

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Wednesday, 21 July 2021 01:53 GMT +00:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	SUB-NATIONAL DIALOGUES ON GHANA'S FOOD SYSTEMS: DEVELOPING A RESILIENT AND EQUITABLE FOOD SYSTEM FOR IMPROVED NUTRITON SECURITY
CONVENED BY	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION AND THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/35323/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Member State
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Ghana

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

664

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18 100 19-30 468 31-50 88 51-65 8 66-80 0 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

437 Male 227 Female Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

212	Agriculture/crops	71	Education	29	Health care
13	Fish and aquaculture	20	Communication	58	Nutrition
14	Livestock	24	Food processing	104	National or local government
16	Agro-forestry	7	Food retail, markets	0	Utilities
23	Environment and ecology	20	Food industry	5	Industrial
5	Trade and commerce	6	Financial Services	75	Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

19	Small/medium enterprise/artisan	6	Workers and trade union
11	Large national business	0	Member of Parliament
16	Multi-national corporation	49	Local authority
47	Small-scale farmer	291	Government and national institution
25	Medium-scale farmer	0	Regional economic community
9	Large-scale farmer	9	United Nations
16	Local Non-Governmental Organization	0	International financial institution
8	International Non-Governmental Organization	0	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
0	Indigenous People	2	Consumer group
81	Science and academia	75	Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The organization of Ghana's sub-national Dialogues for each of the three ecological zones/special development areas (n = 3), as with its national Food Systems Dialogue, reflected the Food Systems Summit Principles of Engagement. Measures put in place to promote trust, ensure diversity, multi-stakeholder inclusivity and respect included; • Development of concept notes which detailed the relevance of the dialogue, the objectives, as well as expected outcomes. This was disseminated to the facilitators and relevant stakeholders for review to bring diverse perspectives and inclusiveness. • There was an inclusive identification of facilitators and relevant stakeholders from various sectors- Facilitators and stakeholders were drawn from various sectors such as academia, private sectors, food system actors, media and civil society organizations. This was to ensure multi-stakeholder inclusivity • A Secretariat and National Technical Working Group of diverse backgrounds were established to support the Conveners to steer the national dialogues and preparations of the country report and commitment paper • Stakeholder groups were identified and sensitized about the UNFSS and Ghana's Food system. These included MDAs, MMDAs, private sector, Development Partners, media, civil society, youth groups, women groups • Identified Facilitators received training organised by the Conveners and by UN Food Systems Summit Secretariat • Publicity about the dialogue was mounted using various media platforms such as radio, print media, Facebook and YouTube.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

• Implementing the sub-National Food Systems Dialogues, the Conveners, Curators, and other stakeholders of the Dialogue took cognizance of the Food Systems Summit Principles of engagement and ensured that the Dialogue was responsive to those principles. • First, regarding acting with urgency, stakeholders recognized, and reiterated the urgency with which the Ghanaian food systems needed to be transformed. As such the Dialogue requested specific policy tasks, and critical practice changes required to transform the Ghanaian food systems - by 2030. • "Commit to the Summit": Dialogue Conveners, Curators, Facilitators and Participants received orientation at different phases of the Dialogue preparation and execution on Dialogue Principles – including training organized by the UN Food Systems Summit Secretariat • "Be respectful": Dialogue Conveners incorporated into the facilitation guidelines the need to show respect to allies but also to unusual "bedfellows" as transforming food systems require all stakeholders. Additionally, participants had the free hand to choose which breakout sessions to attend. • "Recognize complexity": Cognizant of the fact that food systems are complex and are impacted largely by the actions and inactions of humans, Dialogue Facilitators engaged participants in discussions that facilitated identification of action that have the potential to positively impact a complex system.

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

• The Conveners of the Ghana's National Food Systems Dialogues have learnt that: • Pre-dialogue engagements are crucial: - Engage potential participants on the nature and expectations of the Dialogue, as well as the Dialogue Principles of Engagement prior to the event. • Ghana's High Level highly visible launch of National Dialogue Chaired by the First Lady of the Republic of Ghana, with participation from government officials, academia, private sectors, food system actors and civil society organizations motivated interest and participation in the national and subnational Dialogues • Dialogue Conveners should dedicate time to highlight the nature and expectations of the Dialogue, as well as the outlined principles of engagement on the day of the Dialogue • We have learned that it is helpful to plan ahead of time but it's even more important to be prepared to, as needed, take decision extempore. • It is essential to have the required background information for the 'Official Feedback Form' recorded via the online registration process but also on the day of the Dialogue. Not all those who register turn up, and some find their way to the dialogue without registering.

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 Ghana sub-national Food Systems Dialogues were convened by the National Development Planning Commission, and the Ministry of Agriculture had an overarching theme - "Developing a Resilient and Equitable Food System for Improved Food and Nutrition Security". The discussions covered all areas of the food systems and were organized around the Five Action Tracks of the Food Systems Summit Dialogues:
- Action Track 1 – "Ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all" – participants examined whether all Ghanaians currently have access safe and nutritious food. If not, what is it that makes it difficult for Ghanaians to access safe and nutritious food?
- Action Track 2 – "Shifting to sustainable consumption patterns" – dialogue participants had conversations about what the key issues affecting healthy and sustainable food consumption were in Ghana.
- Action Track 3 – "Boosting nature-positive production at scale" – examined how Ghana's food production systems can be transformed to ensure sustainable food and nutrition security for the people.
- Action Track 4 – "Advancing equitable livelihoods" – explored inequalities within the Ghanaian food systems
- Action Track 5 – "Building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses" – examined Actions to ensure resilience of the Ghanaian Food System.
- While a whole of food system approach was adopted, in implementing the sub-national Dialogues a deliberate effort was made to identify key local actors to play key roles before and on the day of the Dialogue. Unlike the national Dialogue, emphases were made on sub-national, zonal particularities (e.g. Unique Food Systems issues, challenges, and solutions for the northern ecological zone, middle belt, and the coastal zones).

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 discussions from the breakout sessions produced the following key findings:

- High input cost, poor farming practices including inappropriate use of agrochemicals (insecticides, weedicides, and pesticides).
- Contamination of grains and legumes by aflatoxin and the lack of screening methods to ensure safe levels of aflatoxins
- Poor climatic conditions result in poor yield.
- During the dry seasons, there is no water for irrigation and then during the rainy season, there is overflowing.
- Poor access to seeds, and seedlings in the communities to encourage backyard gardening
- With respect to transportation of food, there are poor road network in villages where food is produced making it difficult to transport food to markets thereby resulting in postharvest losses.
- Poor regulation of foods produced: there are no standards for regulating produce especially those for the local market.
- With respect to consumption, there is no screening for food vendors on diseases such as typhoid thus putting consumers at high risk.
- Poor production, storage, and distribution systems across the food system
- Most Ghanaians lack access to processing facilities which helps to add value to raw produce (resulting in postharvest loss and waste).
- Lack of education and low nutrition literacy among the population
- Unsafe water from hospital waste is discharged into rivers, which is utilized by farmers to irrigate their crops.
- Poor food environment for Ghanaians where processed food are high on the diets of Ghanaians and the media publicity for unhealthy foods and beverages (Advertisement).
- Unhygienic food environment e.g. unsafe process in abattoirs
- Key issues affecting healthy and sustainable food consumption in Ghana include:
- Low capacity of local farmers to produce healthy and sustainable food.
- Constraints to accessing finance and loan credit for the production of healthy and sustainable foods.
- Difficulty of some professionals whose work relate to land to mainstream the land tenure agenda in their work.
- Foreign rather than local dietary guidelines are used or adapted in Ghana.
- Much attention is given to cocoa which is a major cash crop in the Ashanti region and main source of income to farmers, hence low production of food crops causing food insecurity.
- Cocoyam is a very important indigenous crop but for some years now, the production levels keep reducing due to the use of herbicides on cocoa farms which has reduced production.
- Local fishermen use a lot of chemicals in the fishing activities and this, coupled with other factors have caused a decline in the fish stock.
- Over dependency on rain fed agriculture
- Continuous decline in soil fertility amidst climate change.
- Poor access to credit by farmers and women to diversify and re-invest in agriculture
- Lack of access to gender-sensitive equipment especially to women for small scale processing of food
- Production is unattractive to the youth to replace the aging farmers
- Lack of stability in terms of pricing.
- Sand winning and urbanization with no compensation for the farmers and lack of proper restoration of land properties after winning the sand Lack of support for farming and fishing
- Some recommendations for addressing these issues include:
- Deploy extension officers to communities to educate local farmers on the use of farm chemicals and other farm inputs.
- There is the need to inspect production sites as well as the levels of chemicals in foods before sale or exportation.
- Mainstream the land tenure agenda into programming of all relevant sectors.
- Accelerate the development and use of Ghana's dietary guidelines.

ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

Access to safe and nutritious foods by all Ghanaians

Dialogue participants identified factors that militate against access to safe and nutritious foods in Ghana. These factors include;

- High cost of production
- Contamination of grains and legumes by aflatoxin and the lack of screening methods to ensure safe levels of aflatoxins
- Misuse of agronomic chemicals
- Poor access to seeds and seedlings in the communities to encourage backyard gardening
- Poor regulation of foods produced: there are no standards for regulating produce especially those for the local market.
- Irregular screening for food vendors on diseases such as typhoid thus putting consumers at high risk.
- Due to high costs and concerns of food safety, consumers/households omit vegetables and fruits from the family diet, which depletes the nutritional value of our food.
- Poor storage system across the food system, production, transportation, retailing and household
- Low nutrition literacy
- Unsafe water from hospital waste is discharged into rivers, which is utilized by farmers to irrigate their crops.
- Low capacity of local farmers to produce healthy and sustainable food.
- Reliance on foreign rather than local dietary guidelines by dietitians and other professionals.
- To address these challenges, Dialogue participants recommended short/medium/long term actions including:
 - The need to research into variety of seeds/vegetables, that are insect resistant, planting materials and livestock production.
 - Monitoring of foods on market: There is the need for random checks of the foods on the market which can be done by the Food and Drugs Authority / Ghana Standards Authority, Ministry of Agriculture, among others.
 - Dialogue participants offered specific recommendations for the government, development partners, private sector and other food systems actors:
 - Government should enact policies that reduce food wastage and enhance healthy cultivation.
 - There is the need for land development (especially in Oti Region) by stakeholder (Donors, government etc.).
 - The Northern Development Authorities should partner with engineering directorate of MOFA to collaborate and develop simple farm machineries which can help reduce the over-reliance on agro chemicals.
 - The cost of production should be reduced by providing low cost for tractors to prevent the use hazardous weedicides. This can be done by MOFA and other stakeholders.
 - The Ministry of Roads and Highways should contribute to minimizing post-harvesting losses by improving the road network in the villages.
 - Irrigation facilities are also key when it comes to enhancing production. The government should rehabilitate existing dams in the upper East regions. It takes rehabilitation of the canals (including extending the canals to cover more irrigable areas), desilting the reservoirs, e.tc. to put them in good shape.
 - The district assemblies should be willing to finance some extension activities, which are mostly financed by donor organizations.
 - Scaling up of good agronomic practices
 - Contamination traceability issues should be addressed

ACTION TRACKS

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

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

Factors that affect healthy and sustainable, food environment

In relation to inadequate supply of healthy foods, and food consumption in Ghana, dialogue participants identified several challenges including:

- ☐ Low capacity of local farmers to produce healthy and sustainable food.
- ☐ Inappropriate use of agrochemicals, including insecticides and pesticides.
- ☐ Constraints to accessing finance and loan credit for the production of healthy and sustainable foods.
- ☐ Inadequate knowledge on healthy eating.
- ☐ Difficulty of some professionals whose work relate to land to mainstream the land tenure agenda in their work.
- ☐ Foreign rather than local dietary guidelines are used or adapted in Ghana.

Some recommendations for addressing these issues include:

- ☐ Deploy extension officers to communities to educate local farmers on the use of farm chemicals and other farm inputs.
- ☐ There is the need to inspect production sites as well as the levels of chemicals in foods before sale or exportation.
- ☐ Mainstream the land tenure agenda into programming of all relevant sectors.
- ☐ Accelerate the development and use of Ghana's dietary guidelines.

On innovations and interventions necessary to make nutrient-rich and safe food (particularly fruits and vegetables, pulses, whole grain and their products) sustainable and affordable to all, participants suggested that:

- ☐ Government should control food prices.
- ☐ Government should invest in vegetable farming by establishing or strengthening irrigation programs especially for vegetable farming to ensure adequate production and affordability.
- ☐ Individuals should be encouraged to undertake backyard gardening.
- ☐ The private sector should also be engaged in mobilising resources.
- ☐ Government should support with the provision of innovative irrigation systems for farmers as this will help year-round production to increase availability and affordability of produce for consumers.
- ☐ Eliminate too many "middlemen" in the value chain as they contribute to inflation of prices.
- ☐ Through investments in the production of nutrient-dense foods, support farmers to shift from cash crops to nutrient-dense crops.
- ☐ Promote culturally appropriate indigenous foods that are a nutrient-rich and safe food for consumption.
- ☐ Regarding approaches needed to deploy sustainable promotion and communication of nutrient-rich and safe food consumption, the following recommendations were made:
 - ☐ Continue education through school systems, with programmes such as the Nutrition Friendly School Initiative by the Ghana Health Service, UNICEF and Ghana Education Service. These programmes promote the consumption of healthier foods through initiatives such as "fruit days" or "vegetable days".
 - ☐ There should be collaboration between the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Ghana Health service to educate farmers on the need to consume healthy and nutritious foods.
 - ☐ Use existing health facility personnel such as nutrition officers to educate people.
 - ☐ Develop a national policy that would regulate the sale of unhealthy foods and advertisement on radio and television.
 - ☐ Media companies, especially the telecommunications agencies should collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture to use SMS to conscientize phone users on the need to consume nutritious food.
 - ☐ Authorities like the Food and Drugs Authority should have the capacity to 'bite' when it comes to enforcement of laws.
 - ☐ Consumption of healthy foods should be championed by high level ambassadors. They should be involved in the advertising of local foods on national television (and other media) consistently to draw the people's attention to patronizing such foods.
 - ☐ Establishment of Agric information centers where farmers could call in or walk in at a time (where closer) for information.
 - ☐ Education /advertisement on nutrient rich foods on the local TV, radio stations, community durbars, town hall meetings and every available means to counter the advertisement of junk foods on media.

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 - 3/5

Inadequate and weak enforcement of food policies and regulations

- Prioritisation of cash crops and commercial trees (e.g cocoa, sea) in certain regions of the country and thus transportation systems is a big challenge in the region.
- Cocoyam is a very important indigenous crop but for some years now, the production levels keep reducing due to the use of herbicides on cocoa farms which has reduced production.
- Inappropriate use of agrochemicals in farmers bid to increase production
- A major activity in the coastal areas, and that is important for food and nutrition security. However, lack of resources such as modern technologies, skilled personals etc., have impeded the sector from performing efficiently
- The local fishermen use a lot of chemicals in the fishing activities and this, coupled with other factors have caused a decline in the fish stock.
- Crops such as yam, rice and maize can be stored unlike perishable crops such as vegetables and fruits.
- Quality data is needed to address challenges faced by small sale and large-scale farmers. For instance, what they do, what they produce and how much they produce.
- Promote agricultural intensification by using high yielding crop varieties on the current small land areas farmers' farm on, without having to expand land sizes.
- The forest areas need to be protected as farmers are encouraged to increase production on the large scale
- Training of farmers on organic and sustainable farming practices
- Demarcation of proper areas for food vendors which ensure that foods are not displayed directly in the sun. This will help to reduce the carbon footprint an improved waste management, especially where waste is segregated.
- District Assemblies should provide proper markets for food vendors that ensure food safety.
- Inadequate resources contribute to weak implementation of policies. For example, Extension officers are sometimes constrained the lack of means of transport. There is need to provide the needed resources for such officers. Employing and deploying more extension officers would reduce travel distances.
- Increase investments in roads linking forest areas to markets.
- Establishment of a legislative instrument backing nutrition that ensures that nutrition is addressed at a high level and prevents any party from doing away with it.
- Establishment of institutional arrangements to establish small-scale processing systems close to farms that can take off the produce from the farmers and process them.
- Establishment of warehouses in local communities close to production areas.
- Develop a clear policy on healthy food production and consumption.
- Sensitize all actors along the values chain, including farmers on existing policies, using understandable language.
- Increase sensitization through a food safety day/ healthy eating day and provide good media coverage on the need to eat healthily.

ACTION TRACKS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

Examination of inequalities within the Ghanaian food systems

Dialogue participants proposed the following to bridge gaps and improve equitable livelihoods for all actors

Food Production:

- ☐ Targeted policies and interventions (e.g. reduced bank rates, input support, and “women’s crop” support) to attract the youth and women into agriculture and agro-processing.
- ☐ Sensitize traditional authorities to improve access to land
- ☐ Women need to be empowered
- ☐ Actors should be educated on water management and climate change adaptations
- ☐ Government should create land banks for actors
- ☐ Small dams and boreholes should be constructed for women for dry season farming
- ☐ Strengthen women farming groups along the food crop production chain.

Food Processors:

- ☐ Business management, branding, packaging and marketing training
- ☐ Improved access to loans.
- ☐ There is the need to manufacture simple and gender friendly production and processing devices to reduce drudgery and cost of operations.

Food Marketers:

- ☐ A viable value chain should be developed and supported with the requisite infrastructure and competencies to operate profitably.
- ☐ Local processing factories should be revamped to create additional market for producers of perishable commodities.
- ☐ Institutional purchases by Government could create assured markets and control prices
- ☐ Youth could be encouraged into marketing of agricultural products.
- ☐ Value addition to foods coupled with market linkages like the school feeding programme.
- ☐ Local foods should be advertised to promote their consumption.

Food Transporters:

- ☐ Introduce cold vans to preserve fruits and vegetables in transit.
- ☐ Hire purchase of vehicles should be promoted

Food Preparers:

- ☐ Set and enforce food quality standards to ensure accessibility of wholesome food
- ☐ Intensify training of preparers, especially on the consequences of malnutrition and unwholesome foods.
- ☐ Provision of iron-rich for adolescent girls and compulsory healthy snacks at school
- ☐ Workers in the hospitality industry should not show preferential treatments based on race or gender

ACTION TRACKS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

Ensuring resilience of the Ghanaian food system

- Enhance efficiency in distribution system and provide direct access to produce at the farm gate (including the provision of roads)
- Address climate change issues that are affecting rain fall patterns in the country, including engaging in climate-smart agriculture to ensure all year-round production
- Provide policy incentives for regional trade (imports) to make up for shortfalls
- Provide extension services on preservation of farm produce
- Providing, equipping and siting storage and processing facilities at areas easily accessible to the farmers
- Taking advantage of virtual platforms to advertise food items.
- Strengthen our surveillance system to be able to predict and anticipate shocks in order to prepare
- Improve women access and control of productive resources like land and investment in machines for processing
- Having an intermediary to distribute products to benefit both the farmer and distributor
- Bui power plant is situated in the middle belt and that can help power food processing plants.
- Private sector should be able to do a Ghanaian version of the tricycles at cheaper prices for our farmers to be able to use to transport their produce
- We should intensify vertical farming in our backyards and small markets gardening in areas where we have pockets of land left
- Engaging in land zoning and regulating the acquisition of agricultural lands to protect agricultural lands
- Invest into education, trainings and sensitizations at all levels targeting farmers, youth and children in school on the importance of storage, access to credit and markets, making processing more nutrition sensitive and producing local fortified foods among others.
- Explore preservation mechanism for our farm produce and more research into sustainable food processing practices
- Encouraging formation of youth groupings provide financial assistance and mentor them into aqua culture

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

- It was suggested that, Agriculture should be made attractive to youth. However, some indicated that the youth are already attracted to agriculture and face difficulty e.g. entering poultry industry. That said, the youth are not receiving the needed support from the Government including access to arable land.
- Women should be supported where they can perform.
- It was suggested that Ghana establishes a Ministry for Food and Nutrition in order to guarantee budget allocation to address food and nutrition rather than leaving allocations to the discretion of Ministries such as Food and Agriculture and Health. Another participant thought this was not necessary as nutrition issues were multi-sectoral in nature. Rather, the authority for nutrition could be placed at the Office of the President or Vice President which have the mandate to direct several sectors.
- There was a suggestion to eliminate too many “middlemen” because they inflate prices. On the other hand, it was alluded that some middlemen are instrumental connecting farmers to markets.
- The major point of divergence during the conversation was the decision on whether Ghana’s food system had the ability to prepare for, withstand and recover from crises. A few participants agreed in the affirmative; however, further discussions on the indicators of resilience brought about consensus where everyone agreed that Ghana’s food system is not well prepared to withstand and recover from crises. Although everyone agreed there is great potential for resilience building.

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