

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

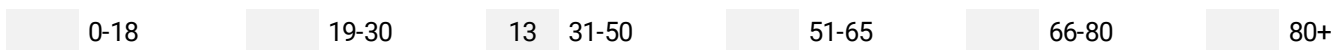
DIALOGUE DATE	Friday, 10 December 2021 15:00 GMT +00:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Capacity Building For Rural Farmers In Farm Business Management
CONVENED BY	Mr Kenneth Opare (CEO Equity Ocean Farms) Rev Eben Sami (House Of Love Prayer Ministry International)
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/47119/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	No borders

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



PARTICIPATION BY GENDER



NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR



NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP



2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

To support the UN system's efforts towards eliminating hunger, and to underscore the interlinkages between SDG 2 and the rest of the goals, I held a capacity building Dialogue for medium-scale farmers in December 2021 last year. With partners/experts on food security, particularly the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ghana, in the context of rural development were invited to join as panelists to discuss this urgent and multidimensional issue. Local farmers were part of the panel as well as the interactive audience. A special effort was made to include young people in the discussion, as well. The event also served as a Food Systems Summit Dialogue aligned with Action Track 4—Advance Equitable Livelihoods and Boost nature-positive production. To enhance engagement, the event was held both online and in person.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Our Dialogue embraced multi-stakeholder inclusivity by including in the panel representatives of the UN system, the private sector, civil society and, especially, farmers. All panelists treated each other with respect including during the preparatory meetings when they were invited to meet and furthermore our Dialogue built on the ongoing work of the UN System.

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

Create inclusive and respectful opportunities and platforms to exchange knowledge; including inclusive language and frameworks that are culturally relevant and receivable.

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

Eradicating hunger and achieving food security remain major challenges to humanity and to sustainability. At the global level, hunger and food insecurity were on the rise in 2021. An estimated 25.9 per cent of the global population – 2 billion people were affected by moderate or severe food insecurity in 2021, an increase from 22.4 per cent in 2014, The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020 report from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that there are nearly 690 million people in the world who are hungry, or 8.9 per cent of the world population – up 10 million people in one year and nearly 60 million in five years. and the COVID-19 pandemic has only exacerbated the problem. Half of the world's habitable land is used for agriculture and about a quarter of the world's productive lands are degraded. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 aiming to zero hunger, along with other closely associated SDGs such as those targeting poverty eradication and climate action. To support the UN system's efforts towards eliminating hunger, and to underscore the interlinkages between SDG 2 and the rest of the goals, experts and professionals on food systems, population trends and rural development will be invited to join as panelists to discuss this urgent and multidimensional issue. The event also will serve as a Food Systems Summit Dialogue aligned with Action Track 4—Advance Equitable Livelihoods

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

Overall, panelists stressed the importance of access to food as a fundamental right for all people and an inextricable part of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Both food producers and consumers carry responsibility to create a more equitable food system and further noted that food producers also suffer from poverty and hunger, arising from inequalities and injustices. In order for food systems to be more inclusive, sustainable and healthy, further efforts are needed to 1) create jobs, 2) raise incomes across food value chains, 3) reduce risks for those most marginalized within the system, and 4) increase value distribution. Additionally, there must be special attention paid to gender equality in food systems, including the need to provide more opportunities for women in agricultural value chains, such as access to land, markets and decisions. Furthermore, panelists highlighted how the three components of the “livelihood-nutrition-environment triangle” are key to eradicating both hunger and poverty and said that moving agricultural production from input-intensive to knowledge-intensive systems and expanding employment efficiency and diversity into value chains are the two priority actions to ensure a positive and harmonious triangle.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

Key takeaways from Panel 1: The impact of COVID-19 and population movement on food system livelihoods
 The first panel discussed recent trends and challenges for ensuring sustainable food system livelihoods from a macro perspective, in particular the impact of population movement and the COVID-19 pandemic on food systems in developing countries.
 With regard to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on food system livelihoods in developing countries, panelists noted that digital tools and people's solidarity were key to remain resilient during the pandemic. The pandemic was felt through the weakening of national food demands and the closure of many businesses such as caterers and hotels, which led to excess of food production by local farmers. However, people remained resilient by utilizing IT tools to enable "direct selling" by small agricultural producers to local consumers, which ensured many women farmers to continue their businesses and promoted youth participation as digital mediators of food value chains. Growth of urban populations is further advanced by the fact that, overall, farms are becoming larger in scale and more mechanized, which is causing declines in demand for agricultural labor and is pressuring many rural farm workers to find alternative labor opportunities in urban areas.
 In response to a question by the audience regarding the vulnerability of export-based food systems—an element exposed during the pandemic—panelists stressed that countries must ensure more inclusive, transparent, resilient and environmentally friendly agricultural supply chains, both at global and local

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

The panelists strongly emphasized that more training is needed for their generation, to keep up with changing digital technologies and not miss opportunities because of lack of finance or because class is canceled because of the pandemic.

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

RELEVANT LINKS

- <https://www.linkedin.com/in/kenneth-opare-865381185/>