

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Thursday, 22 July 2021 15:00 GMT +06:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	National Dialogue on preparations for the UN Food Systems Summit
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Kurmanov Rustem, Vice Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan / Nazhmidenov Kairat, Head of FAO Office for Partnerships and Liaison in Kazakhstan
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/39472/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/39472/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Member State
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	Kazakhstan

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

48

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

5

19-30

23

31-50

17

51-65

3

66-80

80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

29 Male

19 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

9 Agriculture/crops

2 Fish and aquaculture

11 Livestock

1 Agro-forestry

2 Environment and ecology

3 Trade and commerce

5 Education

Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

4 Food industry

2 Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

9 National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

5 Small-scale farmer

7 Medium-scale farmer

11 Large-scale farmer

4 Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

5 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

4 Local authority

6 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

6 United Nations

International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The National Dialogue in Kazakhstan was organized with the assistance of FAO's Office of Partnerships and Liaison in Kazakhstan. About 50 people took part in the work of the National Dialogue, including representatives of central and local government bodies, non-governmental organizations, agricultural producers, agricultural scientists, small farmers, and other stakeholders. The moderator of the National Dialogue, Vice Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan Rustem Kurmanov voiced the principles of participation at the UN Summit on Food Systems, such as, act with urgency, Commit to the Summit, be respectful, recognize complexity, embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity, complement the work of together and build trust for all participants of the event in order to notify them. Involving each participant in the principles of the Summit, the Kazakh side ensured the strengthening of these principles.

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

First of all, we organized a dialogue with the participation of different stakeholders, thereby facilitating the implementation of the principle of "Embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity". Participants in the National Dialogue noted that food systems are complex, closely related to human and animal health, land, water resources, climate, biodiversity, economy, and other systems and have a significant impact on them, and their transformation requires a systematic approach. The participants of the National Dialogue, realizing that the Summit promotes policies and practices for the production and consumption of food that are aimed at protecting and improving the health and well-being of people, as well as promoting the rational use of natural resources with respect for local cultures, discussed the sustainable development of the agri-food sector through the prism of the Agenda -2030. The main discussion was around the topic of determining the contribution of the Kazakh side to the Summit on Food Systems and the development of ways to transform food systems. During the dialogue, the participants actively complemented each other's proposals and initiatives. Thanks to the event, certain networking of the participants of the food system of Kazakhstan was created. As part of the National Dialogue, we made sure that this dialogue platform contributed to the establishment of new ties and opened up opportunities for collective progress, covering a different spectrum of opinions.

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

Interaction and openness to dialogue are the best tools for transforming the national food system, taking into account modern changes and threats. The National Dialogue has shown that the creation of a platform for interaction for the participants of the food system can help to take preventive measures for some problems and contribute to the development of effective recommendations. We advise other organizers of the dialogue in the future to also apply the principles of the Summit in their work since they have proven their viability and received the support of the participants from the National Dialogue.

# 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

The National Dialogue was aimed at a comprehensive study of the food system, the development of a Kazakhstani position for participation in the Summit. Participants agreed that it is important to develop the sustainability of the national food system. A sustainable food system can ensure food security and nutrition for all without compromising the economic, social, and environmental foundations and nutrition of future generations. Participants noted that it benefits from all aspects: it provides economic sustainability, society benefits from social sustainability, and it has a positive or neutral impact on the environment. Thus, the main focus of the National Dialogue was directed to the advantages and gaps of the national food system, as well as to discuss its transformation.

As UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres notes in his speech, it is unacceptable for hunger to increase when more than 1 billion tons of food is thrown into landfills in the world every year. The time has come to change production and consumption patterns, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Reforming food systems is critical to achieving all the Sustainable Development Goals.

In this regard, the participants in the National Dialogue expressed their hope that the Summit on Food Systems, which will be held at the highest level, will give a start to new decisive actions aimed at changing the methods of production and consumption of food in the world and making progress in the implementation of all 17 SDGs.

### 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

During the National Dialogue, representatives of non-governmental organizations and business associations proposed to create favorable conditions for increasing farms (up to 500 thousand workers), increase irrigated land and bring insurance subsidies to 80%, as well as introduce a mechanism for the correct distribution of pastures, since the lack of access for small family farms to pastures is an important issue in the development of Kazakhstan's food system. For its part, the Ministry of Agriculture announced the consideration of these proposals and in-depth study of these issues. Agricultural producers voiced the need to prepare them for the new challenges associated with climate change. Given the shortage of water, they especially focused on the need to develop drought-resistant crops. Thus, business representatives and agricultural scientists agreed on a separate site to discuss an increase in the acreage of drought-resistant profitable crops and the development of organic production in Kazakhstan. FAO experts voiced proposals on using the potential of small and medium-sized farms to reduce poverty, on the importance of increasing the acreage of leguminous crops, as well as on the need to update and record agricultural data in Kazakhstan through the prism of gender policy, and on the introduction of methods and technologies for restoring degraded pastures. Partnership and Liaison Office FAO in Kazakhstan and the Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan agreed to jointly implement the voiced proposals within the framework of projects, including the FAO-Kazakhstan Partnership Program.

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

Within the framework of the National Dialogue, two discussion platforms were organized, one on sustainable crop production, the other on sustainable livestock production.

The following opinions/suggestions of the participants were collected on the discussion session "Sustainable Crop Production":

Dauren Oshakbayev, an agrarian economist at the TALAP Center for Applied Research,  
Creation of an Interstate Council for the rational use of water resources in Central Asia (effective use of the potential of transboundary rivers, use of water-saving technologies, reduction of losses at canals, investments for the repair of canal infrastructures, institutional support for water resources management)

Kairat Bisetaev, Chairman of ALEIP "Union of Potato and Vegetable Growers"

Changing the agrarian policy of the Government of Kazakhstan, taking into account the challenges of climate change (combating desertification, restoring degraded land, preparing agricultural producers for climate change, measures of state support for agribusiness taking into account climate change)

Sagymbek Altauly, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Higher Academy of Kazakhstan of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazakh Agrarian Technical University named after S. Seifullina

An increase in the acreage of oilseeds (peanuts, sesame, mustard), an increase in the processing of crop products, and the provision of the domestic market

Training of narrow-profile personnel for the agro-industrial complex

Kairat Nazhmidenov, Head of FAO Office for Partnerships and Liaison in Kazakhstan

Increase in the acreage of leguminous crops and development of organic production in Kazakhstan

Darina Ostrikova, FAO Kazakhstan expert

Creation and development of systems of wholesale distribution centers

Victor Aslanov, FAO Kazakhstan expert

Creation of a regional organization on food systems for the countries of Central Asia following the example of the Islamic Organization for Food Security

On the discussion session "Sustainable Livestock":

Tumenov Serik, Astana branch of the KazNII of the processing and food industry

Problems of counterfeit goods production: adoption of organizational and economic measures at the international level

Chemicalization of food and processing industrial products

Sales problems for domestic agricultural producers of natural and organic products due to lack advantages over producers of non-natural products from neighboring countries

Lack of an inclusive campaign when accepting products of agricultural producers by hypermarkets and supermarkets (the best conditions and shelf space are only for large agricultural producers)

Lack of certification of pastures, development of agriculture in Kazakhstan, taking into account regional resources

Dauren Oshakbayev, an agrarian economist at the TALAP Center for Applied Research,

Application of innovative technologies in pasture management to adapt to climate change

Zhubatyrov Askar, OIPiUL "Meat Union of Kazakhstan"

Creation of favorable conditions for the expansion of farms (up to 500 thousand workers), increasing the export potential of Kazakhstan's beef to 2.4-2.8 million US dollars

Increase in irrigated land

Bringing insurance subsidies to 80%

Zhanyl Bozaeva, FAO Kazakhstan expert

Sustainable Pasture Management: Methods and Technologies for Restoring Degraded Pastures

Aubakirov Almaty, ALE "Association of the Meat and Dairy Union of Kazakhstan"

Correct distribution of pastures, lack of access of personal subsidiary plots to pastures

Daniyar Kenzhegulov, FAO expert Kazakhstan

Harnessing the Potential of Small and Medium Farms to Reduce Poverty

Akmaral Sman, FAO expert Kazakhstan

Updating and accounting of agricultural data in Kazakhstan through the prism of gender policy

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## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

The areas of disagreement were mainly related to the prioritization of directions and problems. Each side considered its problem as a priority. There were also differences regarding support for small farmers. One side of the participants believed that they produce products in small quantities and cannot play a key role in the food system. The other side is cited as an example that in Kazakhstan 50-70% of dairy and vegetable products are produced by personal subsidiary farms, and solving their problems should be a priority. Ensuring their access to pastures and the correct organization of the extension system can help to use the potential of small and medium-sized farms to reduce poverty. It is important to note that in Kazakhstan 41% of the population lives in rural areas, the gap between the incomes of urban residents and villagers is more than two times.

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