

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

|                            |                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>       | Sunday, 11 April 2021 08:41 GMT +02:00                                                              |
| <b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>      | Develop Food system to be more resilient, equitable and sustainable, leaving no one behind          |
| <b>CONVENED BY</b>         | Fatima ELtahir, convenor, FSTS general secretary. Amira Abdelrahim, co convenor, head of programmes |
| <b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b> | <a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9381/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9381/</a> |
| <b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>       | Member State                                                                                        |
| <b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>  | Sudan                                                                                               |

The outcomes from a Food Systems Summit Dialogue will be of use in developing the pathway to sustainable food systems within the locality in which they take place. They will be a valuable contribution to the national pathways and also of interest to the different workstreams preparing for the Summit: the Action Tracks, Scientific Groups and Champions as well as for other Dialogues.

# 1. PARTICIPATION

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

### PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18      19 19-30      30 31-50      36 51-65      14 66-80      0 80+

### PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

40 Male      Female      Prefer not to say or Other

### NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

|    |                         |   |                      |    |                              |
|----|-------------------------|---|----------------------|----|------------------------------|
| 24 | Agriculture/crops       | 2 | Education            | 3  | Health care                  |
| 0  | Fish and aquaculture    | 4 | Communication        | 4  | Nutrition                    |
| 3  | Livestock               | 3 | Food processing      | 20 | National or local government |
| 5  | Agro-forestry           | 2 | Food retail, markets | 0  | Utilities                    |
| 2  | Environment and ecology | 1 | Food industry        | 1  | Industrial                   |
| 2  | Trade and commerce      | 1 | Financial Services   | 23 | Other                        |

### NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

|   |                                             |    |                                             |
|---|---------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Small/medium enterprise/artisan             | 1  | Workers and trade union                     |
| 2 | Large national business                     | 4  | Member of Parliament                        |
| 1 | Multi-national corporation                  | 18 | Local authority                             |
| 3 | Small-scale farmer                          | 41 | Government and national institution         |
| 1 | Medium-scale farmer                         | 2  | Regional economic community                 |
| 2 | Large-scale farmer                          | 5  | United Nations                              |
| 1 | Local Non-Governmental Organization         | 1  | International financial institution         |
| 2 | International Non-Governmental Organization | 8  | Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance |
| 1 | Indigenous People                           | 1  | Consumer group                              |
| 5 | Science and academia                        |    | Other                                       |

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

I follow the guidelines in the manual and the training sessions

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

The tracks and other issues

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

Yes

# 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 dialogue focused on the discussion of the five tracks in addition to some related issues which were discussed thoroughly in the dialogue; these are; COVID -19 and its impact in food security, Impact of climate change in food security, resilience building and how to mobilize resources for sustainable development.

### 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

Sudan has abundant potentialities to secure its food and can build a concrete and sustainable food system but it needs some sort of technical and financial support. One of the successes is the existence of high level food security and nutrition set up. Need to strengthen the public- private partnership. Already a food security policy exists but the implementation of the action plan need mobilization of resources. Engage youth and women in agriculture to be well equipped by technologies. More opportunities in education for children in rural areas, awareness raising by good consumption practices. One of the main agreed upon points is to transform the country to feed adjacent countries within the period 2022 – 2030 by increasing investments in food system. Investment is highly needed in infrastructures both for agriculture and industries. Governance – Institutional arrangements, Strengthen information system, Peace building  
Enhance Social responsibility, Planning and mapping and monitoring and evaluation with spatial system (Gis- RS), Data entry and planning, Establishing new laws for natural resources, registration and protections of genetic resource.  
Sustainable management of Natural Resources. Extension, awareness, genetic bank.  
Finance of small producer (crops and animal), capacity building. Using modern technologies (save) infrastructure

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/2

The main discussion issues were; Need to reactivate the existing policies and laws and conducting new laws in the area of concern e.g. agricultural and industrial laws, Food security law.  
Poor capacities and poor innovations in the food system lead to low yield.  
Traditional means of production, manufacturing, transportation and storage need to be addressed by actionable plans.  
Lack of standardized practices within the value chain increase the loss and waste and there is need to safe our food. Need for laws to protect both producers and consumers. Poor extension services.  
Participants discussed also the encouragement of youth and women to intervene by new technologies to enhance the production and manufacturing of agricultural production, direction to export manufactured products to earn hard currencies. Support the social networks to help vulnerable populations.  
There is an important need to revise food subsidies in line with the current economic, social and health circumstances. The importance of land use laws to have equality according to law. Need to expand the strategic reserves to store all strategic food for sustainable supply. Expand involvement of private sector in production to avail diversity of food products. Strategy to reduce losses and waste all through the value chain. Poor consumption patterns partially due to poor cultural practices. High malnutrition rates due to low diversity in consumption. Impact of climate change and mostly climate variations from season to season. The participants discussed the importance of comparative advantages, mainly in small scale farm. Long discussion on government support to the production discussing high production cost leading to high prices of food product, leading to difficulty in purchasing food for poor HHs. Participants discussed need for income generating activities to improve income and eliminate the inequality. Revisiting irrigation system to be well equipped and need for water harvesting techniques to make use of excessive water in flooding areas.

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/2

Impact of climate change in food security  
Impact of COVID - 19 in food security  
Mobilization of resources  
Resilience building

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## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

The five tracks were presented and there are divergences, agreements and diversified opinion by the participants in the dialogue as follow;.

Action Track 1: 'Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all' The participants agreed that there must be policies and legislations to adjust and control the safety measures as safety raised as an important issue to safe people from illnesses and malnutrition cases. There are many actors who should play a vital role to make it a reality as in Sudan there are a lot of challenges in this issue, which have to be addresses by different actors including government, private sector, UN agencies, community organizations, and others. Prices are the main factor for accessing nutritious food.

Action Track 2: 'Shift to sustainable consumption patterns' Disagreement in the way that the problem is in cultural practices rather than in consumption gaps. The big volume of loss and waste deepen the gap. Poor cultural practices lead to poor consumption both in quantity and quality.

Action Track 3: 'Boost nature-positive production' everyone agreed that it is better to have nature-positive production' but the road is very long and need support by different actors , with this climate changes and other hazards , the production need to be natural , lack of policies and legislations are one of the reasons behind the poor dealing with the agricultural and industrial production, besides poor metrological standards and follow up through the value chain..Big areas in Sudan have potentialities for organic farming , it need resources and know how. Participants agreed that both climate change and COVID – 19a are the main drivers of food insecurity.

Action Track 4: 'Advance equitable livelihoods' In Sudan there is a wide range of livelihood systems , the participants disagree in the most dominant ones but at last the consensus put 6 as the dominant which are; agricultural zone, agropastoral, pastoral, gum Arabic, flood retreat, rain fed and irrigated. All participants agreed on the importance of promoting a culture of justice and equality among all communities considering gender issue. Some of the participants thought of a sort of discriminations in the remote areas and this need strong justice to be achieved to reach a fair livelihood system..

Action Track 5:'Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress' Different shocks and vulnerabilities exist, agreement between the participants to address these shocks differently.

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