

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Saturday, 11 September 2021 11:00 GMT +03:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	BETTER NUTRITION, BETTER NATION!
CONVENED BY	Ivy Akinyi -Leaders for Action and Development in Africa (LADA), Michael Asudi-Organisation of Africa Youth (OAY)
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/45391/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Kenya

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

2 0-18 10 19-30 1 31-50 51-65 66-80 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

2 Male 11 Female Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

6	Agriculture/crops		Education		Health care
	Fish and aquaculture		Communication		Nutrition
	Livestock		Food processing		National or local government
	Agro-forestry	2	Food retail, markets		Utilities
	Environment and ecology		Food industry		Industrial
	Trade and commerce		Financial Services	5	Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

8	Small/medium enterprise/artisan		Workers and trade union
	Large national business		Member of Parliament
	Multi-national corporation		Local authority
	Small-scale farmer		Government and national institution
	Medium-scale farmer		Regional economic community
	Large-scale farmer		United Nations
	Local Non-Governmental Organization		International financial institution
	International Non-Governmental Organization		Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
	Indigenous People	2	Consumer group
	Science and academia	3	Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

We ensured inclusivity while selecting participants who would make the conversation relevant and give constructive feedback. The convener ensured that the objectives and vision of the summit were deconstructed to the participants to enable better understanding and engagement as well as displaying the urgency of developing an action plan that will contribute to the transformation of food systems, food systems that will improve the health and wellbeing of young mothers and their infants.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Our dialogue had a keen focus on inclusivity. The participants involved represented young mothers from a larger area who had similar experiences. It was also geared towards developing an action plan that is evidence-based and would be adopted by all stakeholders as part of committing to the Summit's objectives and vision as well the sustainability Agenda of 2030.

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

The principles of Engagement serve a very important purpose in achieving sustainable food systems. Partnerships to complement each others work will help the communities better to realise a greater impact and change the narrative of food systems that don't work for the people. Organizations should strive to avoid zero competitiveness in this sector but instead work together to end Hunger through collaborative impact approach.

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 Dialogue focused on Nutrition of young mothers and their infants.

The main focus was on how to improve nutrition for both mother and child, Malnutrition Awareness, Coping and managing Urban hunger.

The dialogue highlighted issues related to breastfeeding, feeding children during/after sickness, feeding HIV/AIDS children under improving nutrition.

Malnutrition awareness was also highlighted to share information about the status of Malnutrition, causes, as well as come up with solutions on how to deal with and bridge the existing gaps that hinder prevention of Malnutrition, particularly on children under 5 years who are the most affected.

Urban Hunger is a big contributor to lack of good nutrition of mothers and infants and therefore the dialogue highlighted how young mothers can cope with this as they provide nutritious diets for their children and them.

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

There is need for different stakeholders to empower small-scale productions that will increase production to low-income areas in urban settings. This will in turn help in reducing the prices of food and creating accessibility for all. There is need to broaden the advocacy of right to food to ensure equitable systems for all.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/2

Providing proper nutrition for young mothers and infants.

-Local health centres should be equipped with information to educate young mothers on proper nutrition for free. The local Government should work with development partners to see the actualisation of this and this can be assessed through unplanned visits to the centres by other delegated groups/persons of interest to see if they are implementing.

Poor coordination, corruption(asking people to pay for a free service),lack of enough personnel were foreseen as the possible challenges that will arise during implementation.

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<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input checked="" 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 - 2/2

Coping with Urban Hunger.

- Adopting smart gardens. Since food is costly, young mothers decided they will adopt smart gardens that use very little space to grow vegetables to boost their diets. They will receive training and orientation on the best practices to ensure they get produce that will be sustainable in the long run. They will form small groups that will be accountable for this process. Theft, lack of motivation are the challenges anticipated.

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KEYWORDS

- | | | | |
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| ✓ | | ✓ | Environment and Climate |

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Some participants thought it was too ambitious and impractical to envision Sustainable food systems by 2030 and thought their needs to be an overhaul in Governance for this to work while others thought that the change would begin from citizens themselves and therefore its workable.

Some participants still believe breastfeeding is not as important as feeding children food. They believe it's not enough. Nutrition needs alot of mitigating in Kenya and it's a bigger problem than highlighted while others felt it is under control.

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KEYWORDS

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