

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 30 March 2021 09:00 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Ensuring Access to Safe and Nutritious Food for All in Rwanda: What game changing actions should be implemented for increased availability and accessibility of safe and nutritious foods?
CONVENED BY	1. Mr MUSABYIMANA Jean Claude, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources-Rwanda; 2. Dr NDABAMENYE Telesphore, Technical Advisor, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources-Rwanda
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8496/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Member State
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Rwanda

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

120

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

Male

Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

Education

Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

Food industry

Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

Government and national institution

Regional economic community

United Nations

International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

All principles of engagement for UN Food Systems summit were respected and we mostly focused on the principle of diversity and inclusivity

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Complementarity

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

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

Exploration of Action track number 1. Major topics were:

- Availability of nutritious foods:
- Accessibility & Affordability of nutritious food
- Food Safety

Discussions were around what game changing actions that should be implemented for increased availability and accessibility of nutritious foods and rising the challenges faced by Rwanda to increase food safety and concluded on actions to be taken. The dialogue aimed at identifying challenges and potential game changing actions that will increase the production and availability of nutritious food, reduce inequalities, increase incomes and purchasing power of food system actors, increase accessibility, food utilization and minimize food loss and waste in a sustainable manner and proposing ideas to minimize food borne diseases due to unsafe food. Game changing solutions to increase production and availability of nutritious food to achieve Zero Hunger and to increase the accessibility and affordability of nutritious food for all people identified will be tackled while highlighting the potential solutions to increase food safety.

Discussion Topic Outcomes

- Increase production: Land use consolidation and the introduction of commercial farming, increasing output of small-holder farmers via better input (irrigation, fertilizer, seeds), extension services, soil-erosion prevention measures and increase production of animal source foods through focus on small livestock (poultry and pigs), making feed more affordable, improving breeds and trigger the private sector investment;
- Improve infrastructure: distributions chains (incl. cold-chains), post-harvest handling and processing, reduce food loss by investing in infrastructure and technology and capacity building
- Affordability and consumption of nutritious food: Make nutritious/health foods more affordable (especially for vulnerable groups) by increasing production, invest in innovation, reduce food loss and increase consumption of nutritious foods: increase awareness on the nutritional foods, improve safety standards and knowledge thereof, realise social behaviour change, increase decision-making power of women in household.
- Food safety: Increase consumer awareness on food safety, implement/update regulatory framework on food safety and increase laboratory capacity and number of certified products on the market
- Cross-cutting themes: Increase innovation and research (bio-fortified seeds, animal breeds/genetics, production technologies etc.), empower women and youth to participate in food production (e.g., through extension services, access to financing) increase access to finance and insurance, private sector investments (incl. public-private partnerships) make climate change resilient agriculture the norm (promote climate friendly farming practices, research into climate resilient varieties) and increase regional trade (improve common standards and easy certification, reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers).

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

Availability of nutritious foods:

Existing Challenge within Food System :Low yield of major crops compared to the potential yield, Limited uptake of modern technologies, Poor access to financing: 5.2% of credit went to agriculture in 2020; Poor access to financing: 5.2% of credit went to agriculture in 2020; Inadequate knowledge, skills and capacity of farmers (21% of farmer reached by extension services; Low production of Animal Sources Foods, driven by high cost and unavailability of quality animal feed/fodder, genetics/breed, vaccines, etc.;

Game changing solutions

- Land use consolidation and the introduction of commercial farming (Implementation of Land use and Development master plan 2050)
 - Modernization of agriculture (erosion control, mechanization and irrigation),
 - Increasing output of small-holder farmers via better input supply and capacity building
 - Increase production of animal source foods through focus on small livestock (poultry and pigs), making feed more affordable, improving breeds
 - Research on high-yield varieties (seeds)
 - Increase access to quality seeds and fertilizer (distribution, selling points)
 - Increase implementation of bio-fortified crops
 - Expand and strengthen the ICT for Agriculture
 - Extend financing services at affordable interest rates
 - Encourage contract farming, leading to increased coverage of financing and uptake of modern technologies
 - Increase reach of extension services to small-holder farmers
 - Customized Agriculture Extension to address the real farmers' needs
 - Promotion of small livestock
 - Enable import of ingredients to produce low-cost animal feed and support private sector to produce feeds
 - Local feed production of animal feeds
 - Increase research into genetic improvements, breeding
- Commitments contributing to achieve SDGs 2030
- Double yield of key crops or reach at least 70% of potential (whichever is higher) (2024)
 - 980,000 ha land consolidated (2024)
 - 75% of farmers use quality seeds (2024)
 - 75 kg/ha of fertilizer (2024)
 - 102,284 ha irrigated (2024)
 - 82% of farmers receive extension service
 - Production of pork to 79,000 MT and poultry to 42,000 MT
 - Enable animal feed processing plants to operate at full capacity

Accessibility of nutritious food

Challenges: Inadequate infrastructure, Post-harvest handling infrastructure such as Feeder roads

Game changing solutions

- Increase investment in distribution channels (incl. cold-chains), markets, post-harvest handling
- Improve infrastructure: distributions chains (incl. cold-chains), post-harvest handling and processing
- Reduce food loss: invest in infrastructure and technology and capacity building
- Africa Centre of Excellence for sustainable Cooling and Cold-chain
- Increase regional trade (improve common standards and easy certification, reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers)

Commitments contributing to achieve SDGs 2030

- 30,000 km of feeder roads (2024)
- Private/Public sector investment into distribution channels
- Expand storage facilities, reserves and management (to avoid losses)

Reduce food loss (e.g., maize 12%, cassava 19%, beans 6% by 2024)

Affordability

Challenge:

High-prices of nutritious foods (as per FAO SOFI 2020 report): 89.6% cannot afford a healthy diet

- Game changing solutions: Invest in innovation to cut down the cost of production

Improve safety standards and knowledge of consumers

Food Safety

Challenge: Insufficient Safety - African Food Safety Index with Food Safety Systems Index (Legal framework, Surveillance programs, laboratory infrastructure); Food safety health index (Foodborne diarrheal disease, FBD-related child death, Prevalence

Game changing:

- Increase consumer awareness on food safety
- Implement/update regulatory framework on food safety
- Increase laboratory capacity and number of certified products on the market
- Improved coordination of Food Safety Regulatory Agencies

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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