

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Friday, 13 August 2021 10:00 GMT +12:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	"Leaving no one behind: adopting a multi-stakeholder approach to create an enabling environment for food system transformation in Nauru"
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Marissa Cook
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/39997/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/39997/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Member State
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	Nauru

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

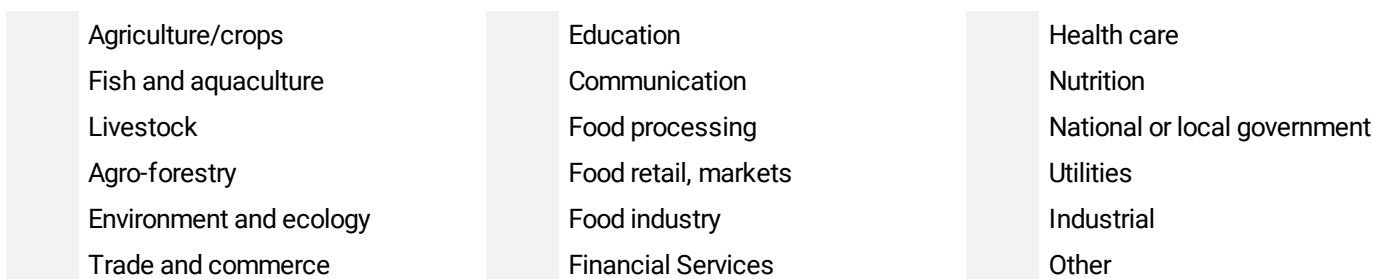
## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE



## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER



## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR



## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP



## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

This dialogue brought together 36 participants that represented actors from across the local food systems. A broad range of stakeholders were invited to the dialogue that ranged from producers, retailers, civil society, environmental groups, government departments, state-owned enterprises, and other actors in the food sector. During the dialogue participants were divided into groups representative of the established action tracks. To capture wide experiences and contributions, participants were strategically placed in groups that coincided with their expertise or reflected their background in relation to their role within the local food system. Measures were taken to also include underrepresented stakeholders and 'non-experts' in each group to allow the sharing of new and diverse perspectives during the discussions. Divergent views were important to address the complexity of the local food system. Recognizing the complexity of the issue, The Chantam House Rule applied throughout the discussions in the break-out group to reinforce and create a safe space for the exchange of ideas so that novel ideas and solutions could be generated. Participants were further reminded that mutual respect must be adhered to and that this involved listening intently and being opened to contrasting views/opinions. Throughout the dialogue facilitators moderated the discussions and encouraged participants to actively engage and contribute their views. At the end of the dialogue session, all the participants were merged into one group to have a 'reflection session' where they were presented with a summary of the contributions made throughout the day and were allowed to share any further inputs/takeaway messages from the dialogue

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

To address the challenges and vulnerabilities of the local food systems in Nauru a multistakeholder approach was organized.

- Act with urgency, embrace multistakeholder inclusivity, recognise complexity: To initiate the dialogue participants were presented with an 'ice breaker' that allowed them to share specifically the role that they play within local food system and to further highlight a single challenge they face with their respective groups. This allowed participants to be recognize their role in the food system and recognized the interconnectedness of the food systems. Facilitators then used the inputs from the icebreaker to further explain to the wider group how food systems relate to all the 17 SDG's and stressed the urgency to get back on track to achieve the 2030 target.
- Commit to the Summit, Be respectful: The topics discussed in each break-out group were discussed in three groups and developed on the basis of the 5 action tracks of the FSS, also integrated was the priorities of Nauru's Sustainable Development Strategy- 2019-2030 (NSDS). The NSDS is linked to UN agenda 2030 and the SDGs was used as a reference framework. In this national strategy four of the development goals directly related to food systems as highlighted below:
- Development of domestic food production for food security.
- Enhance resilience against the impacts of climate change that is inclusive of rehabilitating and restoring degraded land.
- Access to quality education, both formal and non-formal.
- Provision of enhanced social and infrastructure and utilities services

This was integral in the design of the dialogue in order to link national priorities with the achievement of all SDGs since food systems are an essential lever that have a transversal impact both nationally and globally.

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

It is especially important use method/format of dialogue that is conducive to diversity and inclusion- with particular attention to actors with differentiated backgrounds e.g public servants, community-based organization, grass root representatives. Communication is very helpful to ensure effective stakeholder engagement and participation. Therefore, where possible, facilitators and participants should be encouraged to communicate in the native language or local vernacular and provide translation where necessary to allow fair and interactive value to the dialogue session.

# 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

For this purpose, the participants were invited to engage in BREAK-OUT GROUP DISCUSSIONS on a specific topic of importance for the transformation of the food system in Nauru. These discussions constituted the core of the event. This exploratory dialogue attempted to holistically analyse the challenges that exist in the local food systems in Nauru in order to raise awareness and propose new forms of joint actions that are drawn from a 'bottoms up approach'. Constituting to the core of the dialogue, the 5 actions tracks were used to develop and topics and statements that highlighted the existing challenges in Nauru Food systems that derived from the inputs received at the first dialogue event – specifically pertaining to: Consumption patterns/Diet, Nutrition, Food Security (Agriculture & Fisheries), Livelihoods and Resilience to Climate Change.

The statements – discussed in three groups – were developed on the basis of the FIVE ACTION TRACKS (ATs) OF THE FSS, the Nauru Sustainable strategy and the draft National Agriculture Sector Strategy. In this way, the dialogue also contributed to the discussion in Nauru on the development and implementation the institutional arrangements related to food systems. Participants were asked to use the statements to brainstorm on concrete actions to be undertaken by themselves or respective organizations/departments to overcome barriers to food system transformation. Following this, each group then developed 3 ambitious 'vision' statements to be realized within ten years and serving as a common goal for the discussion group, bearing in mind the synergies and trade-offs inherent to a food system transformation.

This event constituted the third and last stage in the process of the multi-stakeholder National FSSD of Nauru. It built upon a first national workshop held on June 2021 during which participants addressed the challenges of their food systems and discussed concrete actions to support their transformation.

### ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- ✓ Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
- ✓ Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
- ✓ Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
- ✓ Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

### KEYWORDS

- ✓ Finance
- ✓ Innovation
- ✓ Human rights
- Women & Youth Empowerment
- ✓ Policy
- ✓ Data & Evidence
- ✓ Governance
- Trade-offs
- ✓ Environment and Climate

## MAIN FINDINGS

The GROUP DISCUSSIONS allowed for a constructive and participatory discourse, and reached the following main results:

- Participants called for the development and implementation of a holistic and cross sectoral Agriculture/food strategy and policy that would cover agriculture, nutrition, environment and public health. Some participants suggested revising the Food Pyramid, to integrate local staple foods.
- In addition to policy measures, participants recommended to seize the momentum created by the preparations for the Food Systems Summit to establish a REGULAR DIALOGUE with a SYSTEMIC APPROACH at national level. Collaboration must take place with not only government departments but also local communities with special attention to vulnerable groups. This is to stimulate interest in the agriculture and small-scale fisheries sector in order to boost domestic food production.
- Equitable access to resources for small scale producers also needs to be provided in the form of technical assistance to improve food production and microfinance schemes to encourage investment in the market.
- 90% of land resources in Nauru has been degraded by Phosphate industry therefore the rehabilitation of land must be prioritized to make land available for agriculture. Water security is also another critical issue, and this must be addressed as a high priority issue to improve the productivity and sustainability of the food system.
- Participants identified awareness raising as another primary means to transform of our food systems. Of which involved the consistent and clear labelling of foods for imported products, increasing taxes on unhealthy foods, education on the food and nutrition nexus and sustainable agriculture.
- Research, innovation and technology were considered crucial to transform the food systems, provided that they are adapted to the weather conditions, climate and soils in Nauru. The legal framework should better support the application of new technologies, including through entrepreneurship, and helping especially the youth to take up farming
- One major suggestion to ADAPT to climate change consisted in developing early warning /forecasting systems for farmers and fishermen alike. There is a need for regular weather updates to support growers. PREPAREDNESS activities, such as early warning systems and forecasting, should be better communicated to producers, to adapt to climate change.
- Agriculture vocational training in schools should integrate the topics of climate change and sustainability.
- In terms of FOOD WASTAGE, legislation for consumer protection must be developed ie. BEST-BEFORE DATES to assess the edibility of food items .
- School meal menus need to be revised in order for children to meet basic dietary requirement needed for optimal nutrition. This needs to be enforced- all food handler's caterers should undergo medical food handler's check-up, providing a food handlers certificate obtained from the Public health-Food Safety unit and attend a Food Safety and Nutrition training.

### ACTION TRACKS

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		✓	Environment and Climate

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/3

### Action Track 1 and 2

- Continue to encourage per community and household to have own kitchen gardens. Encourage family home garden and this way physical activity can be incorporated as well.
  - Education plays an important role, awareness of healthy locally grown products. Government to support local growers and market their products.
  - Food tax assessment is in the pipeline to address taxation on unhealthy food (sugar, salt, processed foods) along with Food Safety regulation will address labelling imported foods- this needs to be enforced
  - Governments can subsidize the cost of vegetables and healthy foods in the local supermarket that is state owned.
  - Education department needs to implement the use the Pacific food groups instead of the Australian version. The food group taught in school is not applicable to Nauru nor reflects what is accessible in the country .
  - Incorporate Agriculture (planting) in the curriculum; Education curriculum also needs to be consistent with the health/agriculture education.
  - School meal menus need to be revised in order for children to meet basic dietary requirement needed for optimal nutrition. This needs to be enforced for all food handler's caterers- all need to undergo medical food handler's check-up, providing a food handlers certificate obtained from the public health-Food Safety unit and attend a Food Safety and Nutrition training. The menu provided should be based on the food school food guidelines.
  - The Public health department needs to develop a more integrated approach to public awareness programmes being more robust. Already started with Nutrition month awareness using social media, TV, radio.
- Vision Statements:

We envision our nation where everyone has access to good quality, nutritious food and understands the consequences of non-communicable disease burden- Committed to a stronger and healthier Nauru!

- 1) Access of Sufficient and Affordable nutritional adequate and safe food to all people including the vulnerable groups (people with disabilities, elderly, women and children).
- 2) We envision our nation where everyone has access to good quality, nutritious food and understands the consequences of non-communicable disease burden- Committed to a stronger and healthier Nauru!
- 3) To aspire the conservation, improvement and sustainability of natural resources of Nauru including land and water.

### ACTION TRACKS

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/3

### Action Track 4

- Develop and enact a policy for each household to have kitchen garden and plant a tree when building a house/building. By law, if you cut down a coconut tree you need to plant another one.
- Use covid-19 as a means to move and raise ambition => Future stresses could bring even greater problems, hence need to be prepared now.
- Apply the use of innovation and technology to develop different engineering methods for growing crops, eg. Salt tolerant crops, hybrids of crops in order to survive drought.
- An emergency strategy needs to be made for in case a shock or economic crisis. Existing covid-19 taskforce needs to turn into an emergency taskforce that will manage crises brought about by disaster related events, pandemics, economic crises.
- Social protection schemes and program need to be made to ensure vulnerable groups have access to healthy foods especially considering the NCD crisis and obesity levels in Nauru and the Covid-19 pandemic that has disrupted food supply chains.
- Champions must be identified in each district to promote the Nauru's national priorities as it relates to food security.
- Existing policy and legislation that relates to food systems ( Food regulations, National Agriculture Strategy, RonAdapt and Environmental and Climate Change Act) need to be enforced.
- Customary land tenure arrangements must be conducive to boosting food production. Lands Act needs to be revised so that rehabilitated land can be prioritized to grow food.
- Government to purchase phosphate land from Government to turn it into a farm. Prioritize the rehabilitation of land to be used for agriculture in Nauru and incentive landowners with lease rentals.
- Access to local markets and infrastructure must made for small growers e.g a central marketplace, state-owned supermarket can sell locally grown produce only at an affordable price.
- Enforce a policy for each household to start a kitchen garden where tools and seeds are distributed by the Government including technical support to plant. This would be a fantastic strategy for COVID lockdowns.
- Legislation to plant at least 2 fruit trees per household. Breadfruit trees – to be planted as this produces over 200 trees. Government can incentivise this by providing seedling to communities.
- Reintroduce the use of traditional knowledge and skills to preserve food and the bartering system to sustain livelihoods.

### Vision Statements:

- Advocate for trading using local produce to ensure sustainable livelihoods within the community.
- Advocating a platform to ensure local skills and grown food to be shared within country.
- To ensure a Holistic approach to food system transformation- issues should be the focus to better livelihood, starting with changing the mindset.
- Strengthen partnership to grow sustainable livelihoods.
- Nauru to push for a law to ensure every household should have a kitchen garden.
- Rights and welfare of Nauru citizens should have access to correct knowledge

### ACTION TRACKS

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

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/3

### Action Track 3 and 5

Two main problems that hinders resilience: Water Security and Land availability therefore the following considerations should be prioritized.

EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS need to implemented

- Use of media/radio/social media
- Use of traditional knowledge on how to read the weather/tides etc

### LAND

- Educate and involve communities especially children on forestry
- Long term lease plans – For local farmers to grow mahogany trees, what they grow can be the for their own economic benefits
- Forestry – Seed and growing it [50 mahogany trees] educate the children
- Monitoring of the land especially the rehab lands

WATER: To be well prepare before drought or any other event

- To introduce treatment plants (like topside camps) such as Agricultural water
- Have solar RO plants in communities where it they are accessible for all
- Revisit and revive projects – instead of using water to use the fertilizers (compost toilets)
- Government to build 'Water conversion systems' (brackish to fresh water) in communities
- Fix the roads of isolated houses for tanker to have better access
- To build an Atmospheric water turbine

- To reduce the impacts of the problems based on the three main problems on the island; land, water and population by rehabbing the land, combat water issues and to control population.

### GOVERNMENT –

- To have alternate during seasonal fishing (large families, families not working parents and only depend on the ocean exchange fish for canned food/ pack of frozen goods)
- provide reefer at ports for storage of frozen goods
- enforce MPA on certain types of species/periods
- Give back the lands to accommodate people (farm their own food etc)

### EDUCATION

- Involve communities to understand the process agroforestry and rotation of crops system.
- To grow fast growing root crops that can withstand all weather types (breadfruits – grows within 6months)
- traditional knowledge on food skills (hands on at reef and land – survival skills) and incorporated into education system on food system.
- Broad cast on social media/radio/television/outreach/workshop etc
- LEARN from the older generation and use their traditional knowledge to develop a more resilient society.
- Have zones for agroforestry and residential zones (to be able to identify and separate these. Nauru needs to revise the Master Land Use Plan.
- Engage the private sector that are the major importers/retailers (Capelle and Eigigu).
- Planning and Aid division – to release the information and to educate the community on how to access the funds through social media/radio
- Public center for Green Finance by the government – enable the public to access the information on green finance and to provide assistance on how to apply and the information needed to access to the funds and project proposals. Have a directory that is easy to access this information.
- Mainstream climate change into all the departments – Climate Change and National Resilience department and all other governments to collaborate through a multistakeholder approach to implement the strategy developed by the government to transform food systems.
- Consult and work with other departments to develop with an overarching framework/policy that covers all the needs of all departments aligning them with climate change and food system

### Vision Statements:

#### • LAND

- o To restore the mined out phosphate and aligned it with the Master Land Use Plan.
- o Revisit the Land use plan – to consultant landowners for their consent to use their lands (3-4 years)
- o Landowners to agree with plan to use their land (10 years time)

#### • WATER –

- o Based on the priority in the Master Land Use plan
- o To build a water resevoir (4 years)
- o Sustainable fresh water supply aligned with the Master Land Use Plan (5years)
- o Clear pathway on development on private agriculture and government [sustainable agricultural water supply specially for private sector farmers and government to provide water tanks] (5 years time)

### POPULATION

- o To have a National family planning program inclusive of the community – NGO's, Private sectors and churches (5 years time)

### EDUCATION

- o To strengthen community safety net [incorporate into education

## ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

- Policy and Institutional Framework- Participants agreed that the measures are to be put into place in the form of stronger regulations and polices to transform food systems. However, others argued that efforts should be focused on awareness raising and public outreach that focuses on personal responsibility in order to generate action and not to rely on governments and/or donor funded programmes to initiate change.
- Healthy and Sustainable Diets – While many participants acknowledged that there is a need to increase awareness on healthy lifestyles, others objected that even with the dissemination and uptake of this information by the public the main challenge is the being able to afford healthy food options due to the exorbitant costs of imported food in Nauru.
- Price control of Goods- This was identified as one of the major influences to purchasing decisions for Nauruans. Participants acknowledged that Nauruans spend most of their income on food, and that consumers are restricted to purchase healthier options due to high prices that fluctuate regularly. Others objected that consumer preferences are largely influenced by social media the internet and the availability of cheaper imported goods e,g snacks and sugar drinks that are way cheaper than healthier options e.g. Fruits and vegetables.
- Healthy and Nutritious foods: Whereas many participants emphasised the need for information and awareness raising about healthy nutrition, others countered that there is no recognised definition of what sustainable (including healthy) diets in the context of the Pacific truly is. Participants also expressed the necessity to revise the Food Pyramid taught in schools to be revised to showcase foods local staple foods.
- Overall, despite contrasting views majority agreed that bottom up and top-down processes along with initiatives at the regional and national level are all factors that are necessary to generate sustainable patterns of actions.

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