

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Monday, 7 June 2021 10:00 GMT +02:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	How Sustainable are Consumption Patterns in Botswana
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Dr Minah Mmoni Mosele
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/40187/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/40187/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Member State
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	Botswana

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

13

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

8 31-50

5 51-65

66-80

80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

4 Male

9 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

4 Agriculture/crops

0 Fish and aquaculture

0 Livestock

1 Agro-forestry

0 Environment and ecology

0 Trade and commerce

0 Education

0 Communication

0 Food processing

0 Food retail, markets

0 Food industry

1 Financial Services

0 Health care

1 Nutrition

6 National or local government

0 Utilities

0 Industrial

0 Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

0 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

0 Large national business

0 Multi-national corporation

0 Small-scale farmer

4 Medium-scale farmer

0 Large-scale farmer

1 Local Non-Governmental Organization

0 International Non-Governmental Organization

0 Indigenous People

1 Science and academia

0 Workers and trade union

0 Member of Parliament

1 Local authority

6 Government and national institution

0 Regional economic community

0 United Nations

0 International financial institution

0 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

0 Consumer group

0 Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

A diverse range of stakeholders, though limited in number as this was the first dialogue held in Botswana, interacted to form opinions highlighted in this track submission. Every opinion was recognised for the transformation and success of Botswana food systems. Through this process, priorities of action were identified.

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

Participants were from different sectors and stakeholder groups.

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

Embracing the principles ensures collective accountability and collective action by all. It also creates a sense of ownership among different stakeholders, with regards to the priorities identified for action.

# 3. METHOD

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The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

**DID YOU USE THE SAME METHOD AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONVENORS REFERENCE MANUAL?**

**Yes**

**No**

# 4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

## MAJOR FOCUS

The focus was organised around the objectives of Track 2 – shift to sustainable consumption patterns. National policies and programs that are related to Track 2 were discussed considering the food system in Botswana. Challenges were identified and solutions for bridging the gaps were recommended.

### 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

National agriculture programs: End-user focused research activities. Equitable subsidy of seeds and fertilizer with accountability by ensuring that subsidy is comparable to yield. Inclusion and commercialisation of traditional crops to improve food security. Implementation of cropping plans according to agro-ecological zones. Infrastructure development. Appropriate and equitable funding schemes per agricultural program. Adoption of affordable smart agriculture to mitigate climate change, improve production and commercialise agriculture. Coordination of labour to reduce competition between farming activities and other Government initiatives for poverty alleviation. Improve skills of farmers. Encourage the uptake of agriculture insurance by farmers. Implement a National Horticulture Cropping Plan to make the sector competitive and to improve diversification of consumer choices and food security. Creation of new markets and other distribution channels in the region and internationally (e.g. Africa Free trade Agreement and AGOA). In addition, creation of agro-processing parks in strategic locations to expand product choices. Review National Land Policy and make land available that is suitable for agriculture and with resources such water and electricity, especially for youth. Real-time data collection and management; and avail data to improve planning and implementation. In addition, consistent monitoring and evaluation to effectively measure impact. Extension Services: Increase resources and skill base for agriculture extension officers. Increase the number of extension officers and streamline their services according to value chains.

Service Provision (service centres): Re-institutionalise agriculture service centres.

Value chains: Reduce transaction costs along value chains and offer consumers better prices. Adequate funding for value addition and processing. Attractive environment for PPPs. Establish cooperatives for manufacturing enterprises. Use of indigenous knowledge systems in food processing.

Establish entrepreneurial development programmes.

Apiculture and aquaculture: Develop and commercialise the sectors. End-user focused research activities. Provision of stock (bees and fish) for farmers interested in the sectors. Provide adequate funding to develop the sector. Training of apiculture and aquaculture farmers. Capacity building of extension officers.

Distribution channels and markets: Markets development. Incentivise the private sector.

Commercialised and competitive agriculture: Reduction in transaction costs (at each stage in the value chain) and make agriculture profitable as well as offer consumer better prices. Equity in subsidies across all sectors. Equitable labour conditions and decent wages. Protection of markets for locally produced goods and assist with market penetration especially for start-ups.

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

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

Training of farmers as well as training extension officers is imperative to ensure food security. Accompanied by adequate financing along the value chains as well as markets for locally produced products will ensure a win-win situation and better consumer prices. For food systems to be profitable for all players, it important to lower transaction costs, which also will give consumers better prices.

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## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

None

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