

ФОРМА ОФИЦИАЛЬНОЙ ОБРАТНОЙ СВЯЗИ

САММИТ ПО
ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННЫМ
СИСТЕМАМ 2021



Диалоги

ДАТА ДИАЛОГА	Вторник, 15 Июнь 2021 21:06 GMT +02:00
НАЗВАНИЕ ДИАЛОГА	Building Healthier, Sustainable and Equitable Food Systems for a Better Malawi
ОРГАНИЗАТОР	Honourable Lobin C. Lowe, Minister of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Malawi
СТРАНИЦА СОБЫТИЯ ДИАЛОГА	https://summitdialogues.org/ru/dialogue/39714/
ТИП ДИАЛОГА	Государства-члена
МЕСТОПОЛОЖЕНИЕ	Малави

Результаты диалогов Саммита по продовольственным системам найдут применение при разработке программ перехода к устойчивым продовольственным системам в местах проведения диалогов. Они станут ценным вкладом в соответствующие национальные программы и представляют интерес как в рамках подготовки к Саммиту по линии Направлений деятельности, Научной группы и Сети лидеров, так и для участников других диалогов.

1. УЧАСТИЕ

ОБЩЕЕ КОЛИЧЕСТВО УЧАСТНИКОВ

140

ВОЗРАСТНОЙ СОСТАВ УЧАСТНИКОВ

0-18

14

19-30

101

31-50

21

51-65

4

66-80

80+

ПОЛОВОЙ СОСТАВ УЧАСТНИКОВ

91 Мужской

Женский

49 Предпочитаю не говорить или другое

КОЛИЧЕСТВО УЧАСТНИКОВ ИЗ КАЖДОГО СЕКТОРА

31 сельское хозяйство / зерновые культуры

8 Рыбное хозяйство и аквакультура

14 Животноводство

6 Агролесоводство

7 Окружающая среда и экология

4 Торговля и коммерция

8 Образование,

4 Коммуникация

18 Переработка пищевых продуктов

Розничная торговля продовольственными товарами, рынки

3 Пищевая промышленность

Финансовые услуги

12 Здравоохранение

питание

13 Государственное и местное управление

Коммунальные услуги

Промышленность

12 Другое

КОЛИЧЕСТВО УЧАСТНИКОВ ОТ КАЖДОЙ ЗАИНТЕРЕСОВАННОЙ ГРУППЫ

14 Мелкое / среднее предприятие / ремесленник

2 Крупная национальная компания

Транснациональная корпорация

22 Мелкий фермер

6 Средний фермер

Крупный фермер

15 Местная неправительственная организация

8 Международная неправительственная организация

Коренной народ

6 Научное и академическое сообщество

Рабочие, профсоюз

Член парламента

12 Местный орган власти

44 Правительственное, национальное учреждение

Региональное экономическое сообщество

1 ООН

Международное финансовое учреждение

8 Частные фонд / партнерство / альянс

2 Группа потребителей

Другое

2. ПРИНЦИПЫ ВОВЛЕЧЁННОСТИ

КАКИМ ОБРАЗОМ ВЫ ОБЕСПЕЧИЛИ УЧЕТ, УКРЕПЛЕНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ ПРИНЦИПОВ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ ПРИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ДИАЛОГА?

Ahead of the United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) to be convened by the United Nations Secretary General in September 2021, the State President of Malawi, His Excellency Dr Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera appointed Honourable Lobin C. Lowe, Minister of Agriculture as the National Convener of the Malawi National Food Systems Dialogue. To ensure effective, holistic and seamless dialogues, the Convener constituted a multi-sectoral Task Force chaired by the Directorate of Planning in the Ministry of Agriculture, as an apex coordination mechanism. Furthermore, the task force appointed a curator, note taker and facilitator to help facilitate the dialogue process. The regional and district dialogue sessions aimed at capturing voices from local stakeholders. This report focuses on the Northern Region Dialogue sessions that were conducted in Mzuzu city, Rumpi and Karonga districts from the 15th to 17th June 2021. The dialogues were held through a face to face approach. In total, 140 people attended the Northern Region dialogues coming from different sectors such as the public sector e.g. Ministries of Agriculture and Environment etc., academia, development partners, non-governmental organizations, food producers, processors, consumers, women, youths and health experts. The regional dialogues were held with financial support from the Government of Flanders and the United Nations. The dialogue was officially opened by a representative of the Convener from Mzuzu City Council. Afterwards through presentations, breakout sessions and plenary, participants discussed the current situation and challenges, drivers, opportunities, enablers, game changing priorities and actions to transform food system in Malawi based on the five action tracks from a regional perspective.

КАКИМ ОБРАЗОМ В ВАШЕМ ДИАЛОГЕ БЫЛИ ОТРАЖЕНЫ КОНКРЕТНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПРИНЦИПОВ?

Act with Urgency: The Malawi Government recognize the urgency of sustained and meaningful actions at all levels to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the recently launched national Malawi 2063 Vision which will be implemented through the 10-year implementation plans. Therefore, the dialogues will also inform the upcoming 10-year implementation plan of the national vision and the review of the National Agricultural Policy (NAP) and the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP). **Commit to the Summit:** The Government of Malawi is committed to contributing to the vision, objectives and the final outcomes of the UN Food Systems Summit. The Convener attended the UN Food Systems Pre-Summit in Rome in July 2021 and the national dialogue provided content for the event. **Be Respectful:** The national dialogue ensured genuine discussions without undue influence of any kind. The diversity of stakeholders that included youth and women were given equal opportunities to speak and engage freely in framing the future of food systems. **Recognize Complexity:** The task force acknowledged that food systems are complex, and are closely connected to, and significantly impact upon, human and animal health, land, water, climate, biodiversity, the economy and other systems, and their transformation requires a systemic approach. **Embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity:** The participation of multi-stakeholders, working across the food system from production to consumption ensured that no one is left behind and maximize outcomes on the different sectors. **Complement the work of others:** The dialogue was held with recognition that issues related to food systems are being addressed through several other global, regional and national governance processes. **Build Trust:** The dialogue put in place a conducive environment in the groups and during plenary sessions that promoted trust and increased motivation for participants to participate effectively. The dialogue was curated and facilitated in a way which created a "safe space" and promoted trust, encouraging mutual respect.

ЕСТЬ ЛИ У ВАС РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ДЛЯ ОРГАНИЗАТОРОВ ДРУГИХ ДИАЛОГОВ ПО ПРИМЕНЕНИЮ ПРИНЦИПОВ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ?

- **Think global but act local:** The regional dialogues provided an opportunity for location-specific engagement with diverse stakeholders on issues that are emanating from the global level to spur local actions. Hence, the facilitator need to ensure that participants understand that the global issues have local significance and that local voices are also critical in shaping the global agenda.
- **Appreciate location-specific game changers:** The experiences at the regional and sub-regional levels revealed the need to be cautious and cognizance of specific location-specific game changers that would need to be driven by local resources and decentralized development plans.
- **Pre-dialogue engagements are crucial:** Engage as organizers on the nature and expectations of the dialogue, as well as the Dialogue Principles of engagement prior to the event. The invitations to the delegates also needed to make clear the expectations and outcomes to be achieved during the dialogue session.
- **High level government leadership and commitment is a key driver for serious participation of all stakeholders.** At the regional level, involvement of key political and government leadership is key to ensure commitment for decentralized structures to embrace the dialogues and be ready to implement actions thereof.
- **Be as inclusive as possible:** The participation from government officials, academia, private sectors, food system actors, and civil society organizations including youth and women is key to a national dialogue process as it motivates interest and participation in the dialogue.
- **Be clear on**

expectations and objectives during the dialogue session. The facilitator of the dialogue dedicated some time to highlight the objectives and expectations of the Dialogue, and outline the outcomes expected of the dialogue sessions. • Use of local language to ensure that peoples' voices are heard. This helped people to bring out issues.

3. СПОСОБ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ

На результаты диалога влияет способ его проведения.

**ИСПОЛЬЗОВАЛИ ЛИ ВЫ СПОСОБ, РЕКОМЕНДУЕМЫЙ В СПРАВОЧНОМ РУКОВОДСТВЕ
ДЛЯ ОРГАНИЗАТОРОВ?**

Да

Нет

4. КЛЮЧЕВАЯ ТЕМА И РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ДИАЛОГА

КЛЮЧЕВАЯ ТЕМА

The regional dialogue was held under the theme “Building healthier, sustainable and equitable food systems for a better Malawi”.

The objective of the dialogue was to reflect on the status of Malawi’s food systems, identify challenges and constraints, potentials and opportunities, and game-changing solutions and ideas for its transformation, including defined roles and responsibilities from local voices at the regional level. Based on the guidelines, the dialogue centred on the five Action Tracks underpinning Food Systems Dialogues:

- Action Track 1 – “Ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all” – participants examined whether all Malawian’s currently have access to safe and nutritious food. If not, what is it that makes it difficult for Malawians to access safe and nutritious food?
- Action Track 2 – “Shifting to sustainable consumption patterns” – participants had conversations about what were the key issues affecting healthy and sustainable food consumption in Malawi?
- Action Track 3 – “Boosting nature-positive production at scale” – participant examined how Malawi’s food production systems can be transformed to ensure sustainable food and nutrition security for the people.
- Action Track 4 – “Advancing equitable livelihoods” – participants explored inequalities within the Malawian food systems.
- Action Track 5 – “Building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stresses” – the dialogue examined actions to ensure the resilience of the Malawian Food System.

The Convenors’ representative also emphasized on the need to analyse the food systems issues in consideration of existing national policies and strategies including the national aspirations enshrined in the Malawi 2063 Vision.

НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

- ✓ Направления деятельности №1: доступ к безопасному и полноценному продовольствию для всех
- ✓ Направления деятельности №2: переход к устойчивому потреблению
- ✓ Направления деятельности №3: производство, не оказывающее вредного влияния на окружающую среду
- ✓ Направления деятельности №4: адекватная и справедливая компенсация
- ✓ Направления деятельности №5: защита от уязвимости и вреда

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| ✓ | Финансы | ✓ | Политика |
| ✓ | Инновации | ✓ | Данные и доказательства |
| | Права человека | ✓ | Управление |
| ✓ | Поддержка женщин и молодежи | | Преимущества и недостатки |
| | | ✓ | Окружающая среда и климат |

ОСНОВНЫЕ ВЫВОДЫ

This section summarises issues coming out of the dialogue in the Northern Region. It includes food system challenges and drivers as well as available opportunities and enablers to support food systems transformation. Based on these, the section also brings out some proposed action areas to improve food systems within the short term (3 years) and in the medium term (10 years).

Action Track #1: Ensuring safe and nutrition food for all

Current challenges

- Inadequate dietary diversification exacerbated by seasonality of food availability and perishability;
- Food safety challenges due to inappropriate use of chemicals, poor food handling and processing;
- High poverty levels affecting food access due to limited number of livelihood options (full reliance on subsistence farming); and
- Poor road infrastructure and hilly topography in many areas of the Northern Region that affect accessibility and distribution of food supplies within the region.

Drivers (Causes)

- Limited crop diversification with too much focus on maize production system;
- Poor handling of chemicals resulting in chemical contamination and pollution of food and water;
- Market failures including unregulated contract farming agreements, uncompetitive prices, dysfunctional and unstructured markets;
- Limited transport infrastructure resulting in uneven food supply and distribution;
- Limited investment, equipment and knowledge in food value addition and processing – rice, vegetables and fruits;
- Lack of enforcement of food standards and selling licences; and
- Cultural values and socialization processes affecting food preparation and consumption.

Action Track #2: Shifting to sustainable consumption patterns

Current Challenges

- Food deficit due to poor food handling and storage, poor food budgeting, post-harvest food losses and food wastage;
- Low diet diversification due to extinction of some indigenous food species, poor distribution and insufficient knowledge on food processing, preservation and utilization; and
- Low supply of energy to facilitate food processing and preparation at home and industrial levels.

Drivers (Causes)

- Inappropriate use of pesticides including use of harmful chemicals resulting in food contamination e.g. tomatoes;
- Poor post-harvest handling and management of farm produce e.g. poor storage facilities, untimely harvesting, thefts, low food budgeting skills, low food processing and food waste in cultural celebrations such as wedding and funeral ceremonies;
- Poor roads network;
- Lack of steady and structured markets and related infrastructure; and
- Low generation capacity/overreliance on hydroelectricity and limited use of alternative energy sources.

Action Track #3: Boosting nature-positive food production

Current challenges

- Low productivity and unsustainable food production (crops, livestock and fish).
- Land degradation and low soil fertility;
- Chemical pollution of food and water due to use of inappropriate pesticides and inorganic fertilizer. Also affecting aquatic life; and
- Climate change induced shocks such as flooding and droughts.

Drivers (Causes and Activities)

- Poor road network exacerbated by flooding, erosion and siltation;
- Destruction of fish breeding ecosystem due to farming near water bodies, siltation, high use of inorganic materials, overfishing and limited local monitoring control and surveillance;
- Poor and unsustainable farming methods such as cultivation in marginal lands, mono-cropping, use of poor quality inputs, high pests and diseases e.g. fall army worm etc. and overdependence on rain fed agriculture;
- poor market linkages; and
- Poor natural resources and environmental management practices.

Action Track # 4 Advancing equitable livelihoods of people involved in food systems

Current Challenges

- Unequal and low access to productive assets such as land, finance, insurance especially for women and youth;
- High population growth;
- Poor road infrastructure affecting transportation of goods and inputs;
- Poor targeting in subsidy program e.g. people from Mlowe in Rumphi district being given maize seed and fertiliser coupons

- while they grow cassava and fish;
- Low investments in industrialisation; and
 - Unequitable access to land.

Drivers (Causes and Activities)

- Cultural practices and gender stereotypes perpetuating adult male dominance and lack of control of assets by women;
- Deforestation: for settlement, energy, bricks moulding, charcoal production;
- Early marriages, teenage pregnancies, social cultural activities along the lakeshore areas (e.g. Nkhatabay and Karonga) limiting future livelihood activities; and
- lack of key infrastructure in most of the northern region.

Action Track # 5 Building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses

Current challenges

- High poverty levels in rural areas making people vulnerable to shocks and stresses;
- Low capacity of service providers and farmers to generate, interpret and use meteorological information;
- Climate change induced natural disasters such as floods, droughts that affect crop productivity and general resilience; and
- Inadequate early warning systems.

Drivers (Causes)

- Limited access to, and low quality of extension services;
- Obsolete/old meteorological equipment and lack of innovative ways in translating information for use by the local population;
- Poor road conditions and networks and political interference resulting in derailed investment in railway line transport system; and
- Unsustainable natural resource management practices such as deforestation, cultivation of margin

НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

- ✓ Направления деятельности №1: доступ к безопасному и полноценному продовольствию для всех
- ✓ Направления деятельности №2: переход к устойчивому потреблению
- ✓ Направления деятельности №3: производство, не оказывающее вредного влияния на окружающую среду
- ✓ Направления деятельности №4: адекватная и справедливая компенсация
- ✓ Направления деятельности №5: защита от уязвимости и вреда

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| ✓ | Финансы | ✓ | Политика |
| ✓ | Инновации | ✓ | Данные и доказательства |
| ✓ | Права человека | ✓ | Управление |
| ✓ | Поддержка женщин и молодежи | ✓ | Преимущества и недостатки |
| ✓ | | ✓ | Окружающая среда и климат |

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ КАЖДОГО ОБСУЖДЕНИЯ - 1/8

1 Action Track #1 Outcomes

The opportunities for Action Track #1 to ensure safe and nutritious food for all were identified as follows:

- Availability of collaborating partners and structures in implementation of projects. These partners provide agricultural information through farmer field schools, care groups, school feeding programmes;
- Existence of agricultural extension and communication facilities e.g. extension workers, community radios and local health personnel e.g. Health Surveillance Assistants (HSA's) at the local level;
- Availability of new agricultural technologies e.g. storage technologies such as pils bags that have reduced post-harvest losses;
- Availability of natural resources e.g. land, diverse agro-ecological zones and perennial rivers favourable for production different foods such as fruits, fish, potatoes, cassava, maize, constant water supply, all year-round rivers and streams (Lake Kazuni, South Rikuru, Rumphu river, Hewe river); and
- High production potential for different agricultural commodities in some areas in the north e.g. Mphompha and Mtchenachena areas have good rainfall and agro-ecological conditions favourable producing Irish potatoes, beans, Apples, Peaches, tomato, cabbage, onions, bananas, coffee, honey); Chiweta area suitable for cassava, fish, rice; Bolero area for livestock, tobacco, maize and honey) and Katowo-Hewe area for production of ground nuts, maize, beans, honey, soybean tobacco.

The major enablers identified under Action Track # 1 were as follows:

- Existence of government policies, laws and regulations (e.g. agricultural policy, irrigation policy and nutrition policy). Implementation and enforcement at all levels can spur productivity;
- Existing investments in the agricultural sector such as the Affordable input program and the agricultural commercialization project;
- Availability of research institutions that generate knowledge and technologies to guide farmers in their agricultural activities;
- Decentralized structures and funding mechanism able to trigger location specific interventions;
- Existing farmer organization and structures such as cooperatives and associations; and
- Local people and Malawians in the diaspora with interest to invest in farming and processing of agricultural products.

НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

✓	Направления деятельности №1: доступ к безопасному и полноценному продовольствию для всех
	Направления деятельности №2: переход к устойчивому потреблению
	Направления деятельности №3: производство, не оказывающее вредного влияния на окружающую среду
	Направления деятельности №4: адекватная и справедливая компенсация
	Направления деятельности №5: защита от уязвимости и вреда

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА

✓	Финансы	✓	Политика
✓	Инновации	✓	Данные и доказательства
	Права человека	✓	Управление
✓	Поддержка женщин и молодежи		Преимущества и недостатки
		✓	Окружающая среда и климат

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ КАЖДОГО ОБСУЖДЕНИЯ - 2/8

2 Action Track # 2 Outcomes

The opportunities identified towards shifting to sustainable consumption patterns were as follows:

- Availability of structures at all levels to drive efforts towards sustainable consumption patterns e.g. presence of extension workers, and nutrition workers from Government & NGOs (e.g. Total Land Care, Find Your Feet, Self Help Africa, National Smallholder Farmers Association of Malawi), and presence of local structures for coordination at district level e.g. District Agriculture Extension Coordinating Committee (DAECC) etc.;
- High literacy levels in the northern region general;
- Availability of natural resources such as land, perennial rivers and lakes to support irrigation;
- Conducive policy environment and existing government programs;
- Existing agro-processing plants e.g. for rice and coffee;
- Well trained agricultural staff though not adequate; and
- A network of agro-dealer shops facilitates input and output marketing.

НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

	Направления деятельности №1: доступ к безопасному и полноценному продовольствию для всех
✓	Направления деятельности №2: переход к устойчивому потреблению
	Направления деятельности №3: производство, не оказывающее вредного влияния на окружающую среду
	Направления деятельности №4: адекватная и справедливая компенсация
	Направления деятельности №5: защита от уязвимости и вреда

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА

✓	Финансы	✓	Политика
✓	Инновации	✓	Данные и доказательства
	Права человека	✓	Управление
✓	Поддержка женщин и молодежи		Преимущества и недостатки
		✓	Окружающая среда и климат

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ КАЖДОГО ОБСУЖДЕНИЯ - 3/8

3 Action Track # 3 Outcomes

The opportunities identified were as follows:

- Existing policies and investments in agriculture e.g. the affordable input program and Agriculture Commercialization (AGCOM) project;
- Available natural resources to harness productivity such as wet lands, perennial water bodies for irrigation and Lake Malawi for fishing;
- Availability of technologies to promote sustainable production such as climate smart agriculture, conservation agriculture, permaculture, intercropping, agroforestry, land and water conservation measures;
- Road network;
- Decentralisation of service delivery and funding which could drive more location specific interventions through district councils; and
- Existence of self-help initiatives among communities such as Savings Loan Groups (SLGs).

НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

	Направления деятельности №1: доступ к безопасному и полноценному продовольствию для всех
	Направления деятельности №2: переход к устойчивому потреблению
✓	Направления деятельности №3: производство, не оказывающее вредного влияния на окружающую среду
	Направления деятельности №4: адекватная и справедливая компенсация
	Направления деятельности №5: защита от уязвимости и вреда

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА

✓	Финансы	✓	Политика
✓	Инновации	✓	Данные и доказательства
	Права человека	✓	Управление
✓	Поддержка женщин и молодежи		Преимущества и недостатки
		✓	Окружающая среда и климат

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ КАЖДОГО ОБСУЖДЕНИЯ - 4/8

4 Action Track # 4 Outcomes

The opportunities that were identified under Action Track # 4 included the following:

- Growth in local financial initiatives especially informal structures e.g. Village Savings and Loan (VSL);
- Existing markets infrastructure of the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) that has capacity to facilitate storage and marketing;
- Government increased investments in public works program and road infrastructure;
- Vision 2063 focus on industrialization has potential to open up economic and employment opportunities;
- Existing social protection and safety net programs; and
- Exploiting the youth demographic dividend.

НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

	Направления деятельности №1: доступ к безопасному и полноценному продовольствию для всех
	Направления деятельности №2: переход к устойчивому потреблению
	Направления деятельности №3: производство, не оказывающее вредного влияния на окружающую среду
✓	Направления деятельности №4: адекватная и справедливая компенсация
	Направления деятельности №5: защита от уязвимости и вреда

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА

✓	Финансы	✓	Политика
✓	Инновации	✓	Данные и доказательства
	Права человека	✓	Управление
✓	Поддержка женщин и молодежи		Преимущества и недостатки
		✓	Окружающая среда и климат

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ КАЖДОГО ОБСУЖДЕНИЯ - 5/8

5 Action Track # 5 Outcomes

The opportunities under Action Track # 5 were as follows:

- Availability of natural resources including fertile lands, fresh water from lake Malawi and perennial rivers for irrigation and aquaculture (fish farming);
- Availability of investments by multi stakeholders such as research/ academic institutions, NGOs and private sector players;
- Presence of mines and game reserves in the northern region which could provide economic activities;
- Conducive weather conditions that are ideal for crop and livestock production and diversification; and
- Presence of different farmer groups and cooperatives (Irrigation schemes, Water Users Associations).

The enablers under Action Track # 5 were as follows:

- Political stability/political will by the central government and good multilateral and bilateral relationships;
- Availability of good policies (Malawi 2063 vision, NAP 2016; NAIP 2018);
- Growing population offers market demand and labour;
- Existing systems and structures at all levels e.g. Extension system, agro-dealer network-input suppliers, decentralized local structures etc.;
- Free education in primary school and high literacy rate in the northern region as compared to other regions; and
- Availability of market infrastructure such as ADMARC warehouses that can support structured markets.

НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

	Направления деятельности №1: доступ к безопасному и полноценному продовольствию для всех
	Направления деятельности №2: переход к устойчивому потреблению
	Направления деятельности №3: производство, не оказывающее вредного влияния на окружающую среду
	Направления деятельности №4: адекватная и справедливая компенсация
✓	Направления деятельности №5: защита от уязвимости и вреда

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА

✓	Финансы	✓	Политика
✓	Инновации	✓	Данные и доказательства
	Права человека	✓	Управление
✓	Поддержка женщин и молодежи		Преимущества и недостатки
		✓	Окружающая среда и климат

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ КАЖДОГО ОБСУЖДЕНИЯ - 6/8

The northern region dialogue session identified game changing priorities that apply across all the five action tracks. These include the following:

1. Scale up and enhance coordination of existing interventions by government, civil society and the private sector to enhance production and productivity, food safety and resilience e.g. farmer field schools, school feedings programmes, subsidy in crop and farm mechanization, road infrastructure, community nutrition training centres, processing plants in community and producing areas;
2. Promote a food systems oriented education system through curriculum review;
3. Increase utilization of existing structures in extension and research:
 - a. Improve the functionality of DAESS structures to improve extension service delivery;
 - b. Increase number of extension workers; and
 - c. Improve research services for increased innovation and technologies (e.g. new varieties and methods of farming)
4. Diversify energy sources:
 - a. Enhancement of rural/semi-urban electrification to spur small processing of agriculture produce;
 - b. Promote adoption alternative energy sources (hydro, solar and wind) and energy saving technologies;
5. Enhance agriculture productivity and diet diversification:
 - a. Commercialize agriculture with emphasis on crop and diet diversification;
 - b. Promote diversified agriculture and diets including off-farm activities;
 - c. Promote indigenous crop varieties and foods;
 - d. expand and diversify Affordable Input program (AIP) to support agriculture diversification;
 - e. Promote adoption of climate smart technologies;
 - f. Intensify reforestation; and
 - g. Invest in irrigation through increased utilization and expansion of existing irrigation schemes and construction of multipurpose dam for irrigation, hydro power generation, drinking water and fish farming.
6. Ensure conducive policy environment and enforcement of regulations
 - a. Government should put in place enabling policies on land issues e.g. to ensure that land ownership be for every member of a household;
 - b. Enforce council by-laws on agricultural marketing, food marketing standards and regulated fishing;
 - c. Improved governance and functioning of decentralisation systems; and
 - d. Develop and implement of settlement policy to regulate settlement.
7. Intensify extension services, civic education and communication approaches:
 - a. Undertake civic education for mind-set change & economic empowerment; and
 - b. Increase awareness and knowledge on nutrition, food consumption and climate change through extension workers and other communication channels.
8. Strengthen value chain functions including making markets work for the poor:
 - a. Enforcement of minimum prices;
 - b. Promote value addition and food processing;
 - c. Build capacity on food processing and utilisation including food safety; and
 - d. Increase investments in food processing and storage equipment and technologies.
9. Strengthen farmer organizations and cooperatives:
 - a. Facilitate, revamp and empower cooperatives and associations to facilitate better access to inputs, markets and mechanization services as well as engage in industrialisation;
 - b. Facilitate accessible and favourable financing and lending mechanisms; and
 - c. Support community initiatives and approaches such as Village Savings and Loan to support food systems interventions.
10. Exploit the youth demographic dividend and community empowerment
 - a. Provide loan facilities targeting the youth;
 - b. Build skills and knowledge of the youth in agricultural activities in their areas; and
 - c. Increase use of technology and digital innovations to attract youth in agriculture.
11. Enhance access to finance to support food systems development
 - a. Develop and establish an Agricultural Development Fund/Bank with affordable interest rates that support agricultural activities; and
 - b. Put in place friendly financial policies.

НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

- ✓ Направления деятельности №1: доступ к безопасному и полноценному продовольствию для всех
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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| ✓ | Финансы | ✓ | Политика |
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РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ КАЖДОГО ОБСУЖДЕНИЯ - 7/8

7. Changes to be made within 3 and 10 years

This section provides areas that have to be considered in the short term (3 years) and medium term (10 years) based on the regional dialogues.

The participants recommended that in the first three years, the region and the nation should focus on the following actions:

1. Restructure the Affordable Input program (AIP):
 - a. Implement universal AIP to improve access to inputs for all farmers;
 - b. Diversify AIP to include livestock and fish farming; and
 - c. Ensure proper targeting of inputs (seeds and fertiliser) according to location specific interventions and priorities.
2. Strengthen and intensify existing productivity enhancing initiatives such as:
 - a. Research (more investment and funding);
 - b. Utilize existing working models for farmer empowerment e.g. farmer field schools;
 - c. Strengthen extension services through improved welfare of extension workers e.g. housing of local extension workers, recruitment and training of new extension staff; and
 - d. Review the demand driven extension policy to enable adoption technologies that would help build resilience.
3. Ensure affordable Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) services (affordable airtime, internet and phones) to facilitate effective extension, communication and market transactions;
4. Invest and promote technologies for improved storage (e.g. solar driers), processing and value addition;
5. Improve road and railway infrastructure to increase access to inputs and markets and ensure timely delivery;
6. Strengthen decentralized structures, by-laws and investments:
 - a. Develop and enforce district bylaws;
 - b. Develop and implement district agricultural investment plans;
 - c. Depoliticize Constituency Development Fund (CDF);
 - d. Prioritise and promote food budgeting, processing, preservation and utilization at community level; and
 - e. Strengthen and expand Monitoring, Control and Surveillance of fishery resources.
7. Intensify on irrigation farming through establishments and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes;
8. Restoration of natural forests and improve land use planning;
9. Strengthen market structures and systems e.g. enforcement of minimum farm gate prices;
10. Establish of agriculture development bank to serve farmers; and
11. Contain population growth.

To improve food systems in the next 10 years, the participants at the dialogue identified the following areas:

1. Promote wealth creation opportunities at community level to improve livelihoods;
2. Increase investments and improve functioning of transport systems including road and railway systems;
3. Exploit international and regional trade opportunities;
4. Promote sustainable agricultural production practices:
 - Reduce dependency on subsidies;
 - Promote livestock farming;
 - Expand fish farming industry through construction of dams and water reservoirs; and
 - Invest in irrigation schemes.
5. Make agriculture attractive to young people through provision of finance, mechanisation and digital technologies;
6. Invest in commercialized agriculture with necessary equipment and systems across the value chains:
 - Improve agro processing and value addition at community level;
 - Invest in alternative energy sources;
 - Invest in mechanization; and
 - Establish functional food reserves at district level and community grain banks.
7. Improve natural resource and conservation management practices e.g. reduce land degradation, ensure well managed catchment areas.

НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

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РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ КАЖДОГО ОБСУЖДЕНИЯ - 8/8

8. Cross cutting outcomes: Productive partnerships

The regional dialogue also explored how stakeholders can work well together for collective action and forge powerful partnerships towards transformations of food systems.

The participants noted that currently, the region has several partners working in the food systems including NGOs both local and international, faith based organizations, farmer based organizations including cooperatives, government departments, private sector players and other food industry players but they rarely work together to share lessons and best practices. This was linked to lack of proper coordination at regional and district level including between and among ministries, departments and agencies of the government despite existing structures in the decentralized system of governance.

The participants noted that the opportunities, enablers and recommendations to transform food systems are multi-sectoral in nature, hence deliberate efforts need to be put in place for a coordinated approach at the regional and district level to ensure impact. Food systems transformation requires working together among several stakeholders such as those responsible for agriculture, nutrition, environment and climate change, infrastructure development, energy and trade.

As such the participants explored and suggested mechanisms that will allow stakeholders to work together for a collective action and forge powerful partnerships. These include:

- Sharing of information through sectoral periodic review, that is, through joint planning, implementation and monitoring at all levels;
- Strengthen coordination amongst different stakeholders in the food chain within the district, through joint planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the activities in the food systems; strengthening/revitalizing of the District Agricultural Extension Service System (DAESS) structures for coordination; enforce punitive measures for uncompliant stakeholders to coordination efforts;
- Restructure tax regimens to create conducive environment to investment especially for private sector;
- Introduce affirmative measures in different sectors to enhance food systems; and
- Create a conducive environment for investors like land, security, transparency and accountability.

НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

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ОБЛАСТИ РАСХОЖДЕНИЯ ВО ВЗГЛЯДАХ

The Agricultural Input Program (AIP) was a contentious issue with others thinking that it is a necessary evil that meets the nations' food self-sufficiency goal. For example, the yields are at highest levels in the current season compared to the average of the last five years. On the other hand, others members felt that AIP as a social protection instrument has outlived its life span and the nation needs to graduate from it despite all the positive restructuring it has gone through over the years. Others noted that the subsidy program is good though it just needs to diversify beyond being maize-centric to other crops such as legumes including livestock so that it contributes fully to Action Track #1 in providing safer and healthy foods. Others also thought the program is good but needs proper targeting. Other views bordered on its net negative effect on the agricultural sector budget vote since other critical services such as research and extension suffer from low allocations though the overall agricultural budget is able to meet the Malabo target of 10% of the national budget.

The other issue that came out in the Northern Region dialogue was the need to embrace indigenous food varieties and not only focus on the so-called modern/improved varieties. The promoters of the indigenous food varieties noted that such foods have high nutrition status and are resilient to climate change whilst those championing improved varieties were considering mostly on the high yielding and resilience of other varieties such as drought resistant varieties of maize.

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