OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 1 March 2022 21:00 GMT +00:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Accessing Market and Technology for Potatoes Farmer's In the Afram Plains
CONVENED BY	Mr Kenneth Opare (UN Food Systems Coordination Hub)(Dialogue Convenor) Mr Dwamena Alexander Yeboah (Co-Convenor)(Teacher at Ekye Anglican Basic School)
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/49974/
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

	0-18	4	19-30	54	31-50		51-65		66-80		80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

20	Male	40	Female	Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

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

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

	Small/medium enterprise/artisan		Workers and trade union
	Large national business		Member of Parliament
	Multi-national corporation	1	Local authority
	Small-scale farmer	1	Government and national institution
60	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		Consumer group
	Science and academia		Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The dialogue was build in the following way: We started with a panel of 3 speakers in a moderated discussion. The speakers were selected based on gender, background, stakeholder group, and age. Everyone from the participants could ask questions and contribute to the discussion. These discussion groups were again moderated to ensure a safe space where everyone could speak up. The participants were invited prior to the dialogue, to register their names and interest so we could monitored to ensure a diverse group. fortunately, many participants show up, Participants contact/ personal details were taken for fellow ups.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

We act with urgency: The dialogue will be a contribution to the SDGs. Commit to the dialogue and embrace multi-stakeholder: With this dialogue the goal was to have a diverse group of stakeholders, sectors, ages, genders, etc. The expert panel with which the dialogue started had a diverse age range, sector background and stakeholder background. Also the participants of the dialogue were from diverse groups as was shown with the registration. fortunately, many participants show up. Be respectful and build trust: To promote respect within the group, all moderators were explained to give every participants the change to speak and share their thoughts in a safe space. Participants were explained to that pictures will be used for the feedback form. Also, with divergent points of view, these were specifically highlighted. Complexity: We highly recognize complexity and therefore invited many different stakeholder from all parts of the community. They all have their own experiences and thoughts on the systems. In addition, examples from participants were asked to complement on their knowledge and work

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

1. Having at least registration of 90 people and expecting a 80% show-up. 3. Have a minimum of 5 experts in a panel discussion.

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

Session Objective:
• Identifying solutions to overcoming barriers to technologically supported regenerative agriculture transition
This dialogue was curated to discuss the following:
• Highlighting challenges with resilience in agricultural business, implementation of innovative solutions, and barriers in adopting technological and market solutions.
• Identify solutions for the implementation of, and improved access to innovative, inclusive, fair, and sustainable development for all.
• Describe ideas towards constructive, inclusive and mutual cooperation and partnership between researchers, farmers, and government along the value chain.
• Determine key areas of action towards more resilient, fair, social, and healthy food systems.
Main findings of the dialogue: The Independent Dialogue was participatory and participants came from different institutional and stakeholder groups to deliberate on the future of food and suggested actions towards transnational food systems adopting new technologies, leveraging existing solutions and blending action best impact standards with society approach for inclusive participation to achieving The Objectives of The Food Systems Summit and overall objective of SDG 2 while sustaining the planet, promoting innovation, improving global food safety and conserving natural resources through adaptive use of resources (SDG 12). The discussion also addressed specific interconnected SDGs and suggested actions to adopting best impact standards in the food systems value chain and across all other action tracks.

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

Issues addressed in the Main Session Discussions
- One of the issues in Africa and other (developing) countries is that the governments promise subsidies for innovations, also in times of this pandemic. However, money doesn't reach the farmers efficiently and gets stuck somewhere in the top-down process. A solution for this is a system where the subsidies can be monitored or controlled, maybe via cooperatives or larger farmers communities to get a stronger voice compared to all the smallholder farms individually. Another issue is digital traceability. Now it is unclear where products that consumers buy exactly come from. With a passport (for example a QR-code) on a product, you create certain transparency on where a product comes from and what it contains. With a clear view of the production chain and ingredients of a product, the consumers will be more aware of what they buy. In both issues, block chain can offer major benefits by improving transparency. - Often technology is developed outside of the country where it is intended to be used. Most of the farmers know the context in which they work than most of the technology developers. Farmers also have a different idea of priorities and problems that can be supported with technology. This creates trust issues and a lack of adoption of technology. In addition, in big countries, farms can be found in regions all over the country, which all deal with different climate conditions. When new technologies are introduced in farming within these countries, it might be wise to adapt training for the farmers on their specific region. As the climate conditions might affect how to implement a certain technology in your work.
Look in this to new business models and co-creation in the process of technology development. It is important to work with the rest of the supply chain and investment should also be in training local people with skills to manufacture, repair and maintain the technology. Making these solutions locally-led and adaptive are great practices and building multi-actor partnerships and strengthening links between different actors (including farmers, supply/value chain actors, local and national government, private sector, financial institutions, telecommunications providers, research institutions etc.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

What solutions already exist on AgTech Innovation, Digital Transformation in disaster and risk prevention for a resilient and shockproof food system?
1. We need to address the growing demand for food while using significantly fewer resources
2. Climate-smart practices are being used to combat disasters
a. Most farmers are practicing agroforestry and other methodology with positive results
3. FinTech solution for inclusive social coverage and financial inclusion to rural farmers
a. Normally it takes many months for repayment. Now with mobile technology and weather forecasting, insurance firms or governmental insurance firms can pay quicker (by verification of GPS and sending confirmed pictures)
4. Agro-meteorological advisory through mobile apps (Seasonal Rainfall Prediction)
5. Normally farmers grow in Ghana what they are used to plant
6. Information could tell climate trends for the community
7. Information could inform about market trends
8. For example, one has a Major and Minor season in Ghana. Farmers grow paddy stable crops and additional vegetable crops like big onions but require not heavy rain
9. Artificial Intelligence and Machine learning to predict best crops on best soils by aggregating relevant databases from satellites, soil measures, weather stations.
10. Soil measurements for higher quality (biodiversity, carbon, nutrient content). Higher carbon content will help to retain the water, which is good for heavy rain or droughts.
11. Blockchain for food monitoring and traceability via blockchain and sealed products.
12. Agrovoltaics solutions for energy-efficient solutions like irrigation systems, biomass processing and growing biofertilizers
13. Food visibility by blockchain for confirming the flow of products. This improves food safety away from bulk products and could link to consumers that can pay higher.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

There was some discussion on trust in technology. Although most believe that small-holders but also other stakeholders want to stick to what they know and that there is lack of education. However, another problem that was addressed was that most often technology is produced somewhere else and then most money goes to marketing and not educating the people in the areas to use the technology or maintain it. Also, the technologies often do not prioritize the main problem because it is not developed in co-cooperation with the community.
Internet entrance was mentioned as a crucial point to empower small-holder farmers. However, the main question is how to make internet accessible to them. More research is needed on this. More research is needed on new business models and effective ways for co-operation in the process of technology development. It is not only education, but also working together and understanding main priorities in the food community.

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

RELEVANT LINKS

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