was also helpful to ensure active engagement of the stakeholder. Similar to the first dialogues, all the sessions were led by government and supported by experts and key stakeholders in order to ensure ownership of outcomes and garner commitments for the proposed actions for transforming the food system. During the dialogue, critical review of outcomes from first national Food Systems dialogues and seven provincial dialogues was done. Participant's 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 order to have a meaningful dialogues among the participants and have a basic level of understanding on food system, UN Food System Summit, key issues related to food systems and national dialogue process among the participants; a participants brief as well as the summary of seven provincial dialogues and first national dialogues was prepared and shared to all participants before the event. Further, Nepali languages was used in the event to have active engagement of participants in the dialogues. Additionally, provision of simultaneous interpretation in English was made for the non-Nepali speakers.

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

Further efforts have to put to increase participation of private sectors 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 second National Food Systems Dialogues on 19th July 2021 on the theme "Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system". This dialogue was convened by Mr. Kewal Prasad Bhandari, Secretary, NPC and National Dialogue Convenor. Mr. Bhandari delivered welcome speech and opening remarks. He stressed on the need for collective efforts from all the sectors in the process to transform food system and contribute to achieve all SDGs.

Dr. Yogendra Kumar Karki, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD), highlighted on the purpose of Second National Food System Dialogue and dialogue process to be followed. Dr. Basudev Sharma, Joint Secretary of NPC made a presentation of feedback from first National Food Systems Dialogue held on 11 June 2021.

The Secretaries (Provincial Dialogue Curators) or their representative of respective Ministry of Land Management and Cooperatives (MoLMAC), who coordinated and led to organize provincial dialogue in their province, gave presentation on the feedback from provincial dialogues that were held from 24 June to 5 July 2021. Mr. Nahendra Khadka, National Peasant's Coalition presented the feedback from independent dialogue organized by National Peasant's Coalition. Similarly, Ms. Sara B. Nyanti, UN Resident Coordinator mentioned the importance of food system as it touches every aspect of human existence and stressed on to consider triple nexus of food security, agriculture, and nutrition.

Major focus of the dialogue was to review and synthesize the outcomes of first national dialogues and seven provincial dialogues. The specific objectives of the dialogue were to;

- To synthesize the outcomes from the provincial level consultation of local food systems,
- To understand perspectives and options for sustainable national food systems with a view to ensure that they are considered in developing national pathway to sustainable food systems.
- To ensure commitment of different stakeholders in transforming food systems.

Dr Yogendra Kumar Karki, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) and Curator for National Food System Dialogue curated the dialogues. The AT coordinators, facilitators, co-facilitators, and rapporteurs facilitated the dialogue process in the breakout sessions.

Each AT Group had proposition and reference points to consider the prioritize and synthesize the outcomes, specifically the underlying causes /barriers and proposed actions for coming three years, of seven provincial and one national dialogues:

Points to consider while prioritizing the underlying causes of weak food system and proposed actions for three years.

Points to consider in identifying important underlying causes / drivers leading to weak food system

- Causing visible / direct link to negative impact on the food system
- Scale of impact in the food system
- Multiplier effects on damaging food system
- Creates inequity and bad governance in the food system
- Increases vulnerability of the food system, people and planet

Points to consider in prioritizing the actions

- Direct link to the proposition / visions proposed for each action tracks
- Scale of impact in transforming the food system
- Contribute to improved governance of food systems
- Contributes positively to other actions tracks
- Logically linked to address the underlying cause identified

As in the earlier 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 and reviewed the outcomes of national and provincial dialogues specifically on causes and proposed actions considering the ATs propositions and points provided to prioritize the causes and proposed actions.

Relevant Joint Secretaries of the Government of Nepal had chaired the groups, while the thematic experts from the government and non-government sectors had facilitated the discussions

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 second national dialogue was participated by national, provincial and local levels and this provided opportunity to engage to review the outcomes from national provincial and local territorial perspectives as well. During the dialogue, critical discussions were held to prioritize and synthesize the underlying causes of weak and unsustainable food system and proposed actions for coming three years

There was strong commitment from the organizations that participated in the dialogue to address the issues through policies and programs on nutrition, food security and agriculture and stressed on effective mechanism to coordinate at policy and programmatic levels.

The second national dialogue was successful in achieving intended objectives of synthesizing and prioritizing key outcomes from first national dialogue and seven provincial dialogues considering the propositions mentioned below, raising awareness and elevating public discussions on food system issues.

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.

The dialogue was also helpful in ensuring commitment from key food system actors such as MoALD, provincial MoLMACs, NPC and development partners to further work on identifying potential options and solutions for making food system inclusive, resilient and sustainable for achieving SDGs.

Overall, participants had actively engaged in different groups to exchange and share ideas and potential actions for analyzing and improving the Nepalese food systems. Potential and emerging issues identified during the first national and provincial dialogues were further validated and synthesized. (refer Section C below).

ACTION TRACKS

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

KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/6

Discussion Topic AT 1: Ensure safe and nutritious food for all

Underlying causes/Drivers for achieving stated proposition:

- Inadequate roads & storage facilities, collection centers, chilling centers, cold chains and low investment in infrastructure related to agriculture.
- Difficult terrain, water scarcity, lack of climate adaptive tech and marketing, R&D not contextual.
- Low Seed Replacement Rate
- Low awareness on nutritive value of underutilized crops and breast feeding, nutritional sensitive and Food safety social protection, less involvement of private sector
- Outmigration of youth and feminization of agriculture
- Inadequate skilled agricultural human resource at province and local level
- Low coverage by extension, poor incentives and support to farmers, low adoption of context specific technologies,
- Low supply and consumption of animal source foods,
- Less priority to agriculture by all three tiers of governments and poor coordination and less accountability
- Inadequate breast-feeding friendly workplace and maternity protection and increasing use of junk/ultra-processed foods
- Low promotion of Home-grown foods for the midday meal,
- Low level of agricultural productivity and high pre & post-harvest losses,
- Fragmentation of land holdings, subsistence production system, fallow land and soil erosion
- Use of unsafe water, haphazard use of pesticides and chemicals and anti-microbial drugs
- Loss of local biodiversity and existence of poor food diversity,
- Lack of land ownership to cultivators and many landless families
- Emergence and attack of new pests and frequent occurrence of natural disasters
- Poor access to affordable and nutrient rich foods for many families,
- High food wastage and our social and cultural traditions,
- Poverty driven food insecurity and non-farm income opportunity in rural area

Actions in next 3 years that will have greatest impact:

- Development of roads and agriculture infrastructures with increased investment, climate adaptive technologies, adoption of new and digital technology,
- Increase investment in technology-varieties, breeds, appropriate machine tools, storage facilities and for production promotion and post-harvest and value addition,
- Promote biodiversity based ecological agriculture, community-based food stocking/food bank
- Implement nutrition sensitization, SBC and social protection programs and increase qualified human resources at all levels,
- Food Security Information Management System at different levels, generate database and improve Food System Governance, promote cooperative-based insurance system
- Promote Home-grown foods for the midday school meal-policy and coordination,
- Restructuring extension and research system to address the needs of the farmers and value chain actors
- Promote breast feeding and implement Breastfeeding friendly workplaces
- Formulating policies that promotes the consumption of low-cost nutritious food products
- Emphasis on the development of formal food trading and distribution system
- Integrated agro plan with priority of the 3 layers of the govt and provide agro based incentives,
- Incorporate nutrition and health aspects in school curriculum,
- Encourage entrepreneurship among the youths by providing technologies, enhancing access to finance and improving their skills
- Land rights to cultivators, Land to landless, classification of farmers/peasants based on ownership and production
- Develop project bank for nutrition and food security by the governments (3 tiers)
- Update dietary guidelines and incentive for those producing nutritious foods, Introduce digital agri info system
- Promote Indigenous food and livestock production and food practices, diversify production system, conserve local crops, mapping of indigenous crops/commodities.
- Focus on pocket/cluster to increase productivity, implement land utilization plan.
- Continue/expand school meal program to support the local food production
- Implement organic/high value cash crop production (Mulyawan Campaign) and off farm employment to reduce poverty driven food insecurity.
- Review traditional farming practices, adopt climate friendly practices

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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- Trade-offs
- Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/6

Discussion Topic AT2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns.

Underlying causes/drivers for achieving the stated proposition:

- Not consuming a variety of food grains, not producing enough food.
- Lack of necessary identification of local crops, protection, and promotion of nutritious food items.
- Not using Climate Resilient Agriculture system, lack of employment.
- Consumption of ultra-processed foods and less priority on locally available nutritious food.
- Water and sanitation is the long term problem causing health hazards, deteriorating nutrition status particularly in pregnant and lactating mothers and children.
- Traditional food consumption (roots, tubers, creeper, Gittha & Bhyakur- Chepang, Bankariya, Tamang, etc.), Socio-cultural practices of households (marriage, value, norms etc.).
- Higher Post harvest loss and growing food waste and are not aware.
- Increasing barren land due to migration among several reasons
- Lack of information/data of food and nutrition insecure/vulnerable community and family
- Urbanization, migration, land fragmentation, and different type of topography.
- Lack of information about the content of nutrition or value of the food products.
- Migration and shortfall of labor for production activities and value chain.
- Inadequate awareness raising programs at school level related to the foods adulterated with heavy pesticides.
- Inadequate subsidy/ supportive policies for the promotion of local products and development of agricultural value chains and inadequate technologies for food processing and value addition, traditional and subsistence farming practices.
- Low level of consumer awareness on healthy food habit and choice of nutritious foods; increased fat proportion in adult's diet, and undernutrition in childhood.
- High cost of nutritious diet (nutritious diet is 242% expensive than the energy only diet).
- Unregulated market for unhealthy and adulterated commercial food products.
- Social, religious, and cultural aspects of food consumption.

Actions in next 3 years that will have greatest impact:

- Construction and use of storage structures, protection of local food crops and establishment of Seed Bank.
- Diversification of crops, establishment of agricultural industries, promotion of local endangered healthy food items.
- Increase of capacity of agricultural produce markets; development of Climate Resilient Agriculture system.
- Conduct school nutrition program and make agricultural education practical.
- Maintain buffer stock of food for emergencies
- SBC on food habit and link school meal programme with that of home-grown food.
- Strengthen Water and sanitation program emphasizing on utilization and awareness for improving health and nutrition status of children through supplementary food
- Promote agroforestry product (SALT technology, aquaculture, bee keeping).
- Develop and implement land use policy for agriculture, industry and human settlement, crop insurance expansion program.
- Develop database by land type, food security and vulnerability situation, monitoring mechanism, production and consumption, increase utilization of fallow land.
- Policy formulation of locally produced agricultural product at the local level
- Promotion and commercialization of indigenous crops / local crops.
- Emphasize the school meal program utilizing local food production and promote milk, milk products and poultry product.
- Develop land use policy for agriculture, industry, human settlement, database for land type, utilize fallow land.
- Prepare food consumption guidelines and implement BCC.
- Establish food security information management system at different levels and implement the targeted response
- Promote decentralized food systems, strengthen farming communities and effective transfer of technology.
- Prepare national framework for sustainable food consumption pattern.
- Prepare food menu using local food by the government officials working in remote areas.
- Fair price shops in the remote and food insecure communities.
- Provision of subsidy and incentives for farmer to sustainable food production system.
- Update national food based dietary guideline, policy on food waste

ACTION TRACKS

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| <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 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 - 3/6

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

Underlying barriers/drivers for achieving the stated proposition:

- Limited technologies and policies to address climate induced disasters (eg. flooding, landslides, drought, extreme rainfalls, disease & pest outbreaks) and lack of technologies and farming system to address them
- Land fragmentation and unplanned urbanization leading loss of fertile agriculture lands
- Lack of adequate protection of agricultural land (unused fallow land; underused, misused, exploitation)
- Loss of agrobiodiversity /indigenous crop varieties, lack of site-specific production
- Soil erosion, degradation of soil fertility, lack of incorporation of organic matters (burning of cowdung)
- Haphazard and unsafe use of pesticides and chemical fertilizer in vegetables, cash crops and unsafe use of hormones, antibiotics and feed additives in livestock and poultry
- Limited knowledge on scientific management of land, water, soil, plants and forest
- Poor management of livestock and open grazing system resulting in degradation of lands and vegetations
- Poor market price control mechanism, unstable markets and lack of food safety
- Socioeconomic change brought out by youth migration, change in food habits and urbanization
- Weak Institutions and Governance systems & weak coordination among three spheres government
- Lack of reliable data base system and research for diverse food species for nature positive production

Actions in next 3 years that will have greatest impact:

- Adoption of Climate Smart agriculture system: Develop and promote climate smart villages and food system with climate resilient better agricultural and animal husbandry technologies; adopt climate smart policies and plans.
- Enforcement of Land use Act (2019) and Land Use Policy (2015) to minimize land conversion and degradation
- Agroecosystem and Landscape based planning focusing on local comparative and competitive advantage
- Revitalization of local indigenous food system and social system utilizing traditional wisdom and culture
- Conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity by promoting site specific crops, NUS and community seed banks
- Organic /ecological farming and marketing with the development of organic technologies and policies
- Improvement of soil fertility through legume rotation, conservation agriculture, green manuring and agroforestry promotion
- Value chain development of local crops /commodities in partnership with private sector
- Better management, restoration and improvement of agroecosystems (land, water and soils) and their better utilization
- Management of livestock and pastureland with focus on agroforestry /integrated farming systems
- Investment on food-water-energy-biodiversity-health nexus
- Land use planning enforcement for optimum and productive use of land by addressing the issues of unused fallow land, under used, misused and exploitation of land beyond carrying capacity
- Restoration of degraded agroecosystem; convert degraded river-beds to gardens; water shed conservation
- Sustainable land management with land consolidation/pooling for nature positive production
- Build the capacity of farmers, private sectors and R &D stakeholders in nature positive production program implementation with inclusiveness of women, youth and marginal groups
- Establish a comprehensive agricultural information, knowledge, database and services systems including market and agro-metereological information center and build capacity of farmers and stakeholders
- Improved coordination and governance of agri-food system in 3 tiers governments
- Update Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) with biodiversity, climate and agroecology focused production system

ACTION TRACKS

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

KEYWORDS

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|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Finance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Policy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Innovation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Data & Evidence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Human rights | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Governance |
| <input 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 of people involved in food systems

Underlying causes/drivers for achieving the stated proposition:

- Improper implementation of land use policy and continued land fragmentation is leading to less opportunity for women, small holders and marginalized group's access to productive resources;
- Inadequate supporting mechanism for women, small holders and landless,
- Weak implementation of existing policies, targeted for upliftment of women, poor, vulnerable communities to build sustainable livelihoods options;
- Inadequate programs for subsistence farming system and target groups;
- Inadequate connectivity, storage, distribution and distribution mechanism for food security and livelihoods options;
- Loss of local landraces/crops/food that are in use by women, indigenous communities and vulnerable groups;
- Lack of awareness and less knowledge of nutritious native and indigenous crops/seed;
- Less interest of people specially of youth to engage in agriculture,
- Unequal access to food for all;
- Outmigration of youths and men and increasing work burden on women;
- Improper management of rain water affecting agricultural productivity specially in the low stream areas and small holders who are inhabited in the risk zones;
- Lack of strong enforcing mechanism for proper utilization of allocated budget and expenditure;
- Less opportunity for sustained and secured income generation opportunities for marginal and ultra-poor groups; discriminatory employment opportunities,
- Increasing use of processed foods and minimal utilization of local crops.
- Insufficient monitoring and control of food distribution system, price and quality of food,
- Social discriminatory practices that denies children, girls and women's access to nutritious food and relief package;
- Weak market linkages and price transmission mechanism for agricultural and livestock produce
- Inadequate cooperative responsive laws and policies.

Actions in next 3 years that will have greatest impact:

- Implementation of land use policy to ensure equitable access to productive resources specially for women, landless, smallholders;
- Facilitate to provide land ownership certificate to farmers, fix minimum support price and subsidy to farmers directly;
- Formulate and implement market regulation, implement income generation programs for small and marginal farmers;
- Strengthen cooperatives for increasing access to small holder,
- Advance joint collaboration with cooperatives in promoting agriculture related services and reaching marginalized groups,
- Support for processing, branding and market linkage of agricultural and livestock products that are promoted by cooperatives,
- Mass awareness campaign and capacity building on consumption of balanced diet for all,
- Promote family farming for better homestead supplied nutritional diets,
- Include producer, vendors, market and consumer organizations in decision making process related to rural food system transformation,
- Strengthening capacity and improvement in infrastructure development for agriculture sector
- Support in conservation, promotion and registration of indigenous seeds,
- Identification, registration and issue farmer's ID, categorization of farmers and provision of output-based supports and services,
- Promote agro-ecology based high value crops and gender-friendly post-harvest technologies,
- Policy with provision of production loyalty for organic farming system,
- Devise targeted policy for engagement and promotion of women and youth's role in agriculture.
- Promote organic agriculture and food, ban on unhealthy foods, enforce labeling;
- Promote youth-led agri-based enterprises and marketing,
- Develop food information system and information management system that is accessible to all;
- Establish local food banks in collaboration with cooperatives;
- Link food security and relief programs with social safety net specially for destitute groups as well as school day meals such as use of NeKSAP information;
- Manage equitable relief system in agriculture sector;
- Develop and implement disaster early warning system and introduce vulnerability based insurance

ACTION TRACKS

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

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/6

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

Underlying causes/barriers for achieving stated proposition:

- Negative effect of disasters (flood, drought, disease, epidemic, pandemic, etc.)
- Feminization of agriculture due to male out-migration (drudgery for women),
- Low agricultural productivity,
- Lack of early warning and preparedness (preparedness not in place to respond to disasters),
- Lack of vulnerability mapping and information management system,
- Weak implementation of existing preparedness/response plan,
- Settlement of people at the vulnerable areas e.g. Riverside, unplanned infrastructure.
- Land encroachment in vulnerable areas like river banks
- Diseases and pest outbreaks in crops, livestock and poultry
- Losses of bio-diversity and indigenous crops and technologies
- Market and price vulnerability, low value addition
- Low insurance coverage (human, livestock and crops)
- Less awareness on food for health and healthy lives
- Resilience not embedded in policies and programmes—to much sectoral perceptive
- Management of malnutrition not effectively implemented
- Weak inputs supply system

Actions in next 3 years that will have greatest impact:

- Land use policy and legal framework implementation
- Agro-met services/advisory,
- Market and price information system in place
- Conservation of Chure/Bhavar range
- Effective enforcement/implementation of land use policy
- R&D on resilient technology,
- Proper water management and irrigation technologies
- Strengthen supply chain system,
- Multi-sectoral approach to enhance resilient,
- Proper coordination mechanism between the 3 spheres of govt and stakeholders, private sector and nongovernmental organizations
- Food security monitoring system (NEKSAP) in place for vulnerability and mapping of affected people,
- Provision of vulnerability card to the vulnerable community
- Evidence-based decision-making linking to food security monitoring system to early warnings and disaster risk and response management,
- Preparedness, response and recovery mechanism in place,
- Expansion of insurance coverage
- Vulnerability card to the vulnerable people for providing relief and recovery assistance,
- Mainstreaming resilience into sectoral programming; develop risk informed programme, building resilience for food system
- Fair price shops in food insecure areas,
- Food storage and stocking of food including supplementary/therapeutic food for emergency, strengthen food distribution system
- Prevention and management of malnutrition,
- Link Prime Minister (PM)/ Chief Minister (CM) employment programmes to Food Systems
- Social protection system in place,
- Policy coherence related to resilience building
- Re-settlement of people living in vulnerable areas to safe area
- Livelihood improvement programs in place

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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| <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 - 6/6

Discussion Topic AT6: Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act-a legal framework for sustainable food systems in Nepal

Underlying causes/barriers for achieving the stated proposition:

- Ineffective implementation of existing food laws and lack of policy compliance.
- Inability to conduct adequate programs by identifying appropriate food insecure areas.
- Inadequate efforts for effective implementation of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act and committed by the representatives.
- Ineffective coordination between provincial and local bodies as well as unclarity on policies,
- Weak of policy coherence and ineffective implementation of food Acts and Regulations,
- Inadequate of information and awareness about the law, implementation efforts,
- Provincial and Local Level guidelines on Bylaws on RtF act not yet developed.
- Lack of institutional set up like technical food security committee are challenges to implement RtF act at Municipality and Provincial levels
- Lack of harmonization among sectoral policies and regulations.
- Lack of clear roles and responsibilities and accountability mechanism among the stakeholders.
- Lack of policy coherence and full implementation of Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act
- Lack of appropriate food system governance mechanism at provincial and local level
- Limited consultations with stakeholders, while formulating the Act; outcomes of the consultations were not widely shared.
- Inadequate sensitization/awareness on constitutional, legal and policy issues.
- Inadequate monitoring and oversight of the implementation process.
- Culture of non-compliance in the governance system and 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.

Actions in next 3 years that will have greatest impact:

- Implementation of regulations on Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act; formulation and implementation of food plan; Institutional mechanism of National Food Council, Provincial Food Council and Local Food Coordinating Committee should be set up,
- Set up and strengthen institutional architecture at 3 spheres of government (based on Act, policy, strategies, etc).
- Orientation to people's representative, farmers and stakeholders about the act, policies and programs as well as Periodic review of policies and programs
- Youth motivation programs, school feeding program link to make the food system sustainable, prioritization of local products.
- Coordination mechanism to regulate the law and guidelines, strengthen governance and accountability.
- Corporate- social responsibly of business and private sector to be linked to strengthen food system and university.
- Distribute Below Poverty Level (BPL) card for reservation to living below poverty levels
- Guarantee of food security and good governance through implementation of Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act,
- Managing the availability of essential food items to the at-risk groups
- Formulation of provincial Act and regulation.
- Implementation of agricultural development programs related to sustainable food system.
- Development of appropriate structure and mechanism for implementation of Act.
- Implementation of agricultural development programs related to sustainable food systems.
- Implement farmers' identification card.
- Strong legal coordination mechanism between local, provincial, and federal government.
- Ensuring policy coherence in agriculture, food security and nutrition; build synergies among policies like MSNP, ADS, SDGs and other national plans based on the Act.
- Orient stakeholders on the implementation of Act (preparation of regulations and budget).
- Adequate financing to the Province and Local Governments based on their performance on the implementation of Act, and relevant policies.
- Implementation of 15th Plan, Periodic Plans, and localization of SDGs with priority.
- Invest on setting up a mechanism for systematic data collection, analysis, and management for strengthening the evidence-based policy making

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.

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