

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Friday, 13 August 2021 11:15 GMT +05:45
DIALOGUE TITLE	"Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system"
CONVENED BY	Hon. Dr. Dil Bahadur Gurung, Member, National Planning Commission
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/40053/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Member State
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Nepal

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

135

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

11

19-30

78

31-50

42

51-65

3

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

88 Male

45 Female

1 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

50 Agriculture/crops

1 Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

3 Agro-forestry

9 Environment and ecology

1 Trade and commerce

5 Education

2 Communication

5 Food processing

1 Food retail, markets

Food industry

Financial Services

2 Health care

22 Nutrition

8 National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

25 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

9 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

1 Large national business

4 Multi-national corporation

7 Small-scale farmer

1 Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

6 Local Non-Governmental Organization

10 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

7 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

39 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

33 United Nations

1 International financial institution

2 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

14 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission (NPC), organized the third National Food Systems Dialogue on 13th August 2021 on the theme “Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system” under the convenorship of Honorable Dr Dil Bahadur Gurung, Member, NPC and National Food Systems Dialogue Convenor. In his, welcome and opening remarks, Hon Dr Gurung stressed on the need for collective efforts and commitments from all the sectors/stakeholders in the process to transform food system and contribute to achieve all 17 Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs) as part of the Decade of Action. List of the participants for the third national food system dialogues was shared among the stakeholders to get their inputs to ensure representation and participation of diverse stakeholders in terms of sector and disciplines, institutions, ethnicity/ gender, and spheres of governance. Revisions were done to ensure inclusive participation. Efforts were made to engage participants from different stakeholder groups representing Government, academia, research, farmers’ organizations, civil society and private sector organizations from different parts of the country.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Given the Food System is a complex system and involves many actors, we need to have a deeper level of understanding that requires to set the background for the comprehensive understanding and analysis. For that, systematic approach and procedures were followed through the activation of organizing and technical committees representing key stakeholders to ensure active engagement of the stakeholders. Further six Working Groups were also formed to work on specific action tracks and policy environments. The National Planning Commission organized series of orientations to the facilitators and curators in order to have consistent process while facilitating the dialogues. These orientations were designed to adapt to the local context following the contents of the Curator and Facilitators training organized by UN Food System Secretariat. Respective federal and provincial governments had led the dialogues with the support from the experts and key stakeholders for ensuring ownership and commitment of all stakeholders to the outcomes of the dialogues. During the dialogue, critical analysis was done to examine the national food system and sort out causes/barriers, drivers and to prioritize potential actions for the next 3 years. Participants actively worked in different groups shared ideas and actions amicably for analyzing, prioritizing and improving the Nepalese food system. In order to have a meaningful dialogue among the participants and have a basic level of understanding on food system, key outcomes from the previous dialogues (9) was prepared and shared to all participants before the event. Nepali language was used as medium of conversation to have active engagement of participants of farmers in the dialogues; and a provision of simultaneous interpretation in English was made for the non-Nepali speakers.

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

We did our best to encourage the participation of diverse stakeholders under the COVID-19 pandemic situation. Virtual interactive dialogue was useful to successfully reach and interact with stakeholders from diverse geography and culture in the country during the nationwide lockdown and movement restriction during the pandemic.

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

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

Total of 135 participants attended the event representing different stakeholder groups, background, institutions, and professions to review the consolidated outputs from the earlier dialogues, including the suggestions from the UNFSS Scientific Group and Action Tracks. The major focus was to shape the national pathways and determine their scope, prioritize the actions for three years, and most importantly get the institutional commitments from stakeholders to contribute to transforming the food systems of Nepal.

In order to generate focused dialogues and collect the specific inputs, participants were assigned to respective Action Track (AT) Groups after a brief opening session in the plenary. Each AT Group had proposition, pathways, actions and commitments to engage in dialogue and provide inputs as follows:

AT 1 Proposition: Increased agriculture productivity and develop sustainable food chain for affordable safe, healthy, and nutritious diet to improve levels of nutrition, ensure all people to be well nourished and healthy and achieve zero hunger.

Pathway: Ensure policy coherence (especially of the agriculture, food security and nutrition, education and health) and food governance and encourage farmers/youth to involve in agricultural sector to intensify the production of affordable, safe, healthy and nutritious food for all people in a sustainable way.

AT2 Proposition: Enabling, inspiring and motivating people to enjoy healthy and sustainable consumption options; Slashing food loss and waste; and transitioning to a circular economy through advancing in technological, environmental, economic, social, regulatory, and institutional fronts.

Pathway: Set up regulatory mechanisms and educate people to consume healthy and nutritious local food, reduce food loss/waste, and promote, protect and support for breastfeeding practices.

AT3 Proposition: Protect natural ecosystems from new deforestation and conversion for food and feed production; manage sustainably existing food production systems; restore degraded ecosystems and rehabilitate soil function for sustainable food production.

Pathway: Agroecosystem based resilient planning and revitalization of indigenous food systems, and concentrated efforts on conserving and using the biodiversity and nature by improving the value of nature positive food system

AT4 Proposition: Developing inclusive and diverse food systems that contribute to the elimination of poverty and food and nutrition insecurity by creating jobs, raising incomes across food value chains; protecting and enhancing cultural and social capital; reducing risks for the poorest and increasing value distribution.

Pathway: Invest on R&D and innovation to diversify the food systems and develop entrepreneurship skills of small and commercial farmers including SMEs to raise their income from the food value chains and improve their livelihoods and address the problem of food insecurity leaving no one behind.

AT5 Proposition: Developing inclusive and equitable food systems to ensure that all people within a food system are empowered to prepare for, withstand, and recover from instability and participate in a food system that, despite shocks and stressors, delivers food security, nutrition, and equitable livelihoods for all.

Pathway: Ensure longer-term investments on developing the resilient food system and community to withstand shock and stresses for sustainable and equitable livelihoods for all.

AT6: Referring to the overarching legal document developed based on the constitutional provision, Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act (2018), is considered as a legal framework. Hence, this Act and related policies are the key to strengthen food system governance and accountability and transform food system that is resilient, equitable and sustainable.

Pathway: Develop coherent policies and strategies in line with the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act, and prioritize implementing the Act through the approval of Bylaws and comprehensive orientation to the stakeholders to ensure accountable food governance at all federal structure for achieving resilient, equitable and sustainable food systems.

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 national dialogue provided opportunity to engage participants from different agencies, sectors, and disciplines including the government, academia, researcher, farmers' organization, civil societies and private sectors from different parts of the country. The specific focus of the third dialogue was to sort out barriers/, drivers and prioritize actions for the next 3 years based on the outcomes from the previous two national and seven provincial dialogues, and get commitments from key stakeholders on the specific themes and action areas.

During the dialogue, critical discussions were held to examine the national food systems to understand potential causes/barriers and drivers and generate ideas to decide bold actions for the next 3 years. The bold actions under each track were refined and validated. Some specific commitments received from the stakeholders were presented in the plenary so far available. Many stakeholders have mentioned that they would send their official commitments in the coming weeks to transform and make the food system inclusive, resilient and sustainable in Nepal.

The dialogue also drew some learning to reflect impressions and work further on as following:

1. The issues were well understood by the participants, which were common for some of the ATs, like AT 1 and 2; AT 3 and 5; AT 4 and 6 in the context of Nepal. Drivers of change and actions mentioned were also common to some tracks.
2. There was a common understanding among the working groups about the role and responsibilities of the three spheres of the government in Nepal, in terms of formulating policies, regulations, education, and their implementation. Participants have suggested to draw clear delineation of the roles and responsibilities of the three spheres of government.
3. There was strong commitment from many stakeholders including Government Ministries, Research Organizations, farmers, Development Partners, including the UN agencies and Private Sectors in specific themes and action areas to address the issues through policies and programmes.

Overall, participants had actively engaged in different groups to exchange and share ideas and potential actions for analyzing, prioritizing and improving the actions areas of the Nepalese food systems. The third national dialogue has also identified and prioritized potential options/ (refer Section C below).

Five Action Tracks and one cross cutting lever of change were the Discussion Topics. Following the constitutional provision, cross cutting lever of change was selected as the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act as a legal framework for the sustainable food system in Nepal. Hence, six groups in five Action Tracks and one in cross-cutting policy theme rigorously discussed on the topics of the ATs propositions, pathway and actions. Joint Secretaries of the Government of Nepal had chaired the groups, while the thematic experts from the government and non-government sectors had facilitated the discussions, and designated rapporteurs from different agencies had documented the discussion points. Whole exercise was concluded with big team efforts supported by the key Government Ministries and stakeholders.

ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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- ✓ Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

- Finance
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- Trade-offs
- Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/6

Discussion Topic AT 1: Ensure safe and nutritious food for all

Context: Cereal grain availability is fluctuating due to variations in production; per capita availability has reached from 194 Kg (2001/02) to 237 Kg (2017/18); 48.2% households are food secure, whereas 10% are severely food insecure. Percentage of severely food insecure households are more in rural areas (11.7%) than in urban (8.8%), the percentage is highest in Karnali Province (17.5%) followed by Sudurpaschim (13%) and Province-2 (10.7%). Situation of nutrition has improved over the period of 1996 to 2019: stunting decreased from 57 to 32%, underweight 42 to 24, and wasting from 15 to 12%.

Drivers of change:

- Inadequate infrastructures and investments (roads & storage facilities, collection centers, chilling centers, cold chains).
- Low level of Technological research and development, climate adaptive technology and marketing
- Inadequate promotion of seed bank and Food bank, low education/awareness level,
- Less involvement of private sector agriculture, food, and nutrition.
- Outmigration of youth and feminization of agriculture, Inadequate skilled agricultural human resource
- Low priority to agriculture by all three tiers of governments and poor coordination and accountability
- Inadequate breast-feeding friendly workplace and maternity protection and increasing use of junk/ultra-processed foods meal (agri-education and health)
- Low level of agricultural productivity and high pre & post-harvest losses
- Fragmentation of land holdings, existence of subsistence production system and land remaining fallow and soil erosion
- Use of unsafe water, injudicious use of pesticides and chemicals and anti-microbial drugs
- Loss/ Erosion of local biodiversity and existence of poor food diversity
- Poverty driven food insecurity and non-farm income opportunity in rural area,

Actions for next 3 years that will have greatest impact:

- Harmonize agriculture, food and nutrition and health and other sectoral policies, and set up accountable food governance mechanism through the implementation of Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act to create an enabling environment for promoting local food production systems.
- Increase investment in agricultural research, extension and education to develop and disseminate agricultural technologies as per the diverse climatic condition and need of the stakeholders
- Operationalization of food banks, and conservation and utilization of local crops that have high nutrition
- Set up strong food security information management system at different levels to strengthen evidence-based agriculture, food security, and nutrition planning. Conserve and utilize local crops/commodities that have high nutrition
- Expand irrigation coverage, and develop infrastructures like roads, storage and processing.
- Develop gender friendly pre/post-harvest technology and improve quality agri-input supply and product marketing systems involving private sectors.
- Integrate crops-vegetables with aquaculture and Animal Husbandry for small-scale farmers and increase dietary diversity and value addition.
- Education and awareness raising programs for the consumption of nutrient rich foods
- Restructuring research and extension system to address the needs of the farmers and value chain actors for nutrition and food security.
- Ensure Infant and children nutrition by enhancing access to breast feeding through policy/programs and enacting Breast Milk Substitutes Act, levying additional taxes for unhealthy foods and regulation for unhealthy food marketing,
- Ensure proper nutrition for Old-age generation including food bank for them at different levels; food safety, hygiene and nutrition, food fortification focusing more on biofortification to enrich nutrition, and food composition database preparation
- Digitization of agril practices, and capacity building in agriculture, nutrition, and food safety at all levels of governance.
- Recognize the role of Pvt sectors in food production/value addition and engage/involve them
- Adopt Quality Assurance and Quality Certification system for the products through adopting GAP, GMP etc.

ACTION TRACKS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress |

KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/6

Discussion Topic AT2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns.

Context: About 4.6 million people are food insecure; prevalence of triple burden of malnutrition-under nutrition, overweight/obesity, and micronutrient deficiency. Stunting, wasting and low weight in children contributing to 52 percent of child mortality; obesity among children and adolescents has increased by 29 times in the past four decades; women and children also suffer from some of the world's highest levels of vitamin and mineral deficiencies.

Drivers of change:

- Unregulated market for unhealthy commercial food products and marketing of such products.
- Legislation on mandatory labelling on the nutritive value of food and portion size is not included available in the commercial food products.
- High cost of nutritious diet (nutritious diet is 242% more expensive than the energy only diet)
- Inequitable access to nutritious food and inappropriate consumption pattern.
- Present policies favour energy-dense foods over nutritious foods and lack of resilient value chains and marketing system
- Social, religious, and cultural aspects denying nutritious diets for women and vulnerable groups
- Globalization, urbanization, migration, and other socio-economic drivers changing dietary patterns.
- Lack of age-specific dietary guidelines and government subsidies on food commodities as a form of social protection not aligned with dietary guidelines.
- Low awareness on healthy diets and the nutritive value underutilized crops
- High post-harvest loss, insufficient/limited technologies for food processing and value addition.
- Low level of awareness on food loss and waste (FLW) and no adequate regulatory mechanism,
- Insufficient integration of food production/processing/storage.
- Inadequate and weak policy coherence, or practices among the concerned ministries, among 3 tiers of the governments & private sectors
- Inadequate capacity of public and private sector to implement the statutory and regular service provisions,

Actions in next 3 years for greater impact:

- Develop nutrient profiling model and nutrient profiling-based taxation on food,
- Marketing control- regulation of misleading advertisement of unhealthy packaged foods and other low grade ready to consume foods.
- Update/develop the age specific FBDGs considering the issues of environment, food waste, affordability, local foods etc.
- Front-of-pack labelling (FOPL) also containing information on trans fatty acids-ecolabelling/traffic light labelling and mandatory labelling with on pack visuals
- Raising awareness of improved choices, and stimulating demand for nutrient-rich foods.
- Update national guideline of MIYCN to create maternal baby friendly environment at workplace, health system, public places and community setting.
- Monitor the implementation of Breastmilk Substitute Act; increase maternity and paternity protection to at least 6 months with full salary
- Invest in lactation management skills and competencies for health care workers and establish human milk banks in Kathmandu and provincial hospitals
- School nutrition program- Promote healthy diet, healthy eating behavior and knowledge through school education.
- Promote local diverse foods in public gathering and as snack in official meetings.
- Subsidize and incentivize the farming of nutrient-dense local crop and landraces;
- Infrastructure development and maintaining cold chain to reduce on-farm and post-harvest losses
- Develop technologies and mandatory guidelines for post-harvest handling of foods to reduce food loss and waste and monitor food safety guidelines
- Policy and interventions to minimize antibiotics and chemical pesticides residue in foods
- Develop framework for the private sector engagement in producing healthy foods; popularizing healthy dietary pattern;
- Provisioning startup funding for promising MSMEs producing and marketing healthy foods
- Mobilize civil society and youth in promoting healthy food habits.
- Develop National food security and nutrition framework with clear delineation of roles of different government and enhance capacity of institutions for improving governance.

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/6

Discussion Topic AT3: Boost nature-positive food production at scale

Context: Increased biodiversity losses, deforestation, land degradation and pollution. One third of agricultural lands are fallow and degraded, and a large portion are converted to settlements and infrastructure. Production of major staples and commercial vegetables in some pockets has caused excessive mining of soil nutrients, water depletion and agrochemical pollution. Food habits mostly towards two major staples such as rice and wheat have led to a narrow dietary diversity; this has resulted in loss of traditional crops and indigenous knowledge.

Drivers of change:

- Climate change: Lack of climate agro-advisory, information and preparedness mechanisms and policies
- Land and water degradation/depletion and land conversion: Lack of judicious and balanced use of chemical and organic fertilizers; lack of regenerative agriculture practices, conversion of fertile lands to settlements and industrial uses.
- Pollution (water, land, air): Unsafe /injudicious use of agrochemicals in production (land, water), storage and marketing, forest fires causing air pollution
- Socioeconomic changes (-demographic, institutions): Youth migration, change in food habits and urbanization; limited capacity and support to farmers and stakeholders for nature positive production
- Policy, Institutions & Governance drivers: Inadequate coordination and inadequate policies,-disintegrated planning of agriculture, livestock, forestry, water
- Science and Technologies: : Lack of proper use of modern as well as as indigenous knowledge, technologies; lack of native original (Maulik) technologies development; haphazard introduction of exotic technologies without considering native adapted technologies ; inadequate knowledge and upgrading
- Unplanned/haphazard & non-resilient infrastructure development: Damage of irrigation canals, loss of vegetations and fertile soils from improper road building, crushing industries resulting in soil erosion, landslides and flooding,
- Lack of circular agri-food systems/economy's based livelihoods: Lack of regenerative system with high food losses and wastes
- Loss of agrobiodiversity : Loss of indigenous crops, varieties plants /animal breeds, aquatic, insect , microbes, and, lack of site-specific production and value chain development
- Lack of reliable data base system, market information and research for diverse food species for nature positive production

Actions in next 3 years for greater impact:

- Develop and adoption of Climate resilient agriculture and food system .
- Integrated Sustainable Land Management by enforcement of Land use Act (2019) and Land Use Policy (2015) at Agroecosystem and Landscape based planning
- Revitalization of local indigenous food system and social system through agroecological /organic farming
- Improvement of soil health through legume rotation, conservation agriculture
- Value chain development of local crops /commodities based on green technologies/regenerative agriculture practices in partnership with private sector
- Integrated Management of Crops- livestock-forestry/ pasture-land with focus on agroforestry /integrated farming systems through revitalization of indigenous regenerative production system
- Investment on food-water-energy-biodiversity-health nexus for improved and healthy agroecosystems
- Empowering and build the capacity of farmers and institutions by bringing private sector investment in research and development including indigenous and local knowledge and good practices
- Establish and communicate a comprehensive agricultural information, knowledge, database and services systems through effective community based and private sector driven extension system
- Reorient and apply community forestry concept to Forests based food production & restoration of degradation ecosystems
- Research investment in green, climate smart, resilient, and regenerative technologies, and innovations
- Conservation & sustainable use of agrobiodiversity by promoting site specific crops, commodities & NUS (neglected and underutilized species).

ACTION TRACKS

✓	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/6

Discussion Topic AT4: Advance equitable livelihoods of people involved in food systems

Context: landless, smallholders, women, Dalits, indigenous people rely on agriculture and forest-based foods; many of them are unrecognized as farmers, underpaid and, or wage rates differ by gender. Inadequate institutional mechanisms for and limited capacity of women, small holders, old-age, people with disability (PWD), they have less access to production resources, space for voice, negotiation power in the market systems.

Underlying Causes/Barriers/Drivers

- Improper implementation of land use policy; land fragmentation denying access for women and small holders
- Lack of access of women and marginalized groups to control over productive resources including land, water, credit etc.
- Lack of supporting mechanism for small holders (e.g. land consolidation prefers organising and mobilizing relatively larger farmers);
- Least access to indigenous crops/seed and problem of food diversification, which is predominantly a domain of indigenous people, poor, disadvantaged and women
- Low level of involvement of human resources (as agriculture sector is considered as low-grade work) where women, poor and disadvantaged groups are involved for their livelihoods
- Improper management of water sources affecting agricultural productivity specially in the low stream areas, and small holders for e.g. people in downstream side of Chure range affected by floods and loss of productive lands, displacements;
- Lack of enforcing mechanism for budget allocation and expenditure in agriculture sector supporting to youth, women, small holders
- Discrimination in employment opportunities, wages including agriculture
- Minimal utilization of local crops and depend on processed foods
- Inadequate market linkage for agricultural and livestock produces
- Lack and or inadequate cooperative responsive laws and policies.

Actions in next 3 years for greater impact:

- Categorize farmers, producers, issuance of farmers ID and provision of categorized services and incentives.
- Implement and land use policy to ensure to inclusive tenure and user rights for women, small holders and poor;
- Implement policies, guidelines, procedures for equitable access to water, employability within food systems, and targeted provisions;
- Formalization of agriculture sector jobs to ensure regular employments, fix wage rates without gender discrimination, assurance of decent work.
- Partnership with private sector in promoting agriculture-based production, enterprising, marketing and reaching services to marginalized.
- Capacity strengthening of all actors in use of IT, infrastructure development in both on farm and off farm employment sectors to diversify economic opportunities for women, youth, poor;
- Research and evidence-based planning based on needs, priorities and demands of consumer and market.
- Improvement conservation, promotion and registration of indigenous seeds.
- Robust monitoring and evaluation of program, grant and any other support that are entitled to women, youth and small holders
- Prepare inclusive communication strategy to raise awareness on local and nutritious foods.
- Diversify food system, innovate culinary arts and promote processing industries for high value industrial crops.
- Strengthen producers, vendors, market actors and consumers in the decision-making of rural food system transformation;
- Define inter-connected initiatives linking with income generation, safety net, health e.g. breastfeeding, school meal programs, tourism etc.;
- Capacity building and skill enhancement, easy access to production inputs for SME's growth and market explorations as well crisis responsive actions
- Support youths to engage in profitable niche-based competitive local produce for both domestic and export markets
- Inclusive governance in food system in both production resource management as well as market governance to benefit by all (women, poor and vulnerable communities);
- Execute programs to ensure right to employment, work place safety, equal pay for equal work, better health, choice of livelihoods options for women, youth, poor, marginalized groups

ACTION TRACKS

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

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/6

Discussion Topic AT5: Building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stresses

Context: Current food system is under pressure from climate crisis, conflict, COVID-19 pandemics, economic shocks, natural disasters and environmental degradation, including food price hikes and disease-pests outbreaks. These shocks, stress and disaster can be devastating for poor and vulnerable people. Climate induced and other natural disasters have significant impact on national economy. Lately, COVID-19 has contributed to increase unemployment, poverty and vulnerability including loss of livelihoods. The 2015 Earthquake increased number of food insecure people by 3.5 million. Therefore, building resilience means helping individuals, households and communities to mitigate, cope with and recover from shocks and stresses, so that they can become even better off than before.

Drivers of change:

- Negative effect of disasters (flood, drought, disease, epidemic, pandemic, etc.)
- Feminization of agriculture due to male out-migration (drudgery for women), Lack of early warning and preparedness (preparedness not in place to respond to disasters),
- Lack of vulnerability mapping and information management system,
- Weak implementation of existing preparedness/response plan,
- Settlement of people at the vulnerable areas e.g. Riverside, unplanned infrastructure.
- Land encroachment in vulnerable areas like river-banks
- Diseases and pest outbreaks in crops, livestock and poultry
- Losses of bio-diversity and indigenous crops and technologies
- Market and price vulnerability, low value addition
- Low insurance coverage (human, livestock and crops)
- Less awareness on food for health and healthy lives
- Resilience not embedded in policies and programmes—to much sectoral perceptive
- Management of malnutrition not effectively implemented,
- Weak inputs supply system (seeds, fertilizers, agri machines, credits), .
- Lack of food storage for emergency

Actions in next 3 years for greater impact:

- Effective implementation of land use policy and legal framework, agro-met services/advisory,
- R&D on resilient technology (including local crops and soil mgmt.), proper water management and irrigation technologies
- Strengthen supply chain system, multi-sectoral approach to enhance resilience,
- Proper coordination mechanism between the 3 spheres of govt and stakeholders
- Food security monitoring system (NeKSAP) in place for vulnerability and mapping of affected people,
- Provision of vulnerability card to the vulnerable community, evidence-based decision-making,
- Preparedness, response and recovery mechanism in place, expansion of insurance coverage
- Mainstreaming resilience into sectoral programming; develop risk informed programme, building resilience for food system, agroforestry,
- Fair price shops in food insecure areas, food storage and stocking of food including supplementary/therapeutic food for emergency, strengthen food distribution system
- Prevention and management of malnutrition,
- Link Prime Minister (PM)/ Chief Minister (CM) employment programmes to Food Systems, Social protection system in place, re-settlement of people living in vulnerable areas to safe area
- Maintain food storage and food bank for emergency situation (Local govt to take responsibly)

ACTION TRACKS

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	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
✓	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 6/6

Discussion Topic AT6: Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act-a legal framework for sustainable food systems in Nepal

Context: Nepal has developed legal framework to implement the constitutional guarantee of the right to food and food sovereignty including through ensuring good governance of food systems and transform them. The right to food and food sovereignty is enshrined in the constitution, and the government has given priority to ensure safe and nutritious food to all in a sustainable manner. This Act accommodates all ATs and provides as a legal framework for the resilient, equitable and sustainable food systems in Nepal.

Key Drivers:

- Inadequate efforts for effective implementation of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act.
- Ineffective coordination between provincial and local levels.
- Weak policy coherence among three spheres of government under the federal set up.
- Inadequate of information and awareness about the law, implementation efforts.
- Federal, Provincial and Local Level Bylaws on Right to Food (RtF) act not yet developed.
- Lack of institutional set up such as National Food Council , provincial food council and local food coordination committee have not yet been established.
- Lack of clear roles and responsibilities and accountability mechanism among the stakeholders.
- Limited consultations with stakeholders, while formulating the Act; outcomes of the consultations were not widely shared.
- Inadequate monitoring and oversight of the implementation process.
- Governments, particularly at local levels lack technical capacity to prepare local laws and policies on right to food.
- Lack of institutional set up like technical food security committee are to implement RtF act at Municipality and Provincial levels

Actions in next 3 for greater impact:

- Set up and strengthen institutional architecture at 3 spheres of government (based on Act, policy, strategies, etc).
- Develop Bylaws on Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act and implement them for advancing food system and food governance.
- Orientation to people's representative and farmers about the law, policies and programs
- Coordination mechanism to regulate the law and guidelines, strengthen governance and accountability.
- Formulation of provincial Act and regulations.
- Implement farmers' identification card.
- Strong legal coordination mechanism between local, provincial, and federal government.
- Ensuring policy /programme coherence in agriculture, food security and nutrition; build synergies.
- Adequate financing to the Province and Local levels based on their performance on the implementation of Act, and relevant policies.
- Implementation of 15th Plan, Periodic Plans, and localization of SDGs with priority.
- Invest on setting up a mechanism for systematic data collection, analysis, and management for strengthening the evidence-based policy making

ACTION TRACKS

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

KEYWORDS

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

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

There was no marked observation on the areas of divergence.

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

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Women & Youth Empowerment

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Environment and Climate

CORRECTIONS, ADJUSTMENTS, OR CHANGES

Title Country Food Systems Dialogues Report and Stakeholders' Commitments

Date 06/10/2021

Array

ATTACHMENTS

- **Country Food Systems Dialogues Report**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Country-Report-Nepals-Food-System-Latest-version.pdf>
- **Stakeholders' Commitments**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Compiled-Stakeholders-Commitments-Nepal-.pdf>