

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Tuesday, 8 June 2021 11:00 GMT +03:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Pressures, Resilience, Questioning and Rethinking: Experiences and Perspectives on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems in Africa
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Mr. Kimaren Ole Riamit; Team Leader, Indigenous Livelihoods Enhancement Partners (ILEPA)
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/37613/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/37613/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Independent
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	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

0-18	6	19-30	15	31-50	3	51-65	66-80	80+
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## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

8	Male	16	Female	Prefer not to say or Other
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## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

Agriculture/crops	Education	Health care
Fish and aquaculture	Communication	Nutrition
Livestock	Food processing	National or local government
Agro-forestry	Food retail, markets	Utilities
Environment and ecology	Food industry	Industrial
Trade and commerce	Financial Services	24 Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan	Workers and trade union
Large national business	Member of Parliament
Multi-national corporation	Local authority
Small-scale farmer	Government and national institution
Medium-scale farmer	Regional economic community
Large-scale farmer	United Nations
Local Non-Governmental Organization	International financial institution
International Non-Governmental Organization	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
22 Indigenous People	Consumer group
2 Science and academia	Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

To provide for meaningful conversation and the consolidation of action-oriented discussion, the Dialogue featured a combination of small, thematic group discussions and plenary conversations. The Dialogue began in a plenary session, with an invocation for spiritual harmonization to ground the conversation before introducing the background and objectives of the consultation to sensitize participants to opportunities for engagement at the Summit. The Dialogue then proceeded into three thematic groups of eight to twelve participants with guiding questions on their respective topics and an experienced moderator(s) to facilitate inclusive and action-oriented discussions. Methodology: The three independent thematic dialogues included youth -- moderated by Ms. Margaret Tunda Lepore, women -- moderated by Hindou Oumoru; and traditional knowledge holders -- moderated by Dr. Kanyinke Sena. The online webinar format of the Dialogue also featured English or French language translation to account for the linguistic diversity of Indigenous Peoples across Africa and provide for open and inclusive dialogue. To structure conversation in each independent thematic dialogue, ILEPA also provided guiding questions ahead of the Dialogue. To ensure the independent thematic dialogue sessions concluded with critically considered and actionable policy proposals; each moderator also promoted interactive conversation and encouraged participants to highlight solutions to raised areas of concern. These questions were also adapted to the context in each thematic dialogue session, identifying stakeholders, mechanisms, and issues that were most relevant to participants.

### HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

**Embrace Multi-stakeholder inclusivity:** The Dialogue facilitated the participation of African Indigenous peoples in the regional independent dialogues, convening African Indigenous youth, women, and men including elders from Anglophone and French-speaking North, Central, West, and East Africa. Also, representatives from the Traditional Knowledge resource center - academician/researchers, of the National Museums of Kenya (NMK), were in attendance. **Recognize Complexity:** The Dialogue did recognize the difference between the Traditional Knowledge Systems and the modern food systems. There was recognition of the difference in the approach within the different systems and their complexities, for instance, the IPs Traditional food system was communal and all the community members were responsible for ensuring that the environment from which they got their food is well protected. The community-Based Monitoring Systems continue to be a great avenue through which the community maintains its food system. **Be Respectful:** During the dialogue. The views and opinions of all the participants were welcomed. Recognition and Respect were also given to the other food systems which are different from the Indigenous Food System. Efforts were made to encourage all the participants to contribute.

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

The principles of engagement are crucial and integral in the organization of any dialogue as they influence the quality of outputs of the dialogue; ensure inclusivity, facilitate rich harvesting of ensures and build solidarity in emerging areas of convergence.

# 3. METHOD

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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

- i) The Dialogue served as a platform to encourage new modalities for collaborative action for Indigenous Peoples across and within the African Region.
- ii) Concretize the right to food and food systems in the continent by presenting perspectives related to food systems that reflect the distinct experiences of Indigenous people from various regions of Africa
- iii) Clearly articulate the dynamics of the food crisis in the African region, identifying challenges and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples.
- iv) Aim to develop collective and regionally responsive recommendations ahead of the summit.

## 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

- |                                     |                           |                                     |                         |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <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 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 |

## MAIN FINDINGS

The Dialogue revealed constituent-specific concerns such as land rights for women and cross-cutting matters that emerged in each independent thematic dialogue, such as intergenerational issues and the importance of preserving ancestral knowledge. The White Wiphala Paper Indigenous Peoples Food Systems supports the distinct yet converging nature of the food crises for Indigenous peoples, calling for the Summit to use an intersectionality lens. In real terms, Dialogue participants across the thematic sessions expressed collective interests while calling for land rights regimes, enhanced and targeted funding mechanisms, and governance that recognizes the needs of Indigenous women and pastoralists as groups with distinct challenges.

In developing the global Indigenous Peoples' position to the Summit Secretariat, policymakers must also consider the distinct regional barriers to implementing international and national provisions for the protection of Indigenous food systems in Africa. In particular, participants in the thematic dialogue on women called for governments to recognize the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), specifically provisions relevant to the food systems of Indigenous people such as Articles 3, 18, 20, and 26 that acknowledge the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples to lands, territories, and resources, the rights of Indigenous Peoples to maintain and strengthen their own institutions, and to pursue their self-determined development.

The women's thematic dialogue session, in particular, called on the Kenyan government to recognize the ruling by the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights in 2017 on the evictions of Ogiek people from their ancestral lands in the Mao Forest and implement remedial action, as outlined in the judgment.

### 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 3: Boost nature-positive production
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input checked="" 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 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 - 1/5

### Women Thematic Group Recommendations:

- The health crisis stems from our lack of living in harmony with nature. We need capacity building and upscaling for smallholder agricultural practices in line with Indigenous traditional knowledge to protect our food and identity at the grassroots level.
- Many communities around the world do not embrace traditional food systems and Indigenous technology in Indigenous food systems. As a tool to fight food insecurity and hunger, acknowledging the traditional food production system is crucial. Despite including various traditional practices for environmental preservation, pastoralism, and seasonal food production, for example, are not meaningfully recognized or included in curricula.

### 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 - 2/5

### Traditional Knowledge Holders Recommendations:

- Loosen restrictions on the use of medicinal herbs among Indigenous peoples as they are central to Maasai health and nutrition in Kenya and Tanzania, alike. Indeed, these herbs are often used as substitutes for lost nutrients when people lack diverse foods. Traditionally, these are soul foods that, in African food heritage, are significant to cultural values.
- Traditional consumption practices leave no one hungry. Among pastoralists and hunter-gatherers, food production has been communal rather than individual. Thus, sharing with neighbors and other community members during times of surplus and receiving during times of deficit has been traditionally conducive to ensuring that everyone has equal access to food.
- Pastoralism is one of the most sustainable modes of farming – and food systems – on the planet. Indeed, it is traditionally the extensive herding of livestock over rangelands.
- Hunter-gatherers managed their forests areas to ensure the availability of roots, fruits, leaves, barks of trees, and wildlife life. Recognition and strengthening of these systems would be critical. They practiced seasonal, vertical migration in forests areas year-round. During warmer months, they move up the montane forests and during colder months they moved to the lower grounds. The migrations were informed by the abundance of flowers for honey and wildlife which also followed the seasons. Recognition of traditional knowledge on food would therefore be key to safeguarding food and nutrition.

### 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
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### KEYWORDS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input 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 - 3/5

### Youth Recommendations:

- Improving Indigenous people's products and food value chains to enhance livelihoods; creating direct market linkages between farmers and consumers.
- As agricultural technology upgrades local productions to advance seed-saving and improve high yields, we must focus on socio-economic yet culturally sensitive approaches to ensure that traditional foods are not being genetically altered.

### ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
<input checked="" 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 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 - 4/5

### 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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Policy                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Innovation                | <input type="checkbox"/> Data & Evidence         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Human rights              | <input type="checkbox"/> Governance              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Women & Youth Empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> Trade-offs              |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Environment and Climate |

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

### 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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Policy                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Innovation                | <input type="checkbox"/> Data & Evidence         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Human rights              | <input type="checkbox"/> Governance              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Women & Youth Empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> Trade-offs              |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Environment and Climate |

## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Contemporary Western relationships with food systems no longer celebrate the food itself. Historically, food systems were a spiritual and cultural part of nearly all humans' daily lives.

As agricultural technology upgrades local productions to advance seed-saving and improve high yields, we must focus on socio-economic yet culturally sensitive approaches to ensure that traditional foods are not being genetically altered.

COVID-19 Recovery Plans must address the distinct needs of Indigenous peoples, particularly Indigenous women, related to land rights, food security, and community production.

Thus, land tenure issues for Indigenous women in Africa are crucial, as Indigenous women can lead to the growth of sustainable, organic, and climate-resilient agriculture.

Although Indigenous women hold crucial knowledge and are critical stakeholders in preserving ecosystems, they are left behind. Women are key knowledge holders in our food systems, from production to transformation. Indigenous people, and Indigenous women, in particular, must be included as early stakeholders in the decision-making process -- from the planning to design to implementation and supported economically and socially. To implement these recommendations to the UN Summit on Food Systems, participants in the women's thematic dialogue called for programs designed by Indigenous peoples, particularly women, and a dedicated funding mechanism to implement the programs.

The lack of recognition for communal land drives many Indigenous farmers to production methods with adverse environmental and health outcomes. It also accelerates deforestation by contributing to the marginalization of Indigenous farmers -- stakeholders with a traditional role in protecting ecosystems.

As 90% of meat in Kenya and Tanzania still comes from Indigenous peoples, traditional methods are stressed and must adapt in a way that allows them to sustainably expand production. Must ensure that (1) there is enough livestock to provide for the community before (2) selling on external markets.

Traditional consumption practices leave no one hungry. Among pastoralists and hunter gatherers, food production has been communal rather than individual. Thus, sharing with neighbors and other community members during times of surplus and receiving during times of deficit has been traditionally conducive to ensuring that everyone has equal access to food.

Governments must recognize sustainable pastoral systems and their social, economic, and environmental contributions to regional food systems, ensure knowledge transfers to the next generation, and prioritize Indigenous peoples' organic food and traditional seed bank. As a part of this recognition, the voices of Indigenous pastoral farmers must be included in decision-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		Policy
	Innovation		Data & Evidence
✓	Human rights		Governance
✓	Women & Youth Empowerment		Trade-offs
			Environment and Climate

# ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

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## ATTACHMENTS

- **Detailed report**  
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Draft-Report-African-Indigenous-Food-Systems-by-ILEPA.docx>