

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Thursday, 19 August 2021 09:00 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Botswana Dialogue for the United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS)
CONVENED BY	Honourable Minister Mr Karabo Socraat Gare
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/41129/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Member State
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	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

397

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

2 0-18

68 19-30

198 31-50

120 51-65

8 66-80

1 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

212 Male

185 Female

0 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

105 Agriculture/crops

0 Fish and aquaculture

71 Livestock

1 Agro-forestry

20 Environment and ecology

14 Trade and commerce

22 Education

5 Communication

14 Food processing

6 Food retail, markets

15 Food industry

13 Financial Services

4 Health care

5 Nutrition

50 National or local government

2 Utilities

1 Industrial

49 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

57 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

6 Large national business

0 Multi-national corporation

60 Small-scale farmer

26 Medium-scale farmer

4 Large-scale farmer

9 Local Non-Governmental Organization

3 International Non-Governmental Organization

2 Indigenous People

44 Science and academia

4 Workers and trade union

1 Member of Parliament

19 Local authority

126 Government and national institution

2 Regional economic community

5 United Nations

0 International financial institution

0 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

13 Consumer group

16 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

A diverse range of stakeholders interacted to form opinions highlighted in this submission. Every opinion was recognised for the transformation and success of Botswana food systems. The aim of such a multi-faceted approach was the recognition that food systems are complex and require a systemic approach. The desire is to transform our consultations from previously parallel approaches to inclusive and participatory approaches that improve the already established processes of governance and allow the formation of new ones. 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 across the country, and from different age categories.

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

Embracing the principles of engagement 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

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 interaction was organised around the five (5) Action Tracks. National policies and programs were evaluated for gaps and game-changing solutions 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

Home-grown school feeding and supplementary feeding programs: Improved rural livelihoods and access to nutritious food. 4IR in food systems: Virtual markets, digitisation, e-services (including extension services), drones, etc.

Climate-smart and conservation technologies: Reduced waste and pollution; improved human health. Adequate funding for climate-smart technologies.

Optimisation of environmental resources in food systems: Indigenous food products and water.

Laws that support implementation of policies: Management of divergent practices.

Targeted and evidenced-based programs: Land allocation, production, commercialisation, financing, etc.

Food safety processes: Consumer and environmental protection from harmful products.

Development of infrastructure: Roads, storage, processing facilities, slaughter houses, accredited testing laboratories, etc. for a resilient and sustainable food system.

Supply of inputs and implements: Vaccines, fertilisers, pesticides, equipment, etc.

Capacity building of all the players in the value chains: Food safety, production, processing, entrepreneurship, marketing, retailing, finance, etc.

Specialised programs for marginalised groups: Elderly, youth, women, remote area dwellers and people living with disabilities.

Updated and harmonised laws, policies, strategies and processes: Single registry for beneficiaries of government programs.

Effective extension and outreach programmes: Ratio of farmer to extension officer, ratio of extension officer to value chain and provision of resources for service provision. Outsourcing of extension services.

Effective environmental protection: Effective waste management (agrochemicals, plastics, etc.). Protection of biodiversity.

Encourage organic production practices.

Traceability: From farm to fork.

Effective pollution management: Green-house gases (GHGs) emissions.

End-user focused research and development in the food system: Adequate funding and improved commercialisation of research outputs.

Boost aquaculture: Reduction in GHGs especially methane from meat production.

Standardised pricing models: Improved return-on-investment across value chains.

Mindset change in food systems: Sustainable production and entrepreneurship. Production agriculture as a business, even for smallholder producers.

Access to finance: Tailor-made financing for value chains, e.g. establishment of an Agribank in Botswana.

Establishment of processing and value addition facilities: Reduction in postharvest loss and food waste .e.g. collection points country wide and establishment of technology parks.

Strengthen Public Private Partnerships (PPPs): Improved investment across value chains.

Access to markets: Improved livelihoods and improved GDP.

Enact commodity cooperatives and associations: Enhance buy-in, distribution and access to markets. Seed funding for cooperatives and associations.

Commercialisation and equity of all value chains: Diversity and reduction in food import bill.

Real-time data collection and management: Better decision making and effective monitoring and evaluation.

Monitoring and evaluation: Effective policies and programs.

Holistic and complete value chains: Improve rural livelihoods and reduction in rural-urban migration. Decent jobs and wages for improved livelihoods.

Cohesion of players along the value chain: Health and agriculture; producers and processors.

Basic education school curriculum: Inclusion of entrepreneurship and climate-smart technologies.

Production according to agro-ecological zones: Enhanced productivity and improved access to nutritious foods. Incentivize adherence to cropping plans.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

It is clear from the discussions that transforming food systems requires resources to build strong value chains. The harmonisation of processes plays a pivotal role in the success of food systems. Capacity building for all players in the food systems, as well as adequate funding are the foundation for the transformation. An inclusive, bottom-up approach will create the push to meet the urgency for the transformation.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

No.

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