OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 24 August 2021 09:00 GMT +12:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	RMI National Green Food System Dialogue
CONVENED BY	Secretary Iva Reimers-Roberto, Ministry of Natural Resources and Commerce
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/43464/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Member State
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Marshall Islands

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

	0-18	13	19-30	18	31-50	5	51-65	1	66-80		80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

19	Male	18	Female	Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

11	Agriculture/crops	6	Education	1	Health care
2	Fish and aquaculture		Communication	3	Nutrition
	Livestock		Food processing	4	National or local government
2	Agro-forestry	2	Food retail, markets		Utilities
4	Environment and ecology		Food industry		Industrial
	Trade and commerce		Financial Services	2	Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

5	Small/medium enterprise/artisan		Workers and trade union
	Large national business		Member of Parliament
1	Multi-national corporation		Local authority
3	Small-scale farmer	16	Government and national institution
1	Medium-scale farmer		Regional economic community
	Large-scale farmer	4	United Nations
3	Local Non-Governmental Organization	1	International financial institution
	International Non-Governmental Organization		Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
	Indigenous People	1	Consumer group
4	Science and academia		Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

Organization of each RMI National Dialogue incorporated and reinforced the Summit Principles in a number of ways. All organizing team members were made aware of the Principles through the sharing of relevant materials, and these were borne in mind throughout the organization and execution of the Dialogues. Specifically, the RMI is a country on the front lines of climate change like few others, and one that very clearly recognizes the need to act swiftly with regards to sustainable development. This awareness of the need for action in specific relation to the nation's food systems was integral to the organization of the National Food Systems Dialogues. The Dialogues were planned with an array of local stakeholders, ensuring that local culture and context was at the core of their planning, design and execution. The range of invitees reflects the recognized complexity of food systems in the RMI. Dialogue invitees were drawn from a cross-section of RMI society, including not only government officials from relevant agencies, but local farmers and fisherfolk, those involved in the buying and selling of foods for commercial and other purposes (e.g. institutional caterers), health professionals and NPO/NGO personnel. All dialogues were conducted in the context of current policies and legislation, and of previous and current relevant projects and initiatives. This was ensured through the delivery of relevant presentations preceding discussions at each Dialogue. Transparency has been central to the organization of the Dialogues, with the intent of the Dialogues and outputs from them clearly communicated to all invitees and attendees. Dialogue discussions were structured in such a way as to provide all attendees with a safe space to share their knowledge, perspectives and ideas.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Execution of the RMI Green Food Systems Dialogue reflects the Principles in various specific ways. Commitment to the Summit was evident in the number of attendees and their engagement in the discussions being held; a wide range of perspectives were shared and all were recorded. All discussions were held respectfully, with individuals given the space and time to share their points of view; this was the case in the smaller discussion groups and in the plenary group. In terms of the recognition of the complexity of food systems, this was communicated via opening presentations, and reflected in the diversity of attendees, which also reflects that the Dialogue embraced multi-stakeholder inclusivity. In terms of complementing the work of others, the Dialogue allowed varied stakeholders to share their activities with a wide audience, with the potential to increase awareness of these and open doors for new collaborations. Finally, the outputs of the Dialogue are those of the group as a whole, with no attribution to any given individual, reinforcing the Principle of building trust.

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

The planning and organization of the Dialogues, both in terms of their content and execution, were conducted with an understanding and appreciation of the Summit Principles. Planning the Dialogues centered around the specific needs of the RMI with topics and meeting styles initially developed to be locally relevant and appropriate. Dialogue plans were subsequently cross-checked with the Summit Principles to ensure their incorporation. In this way, national priorities were placed at the center of Dialogue planning to ensure they were meaningful and valuable, while the Summit Principles provided an underlying guide to support the development of Dialogues that responded to them.

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**

The organizing team developed three 3-hour RMI National Food System Dialogues. These focussed on a) Green Food Systems, b) Nutrition, Health and c) Safety and Blue Food Systems. All three Dialogues were conducted in the week of 23rd August 2021. The decision to conduct the Dialogues in this way was based upon an in-depth understanding of the current national food systems and their associated priorities, as well as the capacity of individuals to attend the Dialogues. The Dialogues were organized by the RMI national-level convener at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Commerce, supported by a team of consultants, relevant stakeholders from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Commerce, the Ministry of Health and Human Services and the Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority to guide the individual Dialogues, and personnel from the Resident Coordinator Office in the Pacific. The development process involved in-depth collaborations and discussions between all team members to ensure all aspects of the Dialogues, from discussion content to logistical aspects, were comprehensively planned and efficiently executed. Three invitee lists were developed to reflect the content of the individual Dialogues. Invitees ranged from national-level government personnel to members of civil society engaged in different aspects of the food systems of the RMI. This enabled discussions to engage a range of people from those responsible for guiding national policy to those impacted by such policies. Prior to the Dialogues, invitees received an official invitation, a copy of the Dialogue agenda, relevant materials and a link to an electronic attendance form. Printed attendance forms were also provided at the Dialogues to ensure full completion and submission by all participants. Each dialogue presented the relevant national context in terms of the current status of food systems and the impacts of these in terms of economy, environment and social and human health, policies and legislation in place that relate to these systems and impacts, and examples of past or current innovations of relevance, including government-led, NGO-led, and individual-led initiatives. Discussions in each Dialogue were focussed around five key topics (specific to each Dialogue), with discussions under each topic guided by a number of key questions. These topics and questions were drafted by members of the organizing team and validated by the wider team, with particular input from national experts and relevant ministerial personnel. All topics were cross-checked against the Summit Action Tracks to ensure all Action Tracks were sufficiently incorporated into each Dialogue. The five discussion topics that formed the Green Food Systems Dialogue comprised 1) The food we produce, 2) The food we eat, 3) The challenges of being on the front lines of climate change, 4) Resilience and vulnerability, and 5) The impact(s) of COVID-19. Dialogue discussions were structured in a way to ensure all stakeholders had the opportunity to have their voices heard. Discussions were held in small 'breakout' groups, helping to prevent individuals from dominating the discussion. Feedback was then delivered by each group in the plenary setting, allowing for the sharing of all ideas and perspectives and affording the opportunity for additional comments and discussion as a single group. The Dialogues were structured to allow both in-room participation and online participation. This enabled the Dialogues to be accessible to as broad a group of stakeholders as possible, providing access both to stakeholders across the country (the RMI being an archipelagic nation including some 24 inhabited atolls) and to those for whom online access may not be possible.

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

A rapid scan of the RMI agriculture/nutrition nexus conducted in 2018 indicated that at least 90% of the RMI food supply chain is made up of imported goods. This document reports that numerous diet-related health issues have become prevalent in the RMI, with up to 80% of the population being overweight, 27% having diabetes and 35% of children between 48 and 59 months of age having stunted growth. The RMI National Strategic Plan 2020–2030 reports that agriculture contributes just 4% to GDP. Agriculture forms one of the pillars for economic development within the strategic plan, thought there is also recognition that underutilized land is limited, soil conditions are generally poor. Alongside this plan, and a number of other policies including food security and trade policies, sits the RMI Agriculture Sector Plan 2021–2031. This Plan reports that in 2006 only 0.3% of the labour force were engaged in agriculture of forestry activities as their main economic activity, with the plan aiming to increase community level involvement in agriculture and increase national domestic food production. Numerous challenges are recognized, including limited water supply, loss of traditional knowledge and climate change amongst others. The goal of the Agriculture Sector Plan is "Resilient food, nutrition and livelihood security of Marshallese in the face of climate change" with a number of outputs identified to supports its achievement. These comprise minimizing environmental degradation, developing sustainable small livestock and crop production systems, increasing consumption of locally produced nutritious foods, improving biosecurity and marketing, improving the capacity of agriculture sector stakeholders and developing enabling policies and legislation.

Within this context, the National Green Food Systems Dialogue explored the following five key topics:

1) The food we produce
Questions to guide this discussion focussed on innovation in food growth and production, strategies to ensure healthy ecosystems that support sustainable food production, barriers to local food production, factors limiting local food growth and processing and the challenges to food export both within the RMI and internationally.

2) The food we eat
Questions to guide this discussion focussed on the consumption of locally produced vs imported foods, the availability of local foods and food waste.

3) The challenges of being on the front lines of climate change
Questions to guide this discussion focussed on food system-related climate adaptation strategies, and coping with climate change and environmental degradation in the short and long term.

4) Resilience and vulnerability
Questions to guide this discussion focussed on social inclusion in the green food system, economic inclusion in the green food system, policies and strategies to address inequity related to food production and dealing with vulnerabilities within the RMI's food systems.

5) The impact(s) of COVID-19
Questions to guide this discussion focussed on the impact of COVID-19 on the green food system and how such impacts can be addressed.

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

MAIN FINDINGS

The main findings from the RMI Green Food Systems Dialogue are presented under the five topic areas.

1) The food we produce
Very little agriculture takes place in the RMI and a low proportion of the population engages in agricultural work. Identified challenges to increased food production related to soil quality, limited water supply and drought conditions, which favour traditional foods such as coconut, breadfruit and pandanus, over diverse vegetable crops. Innovative approaches to agriculture, such as hydroponics and vertical gardening, were highlighted as ways of efficiently producing nutrient dense foods, but more innovation is needed. Importantly, maintenance of innovative approaches was identified as vital, with projects often being short-term or discontinued prematurely. Barriers to home gardening were identified, including a lack of space, unsuitable soil, salinity and a lack of proper tools, knowledge and skills. This is linked to cultural norms; home gardening has not been common practice among previous generations and so the necessary knowledge has not been culturally embedded. Relevant stakeholders include government agencies, farmers associations, educational establishments and projects supported by international partners. Together they are working to achieve a zero-waste closed circle agricultural system that supports sustainable self-sufficiency, community involvement and empowerment through delivery of seedlings and livestock to communities, education on farming techniques and cooking with novel vegetables, and mobile markets to enable access to healthy, locally grown foods. These initiatives have demonstrated success, but challenges are faced in relation to the use of single-season hybrid seeds, a lack of relevant value chain data and the need to scale-up best-practice activities and ensure that they endure.

2) The food we eat
The vast majority of foods eaten in the RMI are imported with limits to the available local food and the wider choice imported foods offer. This was partly felt to be the result of a shift in societal roles. With increasing numbers of women in the workforce there is less time for food production and preparation, resulting on an increased reliance on imported and more convenient foods. There are, however, notable health problems associated with the high levels of consumption of imported processed food. It was noted that local foods are available in stores, and these sell out very quickly. There is recognition of the need to provide healthy school lunches, and the Public Schools System is working with the Majuro local government and Canvasback Wellness Center on the provision of nutritious school meals. In terms of food waste, there is a lack of accurate data. Anecdotally, food waste was identified as being predominantly from imported foods on the larger atolls. It was felt that the outer islands are likely to have a higher proportion of waste from local foods, by virtue of their availability. A key issue identified around food waste is the problem of packaging from imported foods; the environmental impact of a discarded coconut being negligible versus the impact of a discarded soft drinks can.

3) The challenges of being on the front lines of climate change
The impacts of drought on food crops has been identified, including specifically coconuts. Climate change is impacting seasonality, with delayed harvest times, and resulting in the dropping of fruit before ripening. Increasing invasive species is of significant concern, as is damage cause by increasing frequency and severity of king tides. Climate change also threatens the security of freshwater sources owing to rising sea levels. Currently employed strategies to adapt to climate change include the use of mulching, to help retain moisture in the soil, and drip-bottle irrigation. In addition to adaptation measures, there are also concerns regarding the need to reduce the RMI's CO_2 emissions.

4) Resilience and vulnerability
The innovation and knowledge of women was noted, with the One Island One Product campaign being identified as female-led. There is a need for effective streams of credit to support initiation and expansion of agriculture. Furthermore, the need for political will to engender change to support resilience was identified, particularly given the limited available resources. The need for a comprehensive social/economic/political plan that prioritizes resilience was raised. Traditional Knowledge is valued and is recognized for its role in enhanced resilience.

5) The impact(s) of COVID-19
Sales of certain food types have fallen. For example, during the pandemic churches have reduced the number of events and activities they hold, and families have scaled back gatherings, both resulting in a fall in demand for livestock. The reduction in tourist visitors has also negatively impacted sales of local foods. The RMI grants licenses to many fishing vessels to access its waters, the crews of which ordinarily come ashore and buy foodstuffs. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has curtailed this, with crews remaining aboard their vessels. It was also noted that capacity has been impacted owing to the closing of the nation's borders; consultants have been unable to travel to the RMI and technical assistance has been lost. Food supplies were disrupted, but transportation to outer islands was maintained owing to the national purchase of new boats. However, maintaining the quality of transported foods requires addressing.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

The RMI Green Food System Dialogue delivered outcomes in terms of specific ideas and innovations to be implemented to drive change within the RMI food system and also in terms of the recognition of specific needs and challenges that may not have been previously identified. These provide new avenues for consideration and future action. The identified Action Tracks and key words represent the Outcomes as a whole rather than individual Outcomes.

1) The food we produce
Increasing and innovating in food production
In response to the recognized lack of knowledge and experience related to growing vegetables, the Dialogue concluded that there was a need for the promotion of traditional food crops such as coconut, breadfruit and pandanus, as well as non-traditional but native foods, and non-traditional way of using traditional foods, such as the production of flour from breadfruit. This is being done to some extent by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Commerce and the Taiwanese Technical Mission, who distribute seedlings. Where non-traditional crops are to be grown, moving away from the use of hybrid seeds, which must be re-purchased every season, is also necessary for this farming to be sustainable. There is also a need for capacity building in local communities to engage them to grow food through home gardening and encouraging sustainable practices through educational programs. This could be achieved through strategic collaboration for research/education training between public and private sectors. Lastly, limited space due to land tenure is a big challenge in RMI. Local production is locally sold at the supermarkets and farmers market, but it is very seasonal. Discussion highlighted the need for implementing a variety of crops that provide production year-round. It was mentioned that local production has dramatically declined due to a combination of factors such as global warming, overharvesting and a lack of effective resource management.

Overcoming the current challenges of limited agriculture and limited local food supply will require an overall increase in production. For that, a national agricultural census needs to be performed. Specific ideas to support this included strengthening farmers' and producers' associations, utilising precipitation predictions to time the planting of short-term crops, ensuring adequate irrigation systems are available and maintained, implementing hydroponics, climate-smart agriculture techniques, a return to traditional ways of preserving food, and increasing composting activities (e.g. coconut husk cakes) to support soil improvement and growing success. There are opportunities for better linking of green and blue food system, for example through the use of fisheries waste as agricultural fertilizer.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

2) The food we eat
Consumption of imported food
The majority of food consumed is imported and includes food such as rice, eggs and chicken. There are several factors that influence food choices at the household level. Nowadays, many women have regular jobs that reduce the available time for food preparation and cooking, resulting in a preference for convenience food. Food preferences have also been highly influenced by western culture.

Local products in markets
It was highlighted in the discussions the importance of commercializing local production through markets, such as farmers markets, where the community can access local healthy foods at an affordable price. The private sector is committed to promoting agribusiness, but there is also a need to establish digital spaces to improve market access.

Promoting traditional knowledge and skills
In order to increase the levels of local food consumption the Dialogue discussions suggested that building capacity be essential to support an expansion of farming and home gardens. In particular the need for recording and maintaining traditional food preservation skills from community elders was recommended. Furthermore, re-establishing traditional food festivals will support this knowledge transmission.

School gardens
Some public schools have been growing school gardens, with the aim that these will become productive, and the harvested foods can be used in the preparation of school meals. Cookery demonstrations were delivered to some school staff in 2020 as an initial step towards this.

National stock-take
It was further suggested that a national 'stock-take' be undertaken in relation to food production and security, from both green food system and blue food system perspectives.

Reducing food waste
It is recognized that better sorting of waste is required, and that food scraps and waste should be used to make compost. The collection and composting of food scraps is being considered by the Majuro Atoll Waste Company. The Dialogue discussions also raised the possibility of encouraging schools to utilize foods that are close to their expiry in the production of school meals, as a route to helping reduce food waste. Imported food is a big contributor of waste in the RMI, especially non-biodegradable waste such as plastic that accumulates in the environment, but this needs to be managed from an innovative perspective to find solutions. In Majuro, 61% of the total waste generated is from households and 39% is from non-household sources such as shops, restaurants, businesses, and public institutions.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/5

3) The challenges of being on the front lines of climate change
Importantly, it was identified that climate change is a cross-sectoral issue. Any climate-related policies, strategies etc., even if focussed on food systems, should be cross-sectoral in nature and should extend beyond RMI borders to engage the wider region. RMI has committed to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. In order to achieve this it will be necessary to consider food transportation and refrigeration.

Adaptation strategies
A number of suggestions were made during the Dialogue discussions that were considered to be useful adaptation strategies. These included:
• Coastal replanting to protect the land and soil
• Increasing the use of hydroponic systems, including floating hydroponic rafts, and aquaponics systems
• The provision of ecologically friendly farming tools and supporting increased composting were also highlighted
• Promoting the use of mulching as a soil improver and to retain moisture
• Promoting the use of drip-bottle irrigation to maximize limited water resources
• Cultivating easy-to-grow and hardy/salt tolerant vegetables, including the cultivation of species and varieties commonly grown by some of RMI's neighbors such as the Federated States of Micronesia
• Implement financial mechanisms to support local farmers

It was further suggested that there remains a need for developing a national food security strategy that supports the maximal levels of food independence for the RMI and, crucially, ensuring that this strategy be followed through on.

In addition, a broad long-term climate strategy is required, with the suggestion that digitization of agriculture be explored in order to allow efficient, targeted irrigation and fertilizer application, as examples.

It is noted that RMI produces low CO2 emissions but is affected critically by climate change. Therefore, while mitigation strategies are considered, adaptation strategies are the priority.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

4) Resilience and vulnerability
In terms of creating a more integrated food system, there is a recognized need for inputs from a broader base of stakeholders. While training and outreach to farmers currently occurs at present, this needs to be increased. There is a need for a multistakeholder, holistic ridge-to-reef approach to improve the RMI food system.

The vulnerabilities to agriculture are largely physical in the RMI; salt-spray, drought conditions and long-term sea-level rise. There is a need to establish seedbanks to ensure that local food crops aren't entirely lost by disaster conditions such as seawater inundation and can be replanted. There is a general lack of interest in agriculture activities accompanied by limited expertise, and these present limiting factors to influencing and increasing agricultural production.

Better integration of green food systems can be brought about with the establishment of night markets and farmers markets, making local foods accessible to a wider range of people.

Loan programs and small grants for NGOs were identified as a way to help prepare for potential loss of food systems revenue as a result of climate change, and adequate credit facilities, such as small enterprise loans, should be available to individuals would help provide the enabling conditions for the establishment of small-scale food production.

Women are central to decision-making about food, children's nutrition etc. and are leaders and innovators in relation to food systems and producing local goods. Therefore, any conversations about agricultural development and innovation must be gender inclusive. Any approaches to agricultural development should also be inclusive of RMI youth.

Development of "Early Warning Early Action" plans will enable the provision of timely information to people to allow them to respond and reduce the impact of specific hazards, such as natural disasters. Lastly, it was recognized that to implement strategies there is also a need for political will to support local initiatives.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

5) The impact(s) of COVID-19
Preparing for the future
While the COVID-19 pandemic has not affected the RMI in the same ways that it has many other countries, its impact has been felt owing to the reductions in transportation into and around the country and the light it has shone on the reliance on imported food goods. The government of the RMI has recognized the potential impacts of this pandemic, and similar future global crises, particularly on those communities that are less well connected but that also normally rely on imported foods. To ensure that these communities are sufficiently prepared for further or future negative impacts on this transportation of foodstuffs, the government has approved the distribution of farming tools to the outer islands. This will help support local food production and so increase community resilience against the ongoing crisis or similar future crises. The impact that COVID-19 has had on tourism is also reflected in the commercialization of foodstuffs as tourists were a major market for local produce.

Home gardening has been identified as an opportunity to increase independence and resilience against shocks such as that presented by the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

No significant areas of divergence came to the fore during the Dialogue. There was some suggestion of divergence between the retail sector and other sectors, with the former considering their contribution on a local level and with regard to the economic sustainability of business while the consideration of other sectors were more nationally-focused. That said, the unique geography and environment of the RMI, and the limitations and opportunities that this presents, are well understood by all participants. There were no suggested activities or initiatives that led to a divergence of opinion and participants were generally cohesive in their views of those green food system priorities in the RMI.

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

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **RMI Green Food System Dialogue Agenda**
  https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Green-Food-System-Dialogue-Agenda-30august2021.docx
- **Green Food System Case Studies from RMI**
  https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Green-Food-System-Case-Studies-from-RMI.pdf
- **RMI Food System Summit Dialogues Guiding Questions**
  https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/RMI-FSSD-dialogue-questions-prepared-by-ISU-final-version-20august2021-2.docx
- **RMI Green Foods**
  https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/RMI-FSSD-Green-Foods-Presentation.pdf
- **RMI Agriculture Sector Plan**
  https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Marshall-Final-1-1.pdf

RELEVANT LINKS

- **• Majuro Atoll Waste Company. Solid Waste Management Plan for Majuro 2019 – 2028**
  https://www.sprep.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/RMI-Solid-Waste-Management-Majuro-2019-2023.pdf