

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Thursday, 8 April 2021 09:00 GMT +01:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Enugu Food System Exploratory Dialogue
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	1. Olusola Idowu Mrs. Permanent Secretary, Budget & National Planning 2. Nkiruika Enwelum
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8629/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8629/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Member State
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	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

72

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

14

19-30

30

31-50

22

51-65

6

66-80

80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

38 Male

34 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

6 Agriculture/crops

2 Fish and aquaculture

2 Livestock

4 Agro-forestry

Environment and ecology

3 Trade and commerce

7 Education

3 Communication

7 Food processing

Food retail, markets

3 Food industry

2 Financial Services

4 Health care

Nutrition

20 National or local government

Utilities

3 Industrial

6 Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

4 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

5 Large national business

1 Multi-national corporation

2 Small-scale farmer

4 Medium-scale farmer

4 Large-scale farmer

5 Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

4 Indigenous People

7 Science and academia

3 Workers and trade union

4 Member of Parliament

Local authority

22 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

1 United Nations

International financial institution

1 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

3 Consumer group

2 Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The dialogue was organized in inclusive and participatory manner taking into consideration the various stakeholder groups. During the pre-dialogue preparations, engagements with the states stressed the need for representation from various sectors, gender balance and adequate representation across age groups.

### HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

During the meeting, Chatham house rules were instituted, stakeholders were encouraged to be respectful, recognize the complexity of the food systems in the South-East and also discuss actions that are currently working in order to build upon it. An overview of the food systems and country-level food systems updates

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

It is important to set the tone for the conversations and provide some background/context before the dialogue deliberations commence. This is because the stakeholders in the room are from a diverse range of sectors and doing this encourages collective thinking about the food systems as opposed to participants thinking of just their sector.

# 3. METHOD

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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

Before the meeting held in various regions of the country, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) commissioned a diagnostic study of the food system as it operates in the 6-geopolitical zones of the country. The diagnostic paper explored the agricultural scene, nutrition and food safety, food trade and transportation as well as external factors that affect the food systems including environmental factors, policies and plans, insecurity amongst others in the country. The diagnostic paper revealed that the South-East food system is characterized by agricultural livelihood activities such as crop production and livestock production. Food waste and loss is also high in the region leading to food insecurity, hunger and loss of income for farmers. The South-East has actively processes cash and staple crops such as rice, cassava, oil palm. Food consumption is below recommendations and diets are not diversified in the same vein, malnutrition rates are slightly higher than international average. Adoption of climate smart agricultural practices is low and the region faces climate change effects such as seasonal flooding and soil erosion. Actors involved in the food system in the South-East States include farmers and farmer groups, trader associations, processors, government, private sector, nutrition and health workers and extension (community health and agriculture) workers. The major focus of the south-east dialogue was to drive discussion on reshaping the food systems in the south east to achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs) by 2030 taking into consideration the challenges in the system. Identifying key drivers of the food systems particular to Enugu, Anambra and Ebonyi States and also making outcomes and recommendations for the advancement of the Food System in the South Est and Nigeria as a whole. The focus of this meeting was achieved by an exploration of the 5 action tracks as they pertained to the South-East. Five facilitators who are skilled in the 5 action tracks led participants on discussions on the 5 action tracks as they relate to the South-East.

### 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

Key Findings that emerged from the dialogue include:

1. Erosion and seasonal flooding in the south-east area reduces agricultural land for farmers to cultivate, leads to loss of livelihoods and disrupts the food systems in the region by creating food insecurity and loss of food productivity
2. The south-east is also plagued with recent bouts of insecurity in the region due to farmer-herder clashes. These clashes have led to destruction of farm crops, forced migration, death and forms of sexual violence perpetuated on women and children have resulted in reduced agricultural activity
3. Diets consumed in the region are often monotonous and more recently, the increased proliferation of fast food and processed foods in the markets, restaurants and public places. Consumption of healthy diets needs focus on production and availability of healthy and safe foods. Consumer education is important to instruct and inform consumers
4. Food safety is an issue as widespread in the region and regulatory agencies have conflicting mandates which has led to difficulties in regulating foods pushed to the consumers at different levels
5. There are some innovations ongoing in the food systems such as zero interest loans to farmers. These innovations need to be up scaled across the region. Agricultural development in the region has some innovation ongoing but need to be up scaled and discussed
6. General consensus is that the region needs to move to self-sufficiency in terms of food production.

□ While these transformations will be a journey, we must start by taking some strategic and immediate transition steps – the suggested steps include:

- Inclusiveness in the food system through improved access to productive input along the food system. Some challenges around access to inputs include land ownership and inheritance by women; low collateral/ high interest rates on agricultural loans limiting rural farmer's access to loans for agricultural activities
- Cattle ranching in the area and legislation against open grazing.
- Social protection mechanisms and insurance of farms and agricultural goods to improve resilience to shock
- Awareness creation and consumer engagement on improved consumption of nutritious local foods is needed. Neglected foods such as ukwa, ugba, fiofio and other forgotten vegetables need to be reintroduced into the diets of igbos. Research on and propagation of slowly dying/extinct foods is also needed
- Infrastructural development for improved food systems. Agricultural process such as farm preparation, harvesting and processing would benefit from better access to land, water as well as improved technologies to scale up food production and improve the nutrition content of foods produced
- Establish a criteria and procedure for determining vulnerability in the region to enable contextualization and solutions to the problems of the region. The south east faces different shocks and stresses than other parts of the country so it is important for a localized approach to determine vulnerability
- Use of old methods of preservation to improve the shelf-life of perishable foods
- Strengthening of multi-level engagement of food safety regulatory agencies through improved capacity building and funding as well as prohibition against cultivation of foods near dump sites, industrial zones and mining areas
- Development of some guidelines for food consumption such as food based dietary guidelines (FBDG) and Food Consumption Tables
- Collaboration across sectors and governance including private-public partnerships
- Widespread consumer education through schools, hospitals, markets etc. Consumers need to be better educated on the foods they consume and also make better choices to prevent food safety illnesses
- Strengthening the market board to regulate food prices for consumer and producer protection
- Collective agreement by the region to collaborate and share lessons
- Food safety with regards to waste disposal should be done with the help of Private investors to incentivise properly separated wastes according to specifications. This will help in recycling and help reduce environmental hazards

### ACTION TRACKS

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### KEYWORDS

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- ✓ Environment and Climate

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

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

- Encourage people to engage in crop production and animal husbandry
- Improve access road to agrarian communities
- Inclusion of women and youth in aricultural programmes
- New innovations and modern technologies in tackling post-harvest losses
- Make innovation on preservation techniques and value addition to Agric commodities
- Disseminate information on Agric credit and programmes to profiled farmers
- Need for Public Private Partnership
- Address and prevent malnutrition

Strand 2: Increasing availability and affordability of nutritious foods

- Encourage value addition through processing of the produce
- Provide inputs for production and provide access/link farmers to off-takers
- Public-Private partnership to sustain uptake and processing of the produce
- Improved research for the production of improved high yielding varieties of produce
- Create awareness on the nutritional benefits of bio-fortified crops and encourage farmers to cultivate the different varieties of the bio-fortified crops
- Address the menace of herders that leads to no harvest
- Mainstream nutrition into agriculture so that farmers can appreciate the need for producing nutritious foods

Strand 3: Ensuring safe food

- Consumer awareness and demand for safer food
- Set-up quality assurance laboratory for crop and animal produce
- Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON) should be strengthened on its oversight and regulatory role
- Restrict production of crops in mining areas, industrial areas and dumping sites to avoid contamination by heavy metals
- Encourage waste recycling and give incentives to household for waste separation and proper disposal. This would reduce the level of crop contamination

What contributions will our organisations make?

- Relevant Government Agency will sensitize the public
- Ministry of Agriculture will encourage the use of compost manure to reduce the risk posed by the use of inorganic fertilizer
- Local Governments should provide cottage processing plants in communities
- Civil Society Scaling Up Nutrition (CS-SUN) network increase advocacy to MDAs for improved budgetary provision for agriculture and health
- SON should introduce fine for food related offenders
- Academia to pass information on current research findings on farming methods to farmers.

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

- Frequent data gathering and analysis will be used to determine improved food production
- Health records from community health center to monitor nutrition related complaints
- Establish Crop production database to see progression in food production
- Nutrition surveillance data will be used to check for progress in stunting, wasting and micro-nutrient deficiencies

### ACTION TRACKS

- Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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### KEYWORDS

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

### Shift to Sustainable Consumption Patterns

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

1. Advocacy and awareness creation to promote consumption of micronutrients rich and bio-fortified foods.
2. Improved availability and accessibility of safe and nutritious foods in markets, schools, places of work and public places. This would enable consumers to make better food choices
3. Wide scale consumer education using resources such as the Food Composition Table and food based dietary guidelines, to help in adjusting consumption pattern
4. Teaching households on local ways of processing and preserving fruits and vegetables to elongate their shelf life and minimize wastage
5. Encouraging positive food use behaviours such as "first in first use" (sorting), eating foods that look ugly (because they contain the same nutritional content) in using foods
6. Practicing good food and hygiene practices to reduce food-borne diseases.

What contributions will our organisations make?

1. Development agencies and allied organizations should put in place equipment funding and lease facilities to stimulate establishment of food processing plants.
2. Capacity of food processors should be built by relevant bodies, to be able to sustain production of assorted shelf stable products for optimum consumption choices.
3. Research funding opportunities ought to be widened, to stimulate product development and quality characterization.
4. Assist in funding publication of research results as well as in creating adequate awareness, on the health benefits of food products for easy acceptance and consumption.
5. Training of youths on agriculture and entrepreneurial skills should be prioritized, to sustain food processing plants.

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

1. Improved health status of the general populace, due to right food choices.
2. Right consumption choices that would influence the environment positively.
3. Increased number and spread of food processing facilities
4. Prevalence of organically grown foods
5. Assorted local food products packaged in convenient forms and sizes.
6. Enhanced food composition knowledge.

### 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
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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/5

### Boost Nature-Positive Food Production

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

Governments of States in the South East Region and other stakeholders should play vital roles in the following areas:

- Encourage mixed farming; Eco friendly system of land development; use of improved varieties of seedlings; increased innovation in digital agricultural practices to link producers, buyers and sellers.
- Encourage recycling of waste products ( eg. Cassava peels used to feed pigs, etc).
- Creation of awareness on the nutritional values of local products/encourage stake holders in the dissemination of information regarding patronage of locally produced foods( stakeholders such as churches, community leaders, etc).
- Discourage excess use of inorganic manures in production.
- Legislation to govern land development.
- Soil scientists to play vital role in social development.
- Chemicals use to be in conformity to international standards.
- Development of infrastructure to aid food preservation and storage.
- Diversification of production ( introduce crops grown outside the South East region to our local economy, eg carrot, cucumber,etc.
- Intensification of activities in livestock and other areas of production- e.g local cow, goat, sheep, carrot, piggery, fishery, snail, honey, etc. Cooperative societies should be encouraged.
- Immediate implementation of existing agricultural policies/programmes.
- South Eastern farmers should additionally be encouraged to see agriculture as business.
- Form security network to protect farms, farmers and their products.
- Need to improve access to production inputs.
- Provision of soft credits to farmers by governments.
- Collaboration with agricultural departments in institutions of higher learning.
- Encourage research through grants, among others.

What contributions will our organisations make?

- We will ask our government to enunciate policies and implement them within the context of recommendations made above.
  - Stake holders to invest in agriculture.
  - Encourage staff to embark on any form of agricultural activity no matter how rudimentary.
  - Encourage private sector collaborations as well as private-public arrangements.
- How will it be possible to tell if these actions are being successful?  
Through monitoring.

### ACTION TRACKS

<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
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### KEYWORDS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Governance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

### [ADVANCED EQUITABLE LIVELIHOOD]

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

- Hunger reduction by increased food production and supply.
- Making food available and affordable.
- Insuring that the food is safe and of high nutritional quality and value.
- Information about food sources and how to access them.

What contributions will our organisations make?

- Creating awareness to change peoples' food consumption pattern.
- Information about sources of food.
- Safe handling and utilisation of food for best use.
- Liaising with government and local authorities for information on food production, processing, packaging and distribution.

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

- By monitoring, evaluation, cross-examination of people and communities.
- Observable impact such as: change in food habit.
- Improvement from serious poverty level to better standard of living.

### ACTION TRACKS

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### KEYWORDS

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		✓	Environment and Climate

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

### Building Resilience to Vulnerabilities, Shock and Stress

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

RE-EVALUATE THE SYSTEM; Doing a SWOT analysis (strength, weaknesses, opportunity and threat) of the food system Reform and domesticate the policies to the south east zone to make it fairly independent of external forces, gender friendly and all-inclusive policies that caters for the disable such as the land use policies , setting up institutions to implement and checkmate deterrents by criminalization of offenders.

### COMMERCIALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

FOOD WASTAGE; zero water by- product utilization an initiative of integrating farming where by products from a food sector can be use in other sectors as a source

RANCHING; To train indigenou community on cattle rearing and government collaborating with individuals, institutions on ranching

FOOD PRODUCTION DIVERSIFICATION; based on different community comparative and competitive advantage communities grow food based on the soil, environment and link up with other communities that needs them.

STRENGTHENING THE MARKETING BOARD: to regulate the food produce flow , price control and distribution by buying excesses storing and releasing them when there is scarcity.

CLIMATE SMART PRACTICES ; By creating awareness through these associations on the importance of planting cover cropping, mulching, intercropping zero or minimal tillage to reduce the impact of some climatic emergencies such as flooding, erosion drought.

### INSECURITY

Could be communal clashes, political, bandity and farmer herders clash.

### ACCOUNTABILITY

Civil society organization demands for accountability should be respected by the SE government

SHOCK ABSORPTION; The effect of shock should be address by the government through cooperatives and agricultural societies by giving soft loans and other incentives to farmers

What contributions will our organisations make?

- To research institute and academia to produce improved seedlings and disease resistant livestock for the SE zone
- Financially supporting small and medium scale farmers through their association and cooperatives by given result oriented soft loans
- Sponsoring annual result meetings for the Southeast zone this will make SE assess their achievements and areas that need improvement

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

- Using indicators such as farmers percentage enrolment in cooperatives,
- How many farmers improve their farm produce through Government or NGO support such as loan
- Storage capacity of farm produce in silos across the SE ZONE
- number of community owned storage system built
- Improvement on the Agricultural marketing and surveillance information system

### ACTION TRACKS

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## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

### GROUP 1

- Lack of coordination between the different agencies, organisations and parastatals

### GROUP 2

#### 1. Consumption divergences

- Urgent cultural re-orientation is needed to persuade consumers to shift from unhealthy conventional diets to our home grown foods.
- Seasonal availability of most grown crops in the south east distorts consumption pattern, therefore, efficient processing and packaging techniques should be adopted to make them available, consequently stabilizing consumption plan in season and off season.

#### 2. Lack of suitable policies to drive efficient consumption pattern.

- Enacted food consumption related policies should be devoid selfish interests
- Relevant stakeholders should champion/promote consumption of bio-fortified and organically grown foods.

#### 3. Reduction of food waste

#### 4. Strategies to improve food system by 2030?

1. Revival of local/traditional foods production and seed storage system which are into extinction
  2. Promotion of tree planting economy and institution of plantation culture (afforestation)
  3. Promoting value addition and branding of our locally produced food to be more appealing.
  4. To enact policies that would enhance consumption of locally produced foods up to 80% by 2030,
  5. Specific strategies to stimulate consumption of safe and environmentally friendly food
1. Advocacy on health benefits of consumption of organic foods
  2. Eating our locally produced meat sources (poultry, fish, snail, etc) and encouraging ranching.
  3. Cultural attachment to our locally produced meat , fruits, vegetables, cereals and legume sources.

### GROUP 3

- Inadequate production due to gross insecurity: Farmers deserting land, farming, etc
- The South – East region should form a strong security network to secure life, property and produce/products.
- Inadequate irrigation facilities
- There should be improvement in the provision of these facilities.
- Government activities still inadequate
- Government should be more serious and committed to agricultural development.

### GROUP 4

- Differences in education or literate level, poverty level, personal preferences, choices, likes and dislikes.

#### How to manage these divergences?

- By education, enlightenment, various interventions such as: trainings, seminars and encouraging them to embrace multi sectorial approach.
- Build trust and confidence in them by forming them into corporative societies through which they could access loans and other input facilities.
- Break food habit by making them to consider other food types in line with understanding of their health benefits.

### GROUP 5

- Insecurity- using community policing
- Ranching – training our local species of cow to commercial level
- Cultural festival- using cultural festival such as new yam to sensitize the youths on farming, healthy competitions among farmers etc

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# ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

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## ATTACHMENTS

- <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Enugu-Exploratory-Dialogue-Report-1.docx>

# CORRECTIONS, ADJUSTMENTS, OR CHANGES

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Title SUBMISSION OF OWERRI DIALOGUE REPORT FOR ENUGU DIALOGUE

Date 07/05/2021

PLEASE I MADE A MISTAKE OF SUBMITTING OWERRI DIALOGUE REPORT FOR ENUGU. I NEED TO CORRECT THE ERROR. THANK YOU

## ATTACHMENTS

- <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Enugu-Exploratory-Dialogue-Report.docx>