

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Tuesday, 6 April 2021 09:00 GMT +01:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	ILORIN FOOD SYSTEM EXPLORATORY DIALOGUE
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	1. Olusola Idowu Mrs. Permanent Secretary, Budget and National Planning 2 Dr. Olayinka Onabolu
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8657/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8657/</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

131

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

32

19-30

72

31-50

26

51-65

1

66-80

80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

91 Male

40 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

14 Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

3 Livestock

Agro-forestry

1 Environment and ecology

1 Trade and commerce

35 Education

6 Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

5 Food industry

9 Financial Services

7 Health care

Nutrition

33 National or local government

Utilities

3 Industrial

14 Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

8 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

14 Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

35 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

3 Member of Parliament

Local authority

68 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

United Nations

International financial institution

3 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

None of the action tracks was given more importance than another. Stakeholders' groups were given the opportunity to engage among themselves and diagnose the food systems from where they stand and come to the dialogue with consensus ideas and also areas of divergence.

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

Complement the work of others: Prior to the exploratory dialogues 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 paper was provided to the identified 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 ensure that they deliver high quality diet and affordable nutrition; are inclusive, efficient, resilient, and sustainable; and work for everyone

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

The discussions within stakeholder groups are very critical to harvesting actionable areas that can improve our food systems. If possible and feasible, these should be supported through facilitation and with funding.

# 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

The major focus of the exploratory dialogues at the geopolitical level was to create an opportunity for engagement and interconnection among a broader set of stakeholders than was possible at the Inception dialogue at the National level - to explore food systems from a wide variety of perspectives, identify promising options for their improvement and consider ways in which different the groups of stakeholders can advance these options as contributions to the national pathway towards sustainable food systems.

It was clear from discussions that there was very little understanding, even among policy makers that the excessive focus on agriculture and food security resulted in creating a less diverse food environment that is unable to provide an adequate variety and affordable, safe, and nutrient dense food. It was also very clear that more dialogues focussed on specific areas are still needed to harvest suggestions of game changers among various stakeholder groups.

The major challenges facing the Nigeria Food Systems were identified by stakeholders to include - low public investments in the Agricultural sector resulting in underdeveloped rural infrastructure such as roads, storage facilities and processing facilities, as well as a lack of agricultural extension services, and access to inputs and finance. Other challenges identified are inconsistent, uncoordinated, and inappropriate policies, coupled with inappropriate philosophy of agricultural sector development; land tenure system limiting new entrants into commercial agriculture; low technology for food production and processing; improper disposal of agricultural waste and waste from food transformation activities leading to land degradation and water pollution; loss of land and water resources, and increased deforestation, and loss of biodiversity.

Other issues identified as militating against sustainable and resilient food systems are social norms leading to gender inequality and limited access to productive assets and weak integration of youth and women in agriculture. Poverty was also cited as limiting the access of majority of the population to diverse and nutritious diets.

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 the promotion and encouragement of the use of improved high yielding varieties of crops and livestock to increase productivity, and the provision of incentives to farmers in form of subsidy.

An associated recommendation is the reduction of dependence on rainfed agriculture and the promotion of irrigation methods that will shift focus to dry season production to ensure all year-round availability and affordability of nutritious foods, and the adoption of climate smart and nutrition responsive agricultural practices across the zone.

To conserve the environment, stakeholders believe that a gradual shift from the use of inorganic fertilizers to the use of organic fertilizers, and the proper use of herbicides and pesticides will protect the environment and support efforts towards ensuring the safety of agricultural produce and prevent food borne illnesses related to food safety issues. Stakeholders also called for the enforcement of existing laws and regulations that prevent environmental degradation, and for the protection of the ecosystem against new conversions for food and feed production. The efficient recycling of waste, and the use of solar smoking kiln for fish and as against the traditional smoking method that uses wood smoke was also suggested as a means to protecting the health of the environment and of the people.

Stakeholders called for the promotion of urban agriculture particularly for the production of vegetables and fruits for household consumption and the sale of the excess production for income generation. The enhancement of access to land for female farmers was also suggested as a way to ensuring household food access.

Stakeholders opined that the provision of basic rural infrastructure will facilitate access of farmers to the market so as to reduce wastage, and curb the rising rate of rural urban migration, which in itself is a major underlying cause for household food insecurity and the rising levels of malnutrition in the country.

Stakeholders concluded that post-harvest losses can be drastically reduced through the encouragement of on-farm processing activities and the provision of gender appropriate processing equipment, and the associated linkages to off takers. The creation and revival of commodity boards was proposed as a means of addressing the issue of waste and linkages to off takers. The rehabilitation of, and the use of silos in each of the Local Government areas was also put forward as a means to reducing food post-harvest losses.

To ensure the consumption of nutritious, safe, and diverse foods, stakeholders suggested a massive public enlightenment programme because they believe that a large proportion of the population do not have the information to be able to make informed decisions about what they should or should not eat. They also believe that there should be awareness creation on the benefits of consuming healthy, nutritious, and diverse foods.

Stakeholders recommended the urgent implementation of the following actions to kick start the process of repairing the NC geopolitical zone food systems.

- 1) Promotion of private sector agricultural extension systems to complement the public sector system for providing extension service to farmers along with awareness creation on the consumption of healthy diets.
- 2) Promotion of efficient storage techniques for various commodities and facilitating access to such.
- 3) Provision of basic rural infrastructure by government or through PPP.
- 4) Positioning & strengthening of research institutes to engage in demand driven research, clarifying their mandates, and monitoring their performances.
- 5) Setting out regulations and sanctions for environmental degradation from Agro-processing waste.
- 6) Government to work in partnership with private extension service providers, CSOs/NGOs to build capacity and strengthen extension service delivery.
- 7) Ensure that farmers have access to early maturing & disease resistant varieties of crops and livestock.
- 8) Massive enlightenment and sensitization of the general public on the benefits of afforestation and the challenges associated with deforestation.
- 9) Conflict management and reforms aimed at moderating clashes between farmers and herders.
- 10) Creating and maintaining a database of farmers to ensure that productive inputs reach practising farmers.
- 11) Strengthening the agricultural insurance scheme and breaking the monopoly of NAIC in this area.
- 12) Put in place a monitoring framework to ensure implementation of all recommendations for the improvement of food systems by all actors.

### ACTION TRACKS

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- ✓ Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

### KEYWORDS

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

Challenges and possible solutions to providing quality, safe and nutritious foods for all along the food systems

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

Strand 1: Reducing hunger and inequality

- Preponderance of smallholder farmers in agricultural agriculture.
- High cost of land preparation.
- Low agricultural productivity.
- Politics in the distribution of farm inputs.
- Lack of awareness and capacity for farmers to uptake production technology.
- Lack of nutritious food for human consumption.
- Low level dry season farming.

Strand 2: Increasing availability and affordability of nutritious foods

- Increased postharvest loss.
- Food price anomalies due to poor linkages between production and distribution.
- Lack of adequate storage facilities.
- Poor uptake of research outputs.
- Lack of farmers education/capacity.
- Poor linkages to markets.
- Poor rural infrastructure.
- Lack of modern farming and processing equipment.
- Shocks and stresses to the agricultural production systems.
- Widespread insecurity.

Strand 3: Ensuring safe food

- Lack of quality planting materials.
- High import duties on materials for construction of food processing machines.
- Sale of deteriorated perishable crops in the markets as a result of poor access to efficient storage and transportation.
- Indiscriminate use of agrochemicals.
- Poor awareness on the need to consume nutritious and safe food.
- Lack modern processing machines.
- Lack of proper vaccination of animals.
- Use of woods consisting of carcinogenic compounds for the roasting of fish/meat.
- Lack of sensitization on proper packaging of processed foods.

Cross-Cutting

- Problem of insecurity of farmers and their produce.
- Problem of natural disaster.
- Lack of farmers education/capacity development.
- Lack of awareness and capacity development of the farmers in terms of technology demonstration and adoption.
- Lack of community sensitization.

What contributions will our organisations make?

- Small-Scale Women Farmers Organization of Nigeria to produce more nutritious food
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) to implement policies.
- Ministry of Health to engage in sensitization and promotion of healthy living and consumption of safe foods.
- Civil Society Organizations to advocate for increase in private extension systems and increase allocation to Agriculture.
- MARD/ ADPs for awareness creation to strengthen extension services.
- MARD to encourage use of improved crop varieties and good manufacturing practices (GAP).
- MARD to encourage organic farming.
- MARD to encourage production of organic fertilizer to reduce environmental pollution.
- CBN to expand anchor borrower program to cover more value chains.

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

- Higher crop productivity.
- Biofortified crops available in the market.
- Increased number of extension agents.
- Production inputs are subsidized for small holder farmers.
- Farmers have easy access to credit and insurance facilities.
- Improved market linkages.
- Increased youth engagement in the agricultural sector.
- Improved access to land for cluster farming, credit, and insurance for women farmers.
- Availability of affordable gender friendly farming and processing equipment/machines.
- Easy access to irrigation and storage facilities.
- Improved rural roads.
- Reduced tariffs on materials for equipment fabrication.
- Increased number of agro-processing zones.
- Absence of deteriorated crops in markets

## 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

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

Discussion Topic Shift to healthy and sustainable consumption patterns

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

- Create awareness, advocate for, and educate on safe and healthy food consumption
- Farmers to embrace market-driven production to enhance income and purchasing power
- Dry season farming to ensure all year-round availability
- Revisit neglected and underutilised foods
- Scale up school feeding programme
- Promote integrated farming and backyard farming and work into primary and secondary school curriculum
- Promote high yielding crop varieties
- Strengthen linkages between research, policy, and practice
- Improve rural infrastructure
- Adaptation indigenous processing and storage methods, and explore modern technologies
- Price control and regulation of activities of middlemen
- Provide incentives for healthy consumption and production of healthy food by food and beverage companies
- Use community-based extension volunteers for food demonstrations using locally sourced healthy foods
- Identify other sources for agricultural financing
- Strengthen farmer-groups and other rural associations for community development
- Encourage contract farming with buy-back arrangements
- Perfect recycling process for agricultural waste
- Reposition and strengthen agricultural research institutes.
- Create awareness and educate on dangers of unhealthy environment
- Enforce existing regulation and sanction for environmental degradation
- Regulate chemical use in all aspects of agricultural production
- Intensify consumer protection activities

What contributions will our organisations make?

- Religious and traditional leaders, opinion moulders, local leaders and the media will contribute to awareness creation and education on need for healthy food consumption and environmental sustainability
  - Ministries of Health and Environment will enforce regulations on environmental degradation
  - Agriculture research institutes with mandates for processing and storage will develop technologies for processing and storage
  - Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (ARCN) will review and revise mandates of Research Institutes in line with current realities.
  - Regulatory agencies will enforce existing regulations to prevent the nefarious activities of some food and beverage companies
  - Federal and state Ministries of Agriculture, through the Agricultural Development Projects, will ensure prompt dissemination of information on safe and healthy food consumption, and on environmental sustainability.
  - The federal and states Ministries of Education will mainstream integrated and backyard farming into primary and secondary school curriculum.
  - Farmer groups, other rural associations and banking institutions will provide farm credit
- How will it be possible to tell if these actions are being successful?
- Reduction in the current rates of malnutrition indices and related deaths
  - Reduction diet related illnesses such as type 2 diabetes, cancer, obesity etc.
  - Reduction in percentage annual food loss
  - Increase in demand for safe and healthy foods
  - Increase in production and utilisation of neglected and underutilised crops
  - Reduction in environmental degradation
  - Increased alternative uses of agricultural waste

### ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
✓	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
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	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
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		✓	Environment and Climate

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/5

Discussion Topic Boost nature-positive food production at scale

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

- Massive afforestation/reforestation.
- Encouraging the production of cover crops, to control erosion.
- Converting wastes to wealth through efficient waste recycling systems.
- Revisiting the land tenure laws.
- Promoting the use of organic fertilizers as against the use of inorganic ones.
- The use of biological methods of pest control and food preservation.
- Discouraging the use of chemical for fish farming.
- Enacting and enforcing laws against the use of scoop nets for artisanal fish harvesting, to preserve fingerlings, especially of rare species.
- Promoting the use of solar smoking kiln for fish processing.
- Discouraging the use of firewood for cooking, through the use of gas cooking facilities.
- Increasing the diversity of crops/fish by implementing laws for their conservation.

What contributions will our organisations make?

- Capacity building through strengthening our extension delivery (extension agents, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations).
  - Provision of ecosystem-friendly fishing inputs (Ministry of Agriculture and research institutes)
  - Establishing hatcheries for fingerlings (Ministry of Agriculture)
  - Encouraging access to early maturing and disease resistant varieties (Ministry of Agriculture)
  - Sensitization of food system actors on following climate reports (NIMET and Ministry of Communications)
  - Sensitization on the benefits of afforestation and the dangers of deforestation (CSOs, Ministries of Communication; Environment and Forestry)
  - Enacting and enforcing laws against negative nature-food production practices.
  - Improving synergy between the state/federal government and regional/international organizations (like ECOWAS, UN) on desertification.
  - Developing climate-smart varieties.
- How will it be possible to tell if these actions are being successful?
- At least, a 50% increase in the number of trees in the next three years,
  - Periodic environmental assessment.
  - A review of the current Land Use Act.
  - Having stable budget plans, budget lines, budget releases and monitoring/evaluation for the suggested actions.

### 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
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

### 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

### Advance Equitable Livelihoods and Value Distribution

What actions in next 3 years will have greatest impact on the above

1. Deliberate policy formulation and implementation to promote gender inclusiveness along the food system in North Central Nigeria
2. States to develop strategies to domesticate and implement all existing International and National Gender Policies.
3. Women and other vulnerable groups should be given access and opportunities for social investment schemes.
4. Advocacies to traditional leaders, Religious leaders, and Social-Cultural organizations to abolish cultures and norms that discriminates access to resources by women and other excluded groups in the communities.
5. Review of the land tenure system to create opportunity for women access to land.
6. Trade laws and tariff: The need for only one body to regulate collection of agricultural Tariff
7. Environmental problem: The need to rehabilitate canals and irrigation infrastructures in the State.
8. Afforestation laws and policy: promotion of smokeless stoves, the use of biogas and animal dung as alternative to wood.
9. Continuous sensitization of farmers on climate smart Agriculture.
10. Food system and insecurity: Can be addressed by encouraging entrepreneurship opportunities for youths to engage in farming which will promote food production and reduced vulnerability of youth to social vices
11. Promotion of Homestead agriculture
12. Periodic update of farmers database for equitable distribution of inputs.

What contributions will our organisations make?

Civil Society Organizations / Ministry of information: Information dissemination from urban to rural; Policy reforms and implementation; Advocacy to market on various Government schemes; Advocacy for increase funding into the Agriculture Sector; monitor investment in Agriculture; and Public sensitization and orientation.

Ministries of Agriculture: Promote Good agricultural practices among rural farmers; Promote adoption of modern technology in agricultural operations by farmers; train Small holder farmers especially women on food processing, packaging as well as hygienic food handling; train farmers on value addition; Strengthen extension services; and, Empower Farmers and other vulnerable groups for alternative income generating activities.

Ministries of budget and Economic planning: ensure that resources are adequately allocated to Agricultural infrastructures; make contingencies plans for emergency support to vulnerable groups before international intervention; strengthen Agricultural Research institutes and colleges; ensure needs assessment, participatory approach, for effective inclusiveness during project planning; create database of real farmers; and strengthen insurance scheme for farmers.

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

1. Improvement in involvement of women and youth in Food system activities
2. Increase in number of women in leadership positions at community level
3. Discriminating laws and norms are renounced by communities to pave way for inclusiveness of women and youth in decision making.

### 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 - 5/5

Discussion Topic Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress  
What actions in next 3 years will have greatest impact on the Discussion Topic?

### Social Resilience

1. Develop and implement an Institutional Framework to enhance resilience and reduce vulnerabilities within the Food System; and formulate policies to support the Framework.
2. Develop/strengthen systems to provide farmers with information on onset and retreat of rains, and best time to plant.
3. Develop critical rural infrastructure for farm-market linkages, and storage.
4. Review primary and secondary school Curricula to promote proper nutrition and develop interest in agriculture.
5. Identify and abrogate obnoxious practices that are discriminative against women.
6. Develop agricultural commodity data bases for planning purposes.
7. Strengthen Extension Services including e-extension and make private extension services work.
8. Harness Indigenous Knowledge to support farmers.
9. Develop strategies to make land accessible to farmers irrespective of gender.
10. Review security apparatus including state policing to reduce conflicts and banditry.
11. Provide irrigation facilities for farmers.
12. Review State Agricultural Polices to make them responsive to the challenges of the Food System.

### Economic Resilience

1. Build capacity of staff in relevant MDAs to properly respond to challenges within the Food System.
2. Adopt climate smart and nutritionally responsive practices.
3. Ensure access to credit and insurance for all stakeholders in the Food System.
4. Revise budgets to respond to the challenges identified along the Food System.
5. Establish/strengthen aggregation centers and off-taker agreements.
6. Establish/strengthen farmers' associations and cooperatives.

### Environmental Resilience

1. Protect watersheds and associated streams from drying up.
2. Engage traditional institutions to reduce conflicts and banditry and strengthen local policing arrangements.
3. Control deforestation and facilitate afforestation.
4. Promote urban agriculture.
5. Promote cooking with clean fuels, and other alternatives.

What contributions will our organisations make?

1. Support policy formulation/review for the Food System.
2. Provide leadership for the response.
3. Manage budget process to implement the various actions and plans.
4. Work to rapidly improve the ease of doing business.
5. Work to provide resources for infrastructure development.

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

1. Institutionalizing food system management.
2. Track Food System improvement actions.
3. Conduct Social Auditing to know what is working from the people's perspective.

### ACTION TRACKS

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## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

### GROUP 1

- Linkage of large family size to poverty and hunger.
- Effectiveness of the School feeding program

### GROUP 2

1. Pursuing market-driven production to enhance farmers' income versus low dietary diversity for the family.
2. Government investment in value addition to agricultural produce to reduce wastage, and failure of government owned businesses.
3. Contract farming and controversies around contractual agreements in the face of price fluctuations.
4. Subsidies for agricultural inputs, and targeting of intended beneficiaries – are subsidies needed when they go only to political farmers?

### GROUP 3

- Establishing RUGA settlements to address the issue of livestock production vis-a-vis green gas emission. State governments should meet with relevant stakeholders on the suitability of the programme given their ecological differences.
- Preference for inorganic fertilizers compared to organic ones. There should be sensitization/capacity building on the benefits associated with the use of organic fertilizers.

### GROUP 4

1. Women leadership and Religious/Cultural Beliefs
2. Youthful exuberant and purposeful leadership responsibility
3. Impatience among the youths versus delayed gratification

### GROUP 5

1. Review of electoral to elect right leaders who will guarantee effective Food Systems, and the school of thought that knowledge and experiences are not as critical as mindset in ensuring quality leadership that will strengthen food systems.
2. Some believed that indigenous knowledge is not enough and experiences from elsewhere are usually better. Others think otherwise

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# ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

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## ATTACHMENTS

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