

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Wednesday, 18 August 2021 11:00 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Establishing National Pathways to Transform Food and Production Systems in Zimbabwe
CONVENED BY	Hon. Dr A.J. Masuka
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/39019/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Member State
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Zimbabwe

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

208

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18 27 19-30 127 31-50 50 51-65 4 66-80 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

102 Male 104 Female 2 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

74	Agriculture/crops	10	Education	8	Health care
2	Fish and aquaculture	9	Communication	11	Nutrition
13	Livestock	7	Food processing	31	National or local government
0	Agro-forestry	2	Food retail, markets	3	Utilities
10	Environment and ecology	2	Food industry	0	Industrial
3	Trade and commerce	0	Financial Services	4	Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

5	Small/medium enterprise/artisan	1	Workers and trade union
2	Large national business	0	Member of Parliament
1	Multi-national corporation	1	Local authority
5	Small-scale farmer	80	Government and national institution
4	Medium-scale farmer	0	Regional economic community
2	Large-scale farmer	33	United Nations
13	Local Non-Governmental Organization	1	International financial institution
17	International Non-Governmental Organization	1	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
2	Indigenous People	1	Consumer group
20	Science and academia	12	Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The dialogue was organised in the true spirit of the principles of the Summit. An interdisciplinary group of stakeholders registered for the meeting which was held online because of COVID-19 regulations. They were given a report on the findings from stage 1 and 2 and communication about the dialogue, the principles of engagement and the Summit was shared. Stakeholders were encouraged to select the breakaway room of their choice where they would be more comfortable and are willing to commit towards. In the breakaway rooms participants were reminded and made aware of the principles of engagement, to understand the complexity of the dialogues, to engage with each other with respect and for the members to share their ideas freely.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Various stakeholders were involved to participate in the dialogue. The multisector national dialogue was convened by the Hon. Minister Dr. A. J. Masuka (Min of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Resettlement) and Curated by Dr D Kutuywayo following the 7 UNFSS principles of engagement. The minister indicated that Zimbabwe is committed to food systems transformation and the need for a multisectorial approach to attain sustainability. A total of 19 stakeholder groups were represented in the dialogue. To ensure active participation stakeholders were allowed to join desired breakaway room relevant to their interests and intentions. Communication was shared with all stakeholders to submit their statements of commitments and intentions through the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Resettlement and consultants. The UN Resident Coordinator, Ms Maria do Valle Ribeiro urged all the stakeholders to be involved in the dialogues and help transform food systems in Zimbabwe.

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

Continuous feedback and engagement with the stakeholders beyond the UN Food systems summit are important. This would strengthen the inter-relations created during 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

NO. Due to the COVID-19 related restrictions, a virtual National Stage 3 Food Systems Synthesis Dialogue was hosted on the 18th of August 2021 from 9AM-1PM CAT and curated by Dr D. Kutywayo. A total of 208 members' registered for the meeting using a google form that was shared by the National Convener (Hon. (Dr) AJ Masuka). Invites and reminder emails were sent out attaching the agenda and some of the findings from stage 1 and 2. On the day of the dialogue, • Remarks by UN Resident Coordinator, Ms Maria Ribeiro congratulating Zimbabwe on joining other countries in this series of dialogue and appreciated the diversity in the dialogues and explained its merits. She pointed out that sustainable food systems are important to reach zero hunger for all and that it is important to engage the youth in these food summit dialogues. She urged all key stakeholders to be involved. • Official Opening was done by the Convener, Hon, Minister AJ Masuka giving the background of the UNFSS. Zimbabwe has held stage 1 and 2 dialogues which raised key issues that are important for Agriculture and Food Systems Transformation. In his concluding statement, the Minister states that he food system transformation agenda is important for our country because we have faced perennial food insecurity as a result of climate change induced low production and productivity. The UNFSS offers Zimbabwe an opportunity to reshape agriculture production systems, storage and postharvest handling, food distribution channels, food environment and consumption patterns. There is need to address the current inherent weakness and inequalities within our current foods systems as the nation pursues the global drive to eliminate hunger and all forms of malnutrition by the year 2030. • Dr Tonderayi Matsungu (Consultant) gave a Presentation on Key Outcomes from Stage 1 & 2 and Independent Dialogues. He also discussed the findings of the independent dialogues. Key issues and proposed pathways that were extracted from discussions in stage 1 and 2 were projected. • Dr D Kutywayo opened up the Break Away Session Discussions. The curator led the facilitators in sharing the findings, solutions and commitments from the breakaway sessions. • Statement of Commitments to the Zimbabwe Food systems transformation agenda were delivered by Government departments, UN Resident Coordinator, Private sector, Civil society and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

The Focus of this dialogue was to engage the various stakeholders on the issues raised through consultations, in stage 1 and stage dialogues. This stage aimed to shape Zimbabwe's pathways for transforming agriculture and food systems to achieve sustainable food systems by 2030, and to identify the intentions and commitments of different stakeholders. In addition the were also structured into five sub themes or action tracks as listed below:

1. Action Track 1: National Food safety regulations ensure all consumers have access to comprehensive information about how and where food is produced, empowering them to make informed choices.
2. Action Track 2: Sustainable supply chains ensure a responsible use of natural resources, healthy food choices and a reduction of food loss and waste.
3. Action Track 3: Farmers adopt home-grown nature positive agriculture practices
4. Action Track 4: National agriculture and food policies promote the production of affordable nutritious, sustainably produced food while remunerating all farmers and food workers.
5. Action Track 5: Building Resilience to Vulnerabilities Shocks and Stress

Expectations of the dialogue:

- Stakeholders were to agree on issues where consensus exists
- Identify areas for further dialogue
- Shape the national pathway and seek to reach agreement on its scope
- Work out and prioritize the actions they expect to take in coming years to support the pathway and agree on intentions and commitments for future action.

The statement that guided the discussions was; Working together we will achieve the transformation in our national food system. This shared and collective vision was backed by the following discussion questions:

1. What are the prioritised actions we intend to undertake?
2. What will be our real breakthroughs?
3. Who is committed to participate in this work?

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

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

- There is need to ensure food safety through legislation, support healthy environment. MoHCC should put in place a food safety act. The government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) and partners should promote and enforce food safety standards in both formal and informal food markets to protect consumers. During anthrax outbreaks unscrupulous businessman sell meat that poses harm to consumers. Consumers to be advised to purchase meat from registered abattoirs.
- Breastmilk substitute restrictions to be enforced to promote breastfeeding
- It is critical that all agriculture strategies apply a nutrition lens and pursue a deliberate contribution to diversification of the diet.- Increase consumption of local nutritious foods through product diversification at both household and commercial levels.
- Promote home grown school feeding programs which should be under intensified investment which include at least 5 or more types of fruits and vegetables (dietary diversity).
- Investment in production and post-harvest technologies especially at small holder level
- All social protection strategies should consider how explicit actions can be taken to address nutrition needs, this should be fairly low investment, high impact.
- The provision of inputs that are compatible with the target agro-ecological region
- Promote biofortification of staple crops like millet and sorghum in addition to what is already listed. Nutrient rich varieties of Fe, Zn and Ca to be considered for Biofortification. We need to market bio-fortified foods so that they are part of national food supply systems
- Reformulation of current food products to contain less fat, sugar and salt
- Incentives for private sector to engage into producing nutritious healthy food- the notion that healthy food is profitable.
- The government in partnership with relevant stakeholders should provide incentives for small-holder farmers who are growing healthy foods.

Action Track 2: Shifting to sustainable consumption patterns

- CCZ to Focus on consumer marketing, education and awareness (CCZ intends to grow their efforts to increase consumer demand for healthy food). Deliberate sensitization of the younger generation about the benefits of the indigenous and traditional foods is key.
- To improve interest for indigenous foods especially amongst younger demographics. This will raise demand and stimulate production of these traditional Foods. Sustainable urban agriculture and development of value chains to improve production and consumption.
- There is need to create an environment that is conducive for sustainability e.g. having food vouchers for nutritious foods, instil nutrition education and healthy food product promotions in the supermarkets.
- Research is needed to understand the food environment, food consumption patterns and developing indicators that need to be tracked and characteristics of sustainable consumption
- There is need to reduce the levels of food wastage and losses in Zimbabwe. Investment in post-harvest infrastructure and value addition is essential to ensure that we maximize on all that we have, come up with ways to reduce food loss in informal markets as well.

Action Track 3: Boosting nature positive production at sufficient scale

- Increase soil fertility through the use of organic soil fertilizers and doing away with the use of harmful synthetic fertilisers. Starting on farm organic fertilizer production.
- Introduction of the use of live mulching when doing pfumvudza farming by doing intercropping. This will allow people located in areas where dry grass may not be available to still do pfumvunda. This also allow higher yield of various crops from a small pfumvudza plot.
- When conducting the reforestation exercise there is need to plant fruit trees as well, like Avocado trees which can grow without any close monitoring to enhance nutrition.
- Introducing curriculums that teach children at primary level on food and nutrition security focusing on the nature conserving productions.
- There is need to address the lack of strict environmental governance and impose strict penalties for people who are starting veld fires as means of clearing land.
- Scaling up community level nutrition sensitive agriculture interventions
- Implement effectively the already existing policies and the already available resources to implement nature positive productions so as to prevent further degradation of the environment.

Action Track 4: Advancing equitable livelihoods and value distribution

- Equip extension workers to reach more rural farmers (motor bikes, fuel, capacity building etc). Dedicate specific extension workers to women and youth
- Create a platform for specific set of skills for women and youth so that they can become specialised in certain area of agriculture as opposed to giving generic information on farm management
- Banks that offer loans to young people and women should consider offering financial literacy skills for both women and youth.
- Inclusion of names for both male and female couple for livestock cards
- Awareness to communal leaders to include women to access land in order to avoid segregation of women
- Capacity building for both women and training on specific skills e.g. women on management of funds and youth in ICT skills

Action Track 5: Building resilience to vulnerabilities shocks and stress

- Pfumvudza is improving yield and thus it needs to be strengthened, intensified and up scaled
- Crop varieties resilient to drought and diseases need to be pro

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/3

Action Track 1

- Continued humanitarian Support from WFP
- MOHCC to put in place a food safety act
- The Department of VET to enforce the food legislation
- The Food security Cluster should be reengage for accountability purposes regarding access and utilization of food

Action Track 2

- Improve food markets so that they promote healthy eating. To come up with a possible solution in involving the markets in diversifying menus and still have them to be affordable.
- UNICEF is willing to engage with CCZ and other stakeholders including the government on consumer awareness of nutritious foods and consumer awareness projects.
- WFP will be ready to partner in programs that make interventions in consumption of traditional foods.
- The Academia, ZimNA, eMKambo and other stakeholders are willing to engage and research more on food systems and food consumption
- Government subsidies for healthy foods are recommended to increase availability of cheap nutritious foods. On the contrary heavy taxes on unhealthy foods are also required. E.g sugar tax
- Domesticating/localizing dietary guidelines will be another achievement, readdress dietary guidelines
- Accommodating street vendors in our by-laws since they are more affordable, have them maintain food standards, there should be a facilitation of dialogue between vendors and authorities
- Developing indicators and characteristics of sustainable consumption. Food may be cheap but produced through plundering the environment. We need to look more at the production aspect e.g. farm level, organic farming being promoted
- To an extent, people follow personalities, our group can identify famous personality (musician/sports star) who can be the face to sustainable consumption.
- Nutritional information on food packages in order to educate the consumers on the foods they choose and the likely consequences.
- KTA/eMKambo is already committed to continuous evidence gathering in markets as well as playing a daily watch dog role for food flowing into markets daily. Working with CCZ and other stakeholders, they will be able to come up with weekly report on the quality of food in markets.
- CFU is committed to be the link to the farmers and encourage production of sustainable crops and livestock

Action Track 3

- Intensively implementing Bee keeping across the country as this is underutilized resource which can generate significant income and boost the economy. Bees are also known to be the most efficient pollinating insects.
- Scaling up the innovations on agro-ecology down to the household level as well as communities
- Developing inclusive robust value chain which result in high output by utilizing minimum inputs.
- Educating the rural community on issues on environmental protection highlighting the benefits it has on them and the future generations as well as the consequences of not taking any action.
- Synergy between the Ministries e.g. Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Mines and find productive way towards protecting the land before the country is plagued with ghost rural communities with toxic lands.
- ZIMOFF Masvingo is implementing soil fertility management and water harvesting schemes are underway. Efforts are being put for a local seed bank
- Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre has a Training centre in Agroecology already established at Bindura University
- In order to have orderly commitments from various stakeholders, there is need to present proper budget allocation towards activities then other interested parties can assist financially as well promoting a stated common goal. There is need to make full use of the already available resources for example making use of Environmental Management Agent (EMA) to implement strict environmental protection rules.
- Trocaire Zimbabwe is willing to work with partners that are focusing on agro-ecological development

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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✓	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
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✓	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/3

Action Track 4

- IFAD programs are being implemented to promote savings creating and a saving culture
- There is need for creating group circles which facilitates team work and strong sense of affiliation
- Clear cut value chains and then at each stage of the value chain we identify opportunities available for women and youth
- For technology solutions it would be good to piggyback developments that can assist women and youth on the ICT platforms
- Capacitation should be conducted in correct places and in suitable times which makes it possible for women and youth to participate
- Industrialization of food processing in rural areas – agro-SMEs will create employment for women and youth
- Information dissemination on loan opportunities at the banks and credit facilities
- Review all gender sensitive policies and put them in practice
- Engage producer groups to have access to information during policy formulation
- There is need for women farmer representation on policy forums where decisions are made
- Agricultural and Land policy review for inclusion.
- Monitoring the implementation of policies e.g. participation of the Gender Commission

Action Track 5

- WFP is currently providing certified seeds to farmers however there is need for consumer awareness. Increase investment in seed sector development , improve market access to farmers growing indigenous foods
- Creation of enabling policies e.g. Kenya has a policy that for maize meal to be put on market, it must be blended by small grain and incorporation into diets for people in special institution cares, prisons, orphanages, boarding schools, rehabilitation centres
- Operationalize climate services-have a framework to encourage research. Promote weather insurance and early warnings on national and household level, meteorological settings capacitation
- Social safety, need for conditionality in the designing programs and asset creation (FFA), e.g. roads to improve access

ACTION TRACKS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/3

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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

- Buy in and support from permanent Secretary for Health on food quality and safety legislation and marketing of fresh and processed (convenient foods) is critical to ensure compliance. Compliance is better than enforcement
- ZRBF produced a manual on resilient and sustainable agriculture covering issues on agro-ecology and other nature positive production mechanisms. They are planning to translate the manual into different local languages.
- Food legislation is clear however there are still enforcement issues.
- Proposing the first statement on Action Track 1 proposed Pathways to read 'The government of Zimbabwe and partners should promote and enforce food safety legislation and standards not to be limited to enforcement of standards only
- Harmonisation of policies and efforts in transforming food systems and agriculture by the government and other stakeholders.
- Private sector participation in production, joint ventures of resettled farmers on the ground.
- To look at social initiatives through nutrition
- Government to incentivise private sector to venture into production of healthy food
- The issue regarding trans-fat, sugar and salt taxes would create more problems than solutions and might not change the consumption patterns as expected
- There is sometimes a disconnect between the farming skill and management of the farm business
- Youth has better knowledge in internet and modern technologies

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Stage 2 Dialogues Feedback Report Zimbabwe**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Stage-2-Feedback-form-Provincial-dialogue-Version-2-SUBMITTED-7-August-2021.docx>
- **Technical Paper on Food Systems Transformation in Zimbabwe: Current Issues and Recommendations**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Technical-Paper-Food-Systems-transformation-in-Zimbabwe-Version-3-SUBMITTED-7-Aug-2021.docx>