

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Thursday, 8 April 2021 09:00 GMT +01:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	KANO FOOD SYSTEM EXPLORATORY DIALOGUE
CONVENED BY	1. Olusola Idowu Mrs. Permanent Secretary, Budget and National Planning 2. Prof. Abdullahi Balarabe Sallau
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9783/
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

46

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

2

19-30

15

31-50

29

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

45 Male

1 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

Education

Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

Food industry

Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

Government and national institution

Regional economic community

United Nations

International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The dialogue was organized such that participants were drawn from four (4) states of the Northwest geopolitical zone. The states comprise of Kano (Host state), Katsina, Kaduna and Jigawa states. Kano state had 23, Katsina had 6, Kaduna had 14 and Jigawa had 10 participants. The curator highlighted the importance of a robust food system in the region that would address the peculiar challenges of the region food systems and mentioned the need for action to be taken. Also objectives of the food systems dialogue was highlighted as well as the significance of having the Exploratory dialogue to address the problems of food system in the region. The discussion centred on the 5 action tracks which was led by the facilitators. Good will message were given by the PS from each of the four states that participated.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The PS (planning) from participating states were asked to nominate at least 2 participants from their respective states to represent membership on each respective action tracks discussed. Then the discussion on the food systems per action track went on. This facilitated the ability to share ideas/experiences from different states/background on a common issue.

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

Need to plan for dialogues based on the challenges of the new normal with regards to the COVID-19 pandemic – consideration of the mode of participation (virtual or physical or both). Infrastructural limitations with internet access and quality will be a limiting factor to participation of people in areas with limited infrastructure.

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 dialogue was a comprehensive exploration of the Northwest zone of Nigeria Food Systems along the five action tracks on the UN food systems summit. Participants conducted a thorough diagnosis of the food systems, the functioning, major stakeholders, potentials, vulnerabilities, as well as opportunities for its transformation so that it can deliver high quality diet and affordable nutrition; be inclusive, efficient, resilient, and sustainable; and work for everyone.

It was clear from discussions that excessive focus on agriculture and food security resulted in an unintended consequence of creating a less diverse food environment that is unable to provide an adequate variety and affordable, safe, and nutrient dense food. Food systems in Northwest Nigeria states are vulnerable to shocks, stresses, and disruptions. Our food systems are threatened by environmental effects and stresses due to the impact of drought, flooding, erosion, inflation, the COVID-19 pandemic, and conflict. Poverty, unemployment, and insufficient food reserves limit the capacity of our food systems to cope with shocks and stresses.

The COVID pandemic has amplified the fragility, inequities and suboptimal functionality of our current food systems thus requiring significant transformations in policies, practices and business models that would make our food systems fit for purpose and enable the delivery of the most important functions rooted in robust evidence base, country context and emerging global trends and realities.

There are significant food safety challenges across the food systems domain. Most investments in food safety have been for food exports.

There are huge post-harvest losses within the food systems in the region and tremendous losses are recorded. Power imbalances at the household, community, national and global levels are consistently constraining the ability of our food systems to ensure poverty reduction and sustainable, equitable livelihoods. Despite many years of investment in policies, programmes, institutions, and the broader enabling environment, we see glaring indications of a broken food system.

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

The major focus of the exploratory dialogue was a comprehensive exploration of the Northwest zone of Nigeria Food Systems along the five action tracks on the UN food systems summit. Participants conducted a thorough diagnosis of the food systems, the functioning, major stakeholders, potentials, vulnerabilities, as well as opportunities for its transformation so that it can deliver high quality diet and affordable nutrition; be inclusive, efficient, resilient, and sustainable; and work for everyone.

It was clear from discussions that excessive focus on agriculture and food security resulted in an unintended consequence of creating a less diverse food environment that is unable to provide an adequate variety and affordable, safe, and nutrient dense food. Food systems in Northwest Nigeria states are vulnerable to shocks, stresses, and disruptions. Our food systems are threatened by environmental effects and stresses due to the impact of drought, flooding, erosion, inflation, the COVID-19 pandemic, and conflict. Poverty, unemployment, and insufficient food reserves limit the capacity of our food systems to cope with shocks and stresses.

The COVID pandemic has amplified the fragility, inequities and suboptimal functionality of our current food systems thus requiring significant transformations in policies, practices and business models that would make our food systems fit for purpose and enable the delivery of the most important functions rooted in robust evidence base, country context and emerging global trends and realities.

There are significant food safety challenges across the food systems domain. Most investments in food safety have been for food exports.

There are huge post-harvest losses within the food systems in the region and tremendous losses are recorded. Power imbalances at the household, community, national and global levels are consistently constraining the ability of our food systems to ensure poverty reduction and sustainable, equitable livelihoods. Despite many years of investment in policies, programmes, institutions, and the broader enabling environment, we see glaring indications of a broken food system.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

Discussion Topic ENSURING ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR ALL THROUGH TRANSFORMATION OF FOOD SYSTEMS

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

Strand 1: Reducing hunger and inequality:

Land access to women and youths, improved access to financial services (Credit, Insurance, Warehouse receipt system) to address limited access to quality agricultural inputs, and mechanization, promotion of clustered farming system with leverage to community leaders for guaranteed repayment), strengthened agricultural extension system, paradigm shift from traditional practice to agro-business approach, security and conflict resolution mechanism to involve farmer participation, cropping calendar for staggered production of perishable crops and involving states to reduce gluts, leverage on meteorological data to agricultural practices, reduction of post-harvest losses (infrastructure, cottage processing, and better handling practices), social protection to the vulnerable by giving land loans and development of data base of regular problems

Strand 2: Increasing availability and affordability of nutritious foods

Promote cultivation of bio-fortified crops, encourage diet diversification (with emphasis on fruits and vegetables), increased productivity of animal source foods (Fish, dairy, and poultry), promote mixed farming practices, encourage production of improved varieties of crops and livestock.

Strand 3: Ensuring safe food

Encourage production of improved varieties of crops and livestock (resistance to infestation and infection and tolerance to harsh climatic conditions), promote safe use and handling of pesticides, herbicides, drugs, and vaccines), promote water sanitation and hygiene practices, encourage valued addition closer to production areas to minimize post-harvest losses and contamination, establish supporting infrastructure within production clusters to reduce post-harvest losses and contamination (perishables), consumer education to increased demand of safe and nutritious food, strengthened enforcement of food safety standards and regulation.

Cross-Cutting

Population control, encourage school enrolment to a girl child to at least up to secondary school level, capacity building, research and development, strengthened agricultural extension system to address production and nutrition challenges. Also, encourage of transport technologies that discourage losses such as the use of plastic crates to transport tomatoes instead of baskets.

What contributions will our organisations make?

- Setting up cooperative organization by the farmers (Farmers)
- Policies that guide to resolving identified challenges (Government)
- Research and development (academia)
- Coordination of intervention that address food system issues (Government, Farmers, Development partners)
- Compliance to safety production practices (Government, Manufacturers, Farmers)
- Provision of guaranteed uptake of agricultural commodities (Government, Civil societies)
- Ease of access to financial services (Government, Financial institutions, Farmers)

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

Monitoring and evaluation of:

Productivity rate, improvement of nutrition status, hunger index, accessibility and affordability of food, increase in size of land under cultivation, reduction in post-harvest losses, number of women and youths involved in agricultural activities, reduced incidence of conflicts and disruptions arising from natural disasters.

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 |
| ✓ | Human rights | ✓ | Governance |
| ✓ | Women & Youth Empowerment | ✓ | Trade-offs |
| | | ✓ | Environment and Climate |

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?

1. Productions of quality foods that are rich in the right nutrients.
2. Provisions of modern storage facilities to prevent post-harvest losses
3. Establishment of large and modern markets to create opportunities and accessibility to varieties of foods
4. Increase quality and quantity of food supplies to local consumers
5. Creations of awareness and encouragement of behavioral change;
6. Strengthening food safety regulations and compliance.
7. Integrated rural development to improve access to services, technologies and facilities needed for food production, storage and processing.

Impacts in 10 years and beyond.

1. Government should invest on mechanized food productions;
2. All stakeholders in food productions and consumptions must invest on researches and data collections.
3. Effective monitoring and evaluations of the roles of the various agencies involved in food productions and consumptions.
4. Education of the masses on the right quality and quantity foods to be consumed.
5. Invest in researches on local food productions
6. Embark on the review of existing guidelines on consumption patterns
7. Behavioural Change in communication (culture and values)

What contributions will our organisations make?

- a. Effective formulation of policies to prevent food productions' exposure to susceptible shocks.
- b. Stakeholders to assist in strengthening policies and extension services delivery
- c. Ensuring physical security, mechanization, research and development, food safety and foods fortification.
- d. Establishment of Modern storage facilities, constructions of modern transport facilities, build modern large market to make foods available, accessible and affordable as well as allow for choices of varieties by different consumers and to prevent post-harvest losses.
- e. should Harness all available water Stakeholders resources to create production and processing clusters to allows for individuals to make choices from numerous available foods supplies.

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

1. Proper monitoring and evaluations of government programmes and projects by all stakeholders.
2. Relevant agencies should ensure effective monitoring and evaluations of food productions, supplies and consumptions patterns.
3. Feedback on the levels of compliances to the various modern practices on food productions and food consumptions.
4. Increased in the quality of seeds available to farmers and this will reflect of the quality of food produced by farmers.
5. Evidence on the levels of awareness creations and review of educational curriculum to accommodate behavioural change in food productions and consumptions patterns.
6. Stakeholders must put in place accountability mechanism;
7. Effective formulations and implementation of Policies Interventions
8. Peer review at international, national and subnational levels in line with agreed commitments.
9. Regular feedback from farmers, consumers and rural dwellers.

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
✓	Human rights	✓	Governance
✓	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/5

Discussion Topic Boost Nature Positive Production at sufficient scale

The actions that would have the greatest impact on boosting nature positive production at sufficient scale in the short term include: consistent policy and support for environment sustainable productivity enhancements, price and inputs support mechanism, re-aligning of anchor borrower and other support programs to better serve small scale farmers and sensitization of relevant stakeholders on adoption of gaps and climate sensitive agricultural production practices. While for the medium term, promotion of climate SMART agriculture, promotion of semi urban agriculture to improve biodiversity and increase the supply of nutritious foods, provision of incentives for adoption of sustainable production systems, development of appropriate legislation and enforcement strategies for controlling unsustainable production practices and updating soil mapping in the NW states for crop and soil specific fertility management practices were identified.

The translation of these actions to fruition is by governments, research institutes, industries, non- governmental organizations (NGOs), farmer organizations and other development partners. Measurement of the successes of these actions is mainly by participatory planning cum monitoring with reporting and communication of results. These would respectively take the determination of number of agricultural policies promoted, formulated and implemented, number of climate SMART agricultural technologies developed and promoted, quantity of food produced, proportion of agricultural output by semi-urban residents, value of input support provided in Naira, number of small-scale farmers enriched by the program, number of farmers adopting sustainable technologies and value of incentives provided, number of legislation developed and enhanced, number of states and production clusters covered, number of sensitisation workshops conducted, number of productive infrastructure developed (e.g roads constructed, storage facilities built etc).

Divergences revealed in the anchor-borrower program and also in the extent of participation of government in the buying of produce can be managed by minimizing the trade-offs and optimising the synergism. Demographic issues observed with the most important impact on food production in the NW include population displacement due to insecurity (banditry) and flooding, marginalisation of active population (youths and women) and rural-urban migration.

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
✓	Human rights	✓	Governance
✓	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

Discussion Topic Advancing Equitable Livelihood in Nigeria

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

- a) All political office holders / elected or appointed must have a farm.
- b) Promotion of youth and woman participation in agricultural value chain.
- c) Development of relevant data that facilitates identification and expand interventions that provide access to start ups and small businesses.
- d) Encouragement of mentorship linkages to identify successful individuals and internship programmes to build competencies of youth and vulnerable groups.
- e) Increase in quality and quantity of extension terms to guide in group formation, training and relevant linkages.

What contributions will our organisations make?

1. Civil society organisations are in a position to track, monitor and make government accountable to implementation of policies that would advance equitable livelihoods.
2. Necessary advocacy would be employed by representatives of government present in the group to ensure that lapses noted on the side of government.

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

- i) Design an M & E framework as a monitoring tool for the implementation of projects.
- ii) Design an exit strategy for farmers who are accessing loans.

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
✓	Human rights	✓	Governance
✓	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

Discussion Topic Build Resilience to Vulnerabilities, Shocks and Stresses

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

(short term actions)

1. Creating a neighborhood market system; enhanced storage facilities; sensitization of the member of the communities
 2. Engagement of farmers through their association or directly for effective implementation; Establishment of feedback mechanism to ensure that the intervention reach the real target; Transparency and accountability; increase quantity and quality of extension teams
 3. Creation of farm settlement scheme; Agricultural insurance for farmers; increase access to financial services
 4. Entrenchment of gender justice in allocation; formulation of progressive society by women; Low interest rate to encourage women to participate in food value chain; sensitization of women to participate in farming
 5. Awareness on weather forecast and climate change; Farmers helpline (call center) Policy on afforestation; Creation of major dams for irrigation and flood control; Creation regulatory agency/authority on fertilizer and pest control
- (Long-term actions)
6. Creation of green house for all year production e.g. tomatoes; Improvement of our health systems; Agricultural alternative strategies; Regional /Zonal market
 7. Conflicts/Banditry (short/long term actions)

Strengthen our Justice system; Land tenure to be review through land use act; improvement of our response system; formulation of peace and conflict committee; Policy on livelihood after unforeseen events;

What contributions will our organisations make?

Actor: Government (Federal, state and LG)

Contributions

Provision of vaccine, making the vaccine available to the people, sanitization of the people.

Protection of life and properties, prompt response to issues, strengthen justices system, fairness in delivery of justices , maintaining the rule of law.

Policy on afforestation at all levels, Government agencies creating awareness on the weather forecast and educating the farmers on crops to plant due to climate change, provision of major facilities for farmers, creating/empowerment of regulatory authorities.

Review and enforcement of existing agriculture, commerce and trade policies to favour participation of women in food system, Provision of Insurance for farmers to encourage provision of farm produce, policy on creation of farm settlement.

Promotion of women participation in agricultural value chain.

Actor: Civil society, development partners, Academia

Contributions

Creating awareness on precautionary measures.

Advocate and strengthen conflict resolution mechanism.

Educating farmers on climate change and its effect on farm produce, support afforestation programmes, Educating farmers on climate change and its effect on farm produce, support afforestation programmes

Promote population control programmes.

Development of farmers' database that will facilitate identification for interventions to reach them.

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

- Set target, Create awareness and inform people about the about the benefit of the vaccine, proper distributions of the vaccine to maintain its potency
- Number of people registered for the vaccine, Time to vaccination service, side effect of the vaccine and vaccination rate
- Find out the cause of the issues, understand the interest of the parties involved, Keep record of the agreement to prevent feature occurrences.
- Human right, Accountability, Public confidence, Social equity, fairness, sentencing of offenders.

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 |
| ✓ | Human rights | ✓ | Governance |
| ✓ | Women & Youth Empowerment | ✓ | Trade-offs |
| ✓ | | ✓ | Environment and Climate |

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

- The need for upgrading traditional food system to scientifically valid modern technologies.
- Cooperation of farming organization and government agencies for improved security and financing.
- Consumption of non-conventional foods such as the use of sweet potato leaves for soup preparation.
- Goat revolving loan scheme needs to be improved or replaced with a better scheme..
- Assisted farming in the case of ill health of a member farmer.
- Anchor -Borrower programme: some say it is not doing well hence it needs to be Improved
- Government buying of produce: some say it should only regulate hence not be a key Player. A firm stand needs to be taken for the benefit of all
- Population displacement due to insecurity (banditry) and flooding
- Marginalisation of active population (youths and women)
- Rural-urban migration
- Politically motivated issues: politics should be removed from all the activities related to food systems.
- Programs targeted at improving food system should be channeled to thoseinvolved through their associations.
- External influence: Development of local materials and adjusting to the peculiarity of our environment will enable growth and development
- Openness and accountability should be prioritized

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

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

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