

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

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| DIALOGUE DATE | Thursday, 8 April 2021 09:00 GMT +01:00 |
| DIALOGUE TITLE | Ibadan Food System Exploratory Dialogue |
| CONVENED BY | 1. Olusola Idowu Mrs. Permanent Secretary, Budget and National Planning 2. Dr. Sanjo Faniran |
| DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE | https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8600/ |
| DIALOGUE TYPE | Member State |
| GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS | Nigeria |

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

341

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

142

19-30

117

31-50

74

51-65

8

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

169 Male

171 Female

1 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

34 Agriculture/crops
Fish and aquaculture
Livestock
Agro-forestry
Environment and ecology
Trade and commerce

126 Education
2 Communication
Food processing
Food retail, markets
Food industry
Financial Services

12 Health care
Nutrition
102 National or local government
Utilities
Industrial
65 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
49 Local Non-Governmental Organization
2 International Non-Governmental Organization
Indigenous People
126 Science and academia

Workers and trade union
Member of Parliament
Local authority
102 Government and national institution
Regional economic community
4 United Nations
International financial institution
Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
Consumer group
58 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

Probing issues relating to food system value chain revolving around the 5 Actions Tracks were thrown into panel discussion to sensitize and open the mind of the participants to the direction of what the dialogue entails. The panel discussion also highlighted different food systems perspectives and stimulated the thoughts of the different stakeholders ahead of group discussions to be led by Facilitators with emphasis on the peculiarities across participating states and food systems.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The dialogues were able to complement the work and preliminary efforts of other critical stakeholders. For example, prior to the regional exploratory dialogues that were held across the 6 geopolitical zones of Nigeria, FAO supported the process by commissioning a review of evidence and actions currently on-going in the country. The outcome of the review was provided to all appointed experienced and knowledgeable facilitators ahead of the dialogues so that they could come up with questions to guide the discussions and probe for more information and suggestions for improving our food systems to deliver high quality diet and affordable nutrition; and also inclusive, efficient, resilient, and sustainable; and work for everyone.

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

There is need to interface, coordinate and establish relationships with all key stakeholders in the food system space including scientists, researchers, economists, farmers, civil society, government agencies, private, and political and social, the coordination is very key because each of these groups has a vital role to play in transforming food systems.

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 major focus of the exploratory dialogues at the geopolitical level was to create an opportunity in guiding governments and other stakeholders to identify for implementation of reforms that would transform food systems towards achieving the SDGs; identify game changing ideas that would transform the food systems of various sub-populations in the Country; help develop the future direction for Global Food Systems and inspire necessary action; and promote potentials and understanding the challenges that arise from food systems by collaboration and consensus among all stakeholders. The major challenges facing the Nigeria Food Systems were identified by stakeholders to include - gaps in food insecurity and malnutrition across Nigeria and populations, forests and deforestation is a serious challenge in the region; No land space in the South West and population is increasing; There are other several critical issues that challenge food system performance: rapid urbanisation and the growth of megacities, requirements for agro-food systems upgrading, and management of food access, distribution and price through rural-urban linkages. Efforts were made by the facilitators to get the stakeholders to suggest ways they think the challenges they have identified could 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
- ✓ Innovation
- ✓ Human rights
- ✓ Women & Youth Empowerment
- ✓ Policy
- ✓ Data & Evidence
- ✓ Governance
- ✓ Trade-offs
- ✓ Environment and Climate

MAIN FINDINGS

To ensure that the food production systems produce good quality and nutritionally adequate food commodities, stakeholders recommended that there is need to change the face of agriculture in South West in favour of agribusiness and mechanized farming to avert the risk of famine and starvation. It is suggested that crop farming in the region should be revolutionized to incorporate efficient irrigation system as against the usual rain-fed agriculture in order to encourage an all year-round food production.

An associated recommendation is that there is need to have adequate data on farming population, food production, comparative advantage of different crops and other produce and reposition agriculture as a career in the region.

To conserve the environment, stakeholders were of opinion that the region should conduct environmental audit of various interventions that have been done in times past, especially those on smart agricultural practices, national fadama and critical ecosystem management projects, national erosion and watershed management projects, and do a modelling of impact, scale-up where necessary, and strategize on the way forward for a sustainable food system by 2030. Stakeholders believe that a Modern technology such as IT and GIS should be deployed into soil and nutrient mapping, land banking and weather modelling as means to control poor farming system. There was a call by the stakeholders to encourage organic farming and the planting of biofortified crops through community sensitization as a means of protecting the environment.

Stakeholders called for improvement of the infrastructure and create incentives in the rural areas such as the creation of farm estates to stem the rural – urban migration. It was also suggested to put in place policies action to reduce women vulnerability and protect their livelihoods to bridge gender gap for them to contribute more to the food systems

Stakeholders concluded that post-harvest losses can be drastically reduced through provision of rural infrastructure, including access (feeder) roads, power and facilities for storage and processing, including cold chains, perishables and cereals. Improvements in these areas will have an immediate and dramatic positive effect on the volume of food reaching the market (consumers) in good condition. This will increase food availability and reduce food inflation. Improving storage facilities to increase food availability such as silos for grains to improve storage; Creation of Farm estates from farm settlements to creating an enabling environment for those involved in food production and also as a means of making Agriculture attractive to the youths and Regular education provided to the public to help them make healthy food choices. Stakeholders recommended the urgent implementation of the following actions to kick start the process of repairing the SW geopolitical zone food systems.

- i. Crop farming in the region should be revolutionized to incorporate efficient irrigation system as against the usual rain-fed agriculture in order to encourage an all year-round food production;
- ii. Extension services should be improved to include environment friendly farming systems;
- iii. There should be capacity building for farmers on new farming techniques climate smart Agriculture, aqua-ponics, wildlife domestication, intensive vegetable gardening, & aquaculture in order to improve food supply;
- iv. There should be a well-established storage facilities located in strategic places across the States to prevent post-harvest losses;
- v. Development of good and efficient road and rail networks to ensure effective transportation of farm produce, so as to bridge the gap between farm gate and markets and reduce post-harvest losses;
- vi. Strengthening of the security system by the government so as to secure our lands and forests and recover farmlands from bandits in order to build the confidence of farmers back to the farm;
- vii. Provision of well-structured credit facilities which are farmer friendly, accessible and sustainable will help to cope with stresses from poverty;
- viii. Development of a robust commodity market system that will absorb market glut and hence ensure price stability;
- ix. Collaborating with research institutes and various higher institutions of learning and investing more in demand-driver research activities by the government, as well utilizing research findings that can help in building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses;
- x. Develop traditional foods like wild vegetables, wild fruits, condiments, spices, organics like mushrooms, to feature more in the national food system.
- xi. Establishing effective monitoring and evaluation strategy.

ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

Discussion Topic Southwest Food System for Ensuring Access to Safe and Nutritious Food for All
What actions in next 3 years will have greatest impact on the Discussion Topic?

Strand 1: Reducing hunger and inequality

1. Provision of rural infrastructure, including access roads, power and storage and processing facilities.
2. Implementation of policies to drive the attainment of access to safe and nutritious food for all.
3. Massive irrigation programme for year round farm production.
4. Encouragement of youth farming /agricultural business, as replacement for ageing farming population.
5. Facilitation of access to farm land through the establishment of Land Banks.
6. Facilitation of land clearing with farm mechanisation as a critical requirement for youth and older, as well as women farmers.
7. Encouragement of urban farming, particularly for women-led production and processing of food.
8. Robust Agricultural Extension Services to support the agriculture value chains.
9. Formation of Smallholder farmers' cooperatives, for financing and agro-processing.

Strand 2: Increasing availability and affordability of nutritious foods

1. Re-establishment of agricultural commodity boards for good, stable prices for agricultural commodities, and regional farm produce markets for access to cheaper fresh food.
2. Promotion of wholesome indigenous foods and livestock and apiculture.
3. Sustenance of National Home Grown School Feeding programme.
4. Promotion of biofortified foods, for provision of vitamin and mineral-enriched staples.

Strand 3: Ensuring safe food

1. Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and safe food handling practices.
2. Establishment of public health laboratories, to support Nutrition Units in ensuring food safety compliance.
3. Collaboration between state food safety agencies and Federal regulatory agencies, to curb food adulteration.

Cross-cutting

1. Mainstreaming of agriculture into elementary and secondary education.
2. Promotion of local production of agricultural implements and processing machines.
3. Enhancement of rural security network by formation of farm clusters and deployment of Joint Task Forces of State and Non-state security entities.

What contributions will our organisations make?

1. Outcomes of researches by Federal, state and private universities and institutes, need to be streamed into the private sector, for greater efficiency and productivity in food production.
2. Some Southwest states' initiatives like Start Them Early Programme (STEP) for sustainable food production and Youth in Commercial Agriculture Development (YCAD) should be adopted by other Southwest states.
3. There is a need to ensure the support of development partners and multilateral organizations, particularly for provision of technology and market development.

How will it be possible to tell if these actions are being successful?

1. Provision of robust Monitoring and Evaluation system in line with global best practices where key performance indicators could be monitored.
2. The Southwest States' Committees on Food and Nutrition will, with timely and adequate funding, be effective in project assurance.

ACTION TRACKS

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|---|--|
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KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

Shift To Healthy and Sustainable Consumption Patterns AT2 Oyo state

What actions in next 3 years will have greatest impact on the Discussion Topic?

(i) A sustained, institutionalised, content and context-specific education at each segment if the food system (ii) uninterrupted supply of electricity for processing, preservation

And storage of food products (iii) Active participation of relevant regulatory Agencies (IV) Full involvement of electronic and print media

What contributions will our organisations make?

(i) Construction of rural road networks to improve access to farm settlement, to enhance the transfer of food products to the markets.

(ii) Improving storage facilities to increase food availability: Commissioning of 10,000 tons silos for grains to improve storage

(iii) Creation of Farm estates from farm settlements to creating an enabling environment for those involved in food production and also as a means of making Agriculture attractive to the youths

(iv) Regular education provided to the public to help them make healthy food choices

How will it be possible to tell if these actions are being successful?

Baseline evaluation and periodic evaluations with intent for necessary interventions

ACTION TRACKS

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| | Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods |
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KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/5

BOOSTING NATURE- POSITIVE FOOD SYSTEM PRODUCTION

What actions in next 3 years will have greatest impact on the Discussion Topic?

- Government actions of improving security in farming areas connected with food production, processes and distribution, access to funds, reduction of post-harvest losses will encourage farmers.
 - Government should make policies on intervention on mechanized farming for farmers and ease of doing business and value addition to farm Products.
 - Other major issues that will boost nature positive food system is that Agricultures should have attractive incentive attachment that will attract youths to go into farming, and change their orientation about get rich quick attitudes ..
 - This can be achieved through enlightenments campaign , improved sensitization for farmers, improve irrigation process in farming, optimization in technology, and Infrastructure back up
- What contributions will our organisations make?
- All organization present agreed to synergise and collaborate through networking and timely arrange for workshop , seminar and training on home gardening and homestead Aquaculture practise.
 - Commodity exchange, community and aggregation farming (Pay more attention to organic farming) in order to boost Nature –Positive food production.

How will it be possible to tell if these actions are being successful?

- The successful action will be observed through measurement and evaluation of aligning our indicator with the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Evaluation methods of reduction of inflation of food prices, better nutrition and improved health status for children, reduction in malnutrition and stunted growth among under 5 years children.

What are the divergences that are revealed and how to manage them?

- The major divergences among the participants are on the different belief systems on methods of production and food processing, usage of agrochemicals and its implication on human health.
- Arguments on better food production through the technology of genetically modified organisms(GMO).Diverse attitudes and habits of farmers not willing to learn improved farming methods for better yields.

Suggested Management Options are as follows:

- Government should expose different categories of farmers and food producers through training, workshops, and seminars at the grassroots level from local governments and wards by government on agriculture extension workers.
- There should be enlightenment campaigns through radio, media houses, flyers and jingles.Regulators of investment processes should encourage businesses into sustainable practices, and give accessibility to soft loans, funds on a timely basis.
- There should be a strong political will to break invisible glass walls, market structuring, whole sale market, cold chain infrastructure and market standardization and structuring.

ACTION TRACKS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

Discussion Topic Advance Equitable Livelihoods

What actions in next 3 years will have greatest impact on the Discussion Topic?

- Develop partnership with big private players in agriculture for capacity building and empowerment of small scale, poor, women and youth farmers.
- Put in place food information system to provide relevant and accurate information on production practices, farm management, prices of agricultural produce, food security dimensions and markets for agricultural products
- Enact policies to reduce women vulnerability and protect their livelihoods to bridge gender gap for them to contribute more to the food systems
- Since the South West region is highly urbanized, the government of that region should encourage urban agriculture in order to enhance food security in the region
- Enhance the earnings of the farmers by creating aggregation centers for uptake of farmers' produce by companies who make use of the farm produce in their product development at good regulated prices such as it is being done by WAMCO which buys milk directly from small scale producers
- Invest and encourage value addition food processing by women, youth, small scale entrepreneurs etc. to enhance equitable livelihoods in the food system
- Put in place insurance scheme to enhance profitability and mitigate loss in the food system

What contributions will our organisations make?

- State governments must enact policies to pull down discriminatory barriers in accessing public finances and other requisite resources for equitable livelihood in the food system
- The Academia should serve as think tank in formulating appropriate strategies and policies to achieve equitable livelihood for all
- The development partners can help in the development of food information system and advocacy for urban agriculture in the region

How will it be possible to tell if these actions are being successful?

- Existence of relevant agencies, partnership, policies and legislations to reflect the recommended actions
- The number of small scale entrepreneurs, women and youth that have received capacity building and empowerment resulting from the partnership of government and big players in the food system
- Existence of a functioning food information system for the region
- Number of people that start practicing urban agriculture
- Existence of aggregation centers for uptake of farmers produce by companies which make use of the farm produce in their product development
- Number of value addition food processing units by women, youth, small scale entrepreneurs etc.
- Existence of a comprehensive food system insurance scheme and the number of stakeholders that participate and benefit from such scheme

ACTION TRACKS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

Discussion Topic Building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress.

What actions in next 3 years will have greatest impact on the Discussion Topic?

- Crop farming in the region should be revolutionized to incorporate efficient irrigation system in order to encourage an all year-round food production.
- Environmental extension services should be incorporated into the overall extension service system in the zone to promote environment friendly farming systems.
- There should be capacity building for farmers on new farming techniques climate smart Agriculture, aqua ponics, wildlife domestication, intensive vegetable gardening, aquaculture and homestead farming.
- There should be a well-established storage facilities located in strategic places across the States to prevent post-harvest losses
- Development of efficient road and rail networks to ensure effective transportation of farm produce.
- Strengthening of the security architecture by the government so as to recover forest and farmlands from bandits and build confidence of farmers back to the farm
- Development of agricultural industrial hubs such as farm settlement schemes in the states.
- Provision of well-structured credit facilities which are farmer friendly, accessible and sustainable.
- Development of a robust commodity market system that will absorb market glut and hence ensure price stability.
- Collaborating with research institutes and various higher institutions of learning and investing more in demand-driver research activities by the government, as well as collating and utilizing research findings that can help in building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses.
- Our correctional institutions should incorporate inmates into the food production system right from land preparation to cultivation and food processing
- Develop traditional foods like wild vegetables, wild fruits, condiments, spices, organics like mushrooms, to feature more in the national food system.

What contributions will our organisations make?

- The Academia and research institutes will assist in conducting demand-driven researches that will promote a more environment-friendly agriculture, increase yield as well as food and nutrition security and equitable livelihood for all, while ensuring the sustainability and functioning of the ecosystem.
 - The NGOs will be willing to collaborate with government to provide services in the area of monitoring and evaluation of interventions in the food system.
 - Enactment of enabling laws to back up the necessary policy initiatives will be made by the government in the zone
- How will it be possible to tell if these actions are being successful?

- Setting verifiable indicators of achievements and establish effective monitoring and evaluating strategies at the inception of each project.
- Evaluate various interventions that have been done especially those on smart agricultural practices, National fadama and Critical ecosystem management projects, National erosion and watershed management projects in the time past and do a modelling of impact, scale-up where necessary and strategize on the way forward.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

GROUP 1

There was no divergence in opinions in the group.

The group concluded that the most critical factor in ensuring the success of the renewed effort on food security is the political will of government leaders.

GROUP 2

Education: The need for different types of Education for different actors along the food system

Lack of constant Electricity: Provision of alternative source of electricity that is cheap, clean and sustainable.

GROUP 3

- Government actions of improving security in farming areas connected with food production, processes and distribution, access to funds, reduction of post-harvest losses will encourage farmers.
 - Government should make policies on intervention on mechanized farming for farmers and ease of doing business and value addition to farm Products.
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 - Evaluation methods of reduction of inflation of food prices, better nutrition and improved health status for children, reduction in malnutrition and stunted growth among under 5 years children.
- What are the divergences that are revealed and how to manage them?
- The major divergences among the participants are on the different belief systems on methods of production and food processing, usage of agrochemicals and its implication on human health.
 - Arguments on better food production through the technology of genetically modified organisms(GMO).Diverse attitudes and habits of farmers not willing to learn improved farming methods for better yields.

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- There should be enlightenment campaigns through radio, media houses, flyers and jingles.Regulators of investment processes should encourage businesses into sustainable practices, and give accessibility to soft loans, funds on a timely basis.
- There should be a strong political will to break invisible glass walls, market structuring, whole sale market, cold chain infrastructure and market standardization and structuring.

GROUP 4

The insecurity crisis in the farming communities in the South west region is creating so much fear and distrust among the farming communities and is affecting the food system very gravely. The state governments to come together as a unit to collaboratively monitor their borders, farmland and forests

GROUP 5

Farming in whatever form is generally seen as a profession of the poor which is poorly embraced by the society. This may jeopardise the good intentions of farm settlement initiatives. There should therefore be psychological reorientation that will engender the needed attitudinal change for youths to embrace agriculture in order to ensure a resilient national food system.

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Ibadan-Report-on-Exploratory-Dialogue.docx>