



AFRICA MEMBER STATES DIALOGUE REPORT

1.Introduction and Background

AUDA-NEPAD is providing technical backstopping to National FSS Conveners in their work to organise and run National Food Systems Dialogues, leading up to the UN Food Systems Summit in September 2021. This involves ensuring the Dialogues interrogate in an inclusive and systems approach manner, both thematic priorities and issues of implementation. The support includes facilitating linkages and content input from Independent Dialogues and Action Tracks on science and evidence-based articulation of national perspectives, priorities, and action pathways.

On the 29th June, AUDA-NEPAD in collaboration with Action Track 5 (AT5) on Resilient Food Systems convened a technical Dialogue to enable national and regional Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) and Nutrition focal point persons to exchange on AT5's emerging key issues of the AT5 objective of **"Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses"** in food systems. The interaction exposed the National and Regional CAADP and Nutrition focal point persons to Action Track 5, its Action Areas and Solution Clusters. The dialogue enabled more than hundred and ten (110) participants included National and regional (Regional Economic Communities) CAADP and Nutrition focal points, SUN focal points including Food Safety and IFNA focal points to understand and explore ways to articulate the AT5 priorities with those emerging from National and regional Dialogues, as well as regional initiatives already ongoing within the AUDA-NEPAD framework. Most importantly, the dialogue focused on **"Action Area 2 – Universal Food Access to Build Resilience"** specifically **"Enhancing Local Production for Local Consumption"** and **"National Food Supply Chains"**.

2. The meeting objectives were as follows:

- a) Provide an open platform to share and exchange on emerging national and regional priorities, evidence and articulation with global priorities for resilient food systems and possible food systems transition pathways on the issue of building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses.
- b) Explore key issues (challenges, opportunities) and regional, national and sub-national priorities from an agriculture and nutrition perspective to accelerate implementation to achieve scale in building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses within the context of Africa's food systems.
- c) Include in Action Area 2 "Universal Food Access to Build Resilience" the issues that reflect Africa's specific needs and priorities, mindful of the Continent's wide diversity in socio-economic and environmental eco-systems



- d) Discuss and gain agreement on countries that will co-lead and champion the Solution Clusters – “Enhancing Local Production for Local Consumption” and “Local Supply Chains” for building a global coalition for post-Summit implementation
- e) Explore opportunities to continue building post-Summit implementation coalitions, as part of Summit follow up and the Food Systems Transition Pathways to be developed at national and regional levels
- f) Identify specific areas of collaboration for implementation through partnerships and for finance mobilization

3. Discussion Points

3.1 Session 1 - Opening

This session was moderated by Dr Clement from AUDA-NEPAD who elaborated on the objectives of the meeting and projected the agenda as shown in annex 1, which was adopted. Mr Martin Bwalya gave opening remarks on behalf of the AUDA-NEPAD CEO and he acknowledged the continues effort that African Union Member States are making in convening diverse national and sub national technical UN FSS dialogues.

The Chair of Action Track Prof. Saleemul Huq and the Vice Chair Ms Sandrine Dixon-Decleve welcomed participants in opening, looking forward to a fruitful exchange on mutually exploring the dimensions of resilience as it relates to country priorities that will lead to sustainable food systems transformation.

3.2 Session 2 - The Context of the Dialogue

Presentation (annex 2) by Martin Bwalya, Director of Knowledge Management and Programme Evaluation (KMPE), provided an overarching perspective which recognises that the Food Systems Summit process is beyond the summit in actions and delivery results and the long-term impact on the SDGs and the Africa Agenda 2063.

Three key principles should underpin the Summit process:

- Centrality of country ownership
- Cross sector/cross level linkages
- Integrate into existing systems and capabilities
 - o Institutional structures and mandates
 - o Local experience and knowledge systems
 - o Policy frameworks – NDPs and Budgets

He encouraged the Member States to identify the foster linkages between sub national and national efforts which exist within different Government policies and frameworks. He alluded to the engagement of the private sector which plays a critical role for mutuality between profit (business) and development as illustrated in annex 2. The private sector must be equally involved, this is not just a government responsibility. Profit and development results can go together.



The presentation by the 4SD Team leader, Dr David Nabarro, underscored that the UNFSS is an unusual summit – it is a summit about how food interacts with people and the environment. The FSS is not just about Food. It is People Planet and Prosperity. Food systems provides a broader focus.

He pointed out the dialogues are country processes which are led by national convenors and includes multisectoral teams, the action tracks, the levers of change and science. In addition, there are 137 countries globally participating in the UNFSS and 43 are from Africa. He appreciated that countries were structuring national dialogues despite covid-19. He encouraged countries to move towards consolidation of UNFSS national dialogues and identify priorities and food systems pathways for the 2030 journey. He concluded by pointing out action coalition on issues that matters most to countries such as nutrition, improving livelihoods dietary shifts, aquatic foods and most importantly, ways of making food systems and people working in them more resilient in the face of major shocks and stresses like climate change. The dialogues are leading to decisions, leading to commitments, leading to actions after the Summit. AT5 is providing the bridge to the to the countries and convenors on building resilience.

The Action Track 5 co-Chair, Ms Sandrine Dixon-Decleve's presentation (annex 3) as illustrated in annex 3 stressed the need to consider looking into Africa's local production and regional action plans that put forward building resilience at their core. Underscoring the principles of 'ubuntu' that 'we' are nature and nature is 'us' she encouraged participants to work towards solutions that keep people within the planetary boundaries as the only way that humanity will thrive. Moreover, Ms Dixon-Decleve stressed that coalition should be an involvement of all national convenors and the dialogues. She also stressed that Africa is one of the key continents to take this AT5 issue of resilience forward to the UNFSS.

Presentation (annex 4) by Mr David Kaatrud, the WFP Director, Programme Humanitarian and Development Division, complemented the interventions by stressing the processes of convergences with some of the national dialogues with MS in the area of local production for local consumption and local supply chain as a way to create sustainable and equitable progress for all. WFP seeks to bring local farmers into local supply chains as part of its supply chain work. WFP does significant procurement on the African continent and so can team with governments to do to public procurement for other development outcomes as well to build sustainable food systems. He emphasized the need to ensure that there is nutritious food available for local communities, to support smallholder farmers by linking them to markets and boosting their efforts to build livelihoods and create the opportunity for marginalised groups such as youth. He shared practical examples of increasing and redirecting local purchases to benefit small holders in countries like Sudan, Tanzania, DRC, Niger on cereals and pulses and with plans underway to expand these activities to Ethiopia Mozambique, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Zambia.



4. Session 3 – Member States Interventions – Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress co-chaired by Clement -AUDA-NEPAD and Sandrine -AT5 Co-Chair. Interventions were made by a number of countries as follows:

4.1 South Africa UNFSS National Convenor

Preliminary results that have emerged from one national dialogue show that local production issues were highlighted. Other issues that have emerged are:

- Water safety and security – water governance
- Address and reduce post-harvest losses
- Importance of indigenous knowledge
- Incentivization of those producing to conserve natural resources (NRM subsidies were taken away and need to be re-introduced)
- Rural and urban safety, both personal safety and protection against crime
- Motivate private sector and investment
- Call for mobilization of and prioritization of financial resources
- A call for embracing digital Ag and advanced and smart farming technologies.
- Early warning systems for sustainable food systems need technical support
- Ensure harmonized approach in line with Africa Free Trade Agreement
- Agriculture R&D investment should undertake scenario planning and catch vulnerabilities.
- Land reform policies that will contribute to building resilience

4.2 Madagascar UNFSS National Convenor

The Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Natural Resources will lead the consultative dialogues to take place on the 8th July and the outcomes will be shared with AUDA-NEPAD.

4.3 Senegal UNFSS National Convenor

Reported to be more advanced since March 2021 and the consultative multisectoral dialogue will be held on the 7th July. Sectoral dialogues are being convened at national level which also contribute to the national multisectoral dialogue. Senegal is making use of the UN FSS tools and guidance available online to profile the food system pathways for the pre-summit.

4.4 The Gambia UNFSS National Convenor

The national dialogues started late in May and they are now almost at the end of phase The thematic dialogues will be concluded very soon at the next national dialogues and the substantive outcomes will then be shared.

4.5 Mozambique UNFSS National Convenor

Mozambique has convened several dialogues and currently planning a consultative dialogue despite political instability in the country. Will close national dialogue in 1-2 weeks. Issues identified that are related to AT5, are land deforestation with biodiversity being a major challenge in Mozambique. The Government is enforcing laws on land issues and building on national natural conservation policies to save the environment. These issues are also linked to Action Track 3 of the UNFSS. The specific issues are:

- Land use planning



- Natural capital
- People cutting trees for charcoal
- Law enforcement force set up by government
- More area set aside for natural parks and conservation areas to save forests and biodiversity

4.6 Congo DRC UNFSS National Convenor

The DRC has similar issues as other countries. DRC has large diversity and 40% of the water in Africa. Biodiversity, water and nutrition issues were highlighted. Main challenge is access to resources and access to different markets. Local production and local consumption with a diversity for nutrition is a major challenge. Further highlighted was the need for;

- Infrastructure for roads, storage and marketing for improved nutrition.
- Improved governance will benefit from better resource management to support local production for local consumption for sustainable food systems.
- DRC will wish to leverage on WFP's existing work and support for building distribution channels.

4.7 Cote d'Ivoire Representative SUN Focal Point and Coordinator for Multisectoral Committee

While waiting for the nomination of the UNFSS National Convenor, the country is still making a progress in institutional framework around food systems.

4.8 Comoros UNFSS National Convenor

The country has convened the first UNFSS dialogues and currently recruiting a consultant to support the roadmap of the UNFSS. Comoros is planning to organise national dialogues on the 19 -25 July, to profile food systems pathways to be presented at the pre-summit.

4.9 Cameroun – Ministry of Agriculture Representing the UNFSS National Convenor

Convened two (2) UN FSS consultation and has held ten national multisectoral level supported by the UN Partners. Reports are already submitted as outcomes of the dialogues. Currently working on thematic areas including all action tracks and focusing on AT5 on climate change and resilience, local production and consumption and aging rural population. Key issues emerging:

- Natural Resource Management
- Addressing postharvest loss
- Malnutrition
- Conflict and insecurity
- Epidemics and pandemics
- Finance
- System of information
- Sustainable management of resources
- Addressing climate change



5.Session 4 – Summary and Conclusion

Mr Bwalya appreciated the value of sharing information by African Member States particularly on the issue of shocks and vulnerabilities. He stressed that the meeting was to open a window on AT5 to co-create the priorities and deliver results. AUDA-NEPAD will continue the dialogue between member states and AT5 to enable the coalition formation. The UNECA representative, Mr Guy Ranaivomanana, wrapped up by highlighting discussion issues such as:

- Local production for local consumption
- Post harvest losses
- Indigenous knowledge
- Safety and security issues
- Funding for agriculture
- Digitalization
- Issues of research and Agri R&D
- Natural Capital and NRM
- Land use planning, Biodiversity, and forest
- Governance and food security planning
- Township and rural areas coordination for buying and growing food, address poverty and inequality
- Coalition between resilience and risk management areas
- Community DRR strategy through inclusive assessment, planning and management
- Reduction of climate change effects
- Support institutional and natural resource governance
- Regional food trade
- Capacity building in food security analysis and awareness raising
- Enhance dialogue between producers and traders
- Peacebuilding strategies
- Indigenous people
- developing value chains for agriculture,
- water quality and water governance,
- food safety,
- natural capital and biodiversity and food security,
- establishment of early warning systems and
- community disaster strategy.

The AT5 Co-Chair pointed out that the key issues will be taken up and encouraged the member states to continue to share emerging issues relating to AT5. She noted that there is a cross section of partners on board and AT5 wants Africa to support this coalition as it is in alignment with priorities for the continent - the African agenda 2063, with the Malabo Declaration and the SDGs.

In her concluding remarks she made a short presentation which outlined how African countries can join the coalition of Resilient Global Supply Chains: Local Production for Local



Consumption either by co-leading or as members that will champion the coalition. She informed participants that the coalition of partners is envisaged as a long term commitment that has food systems transformation as the final objective and that will lead to the achievement of the SDG by 2030.

She extended thanks to Martin Bwalya for enabling AT5 to dialogue with AUDA NEPAD and countries, and to WFP for facilitating the dialogue. UNFSS is only a point in the journey and there is now urgency for knowledge exchange and technology exchange going forward.

Note: Due to the number of member states' interventions the meeting ran over time and objectives d, e and f were not deliberated upon. Participants will be contacted by AUDA-NEPAD to enlist their support as co-leads and members of the AT5 coalition of partners for Resilient Global Supply Chains: Local Production for Local Consumption. This coalition will be presented at the UNFSS Pre-Summit to be held in Rome, 26-28 July 2021.



Annex 1

PROGRAMME

Time (CET)	Item	
10:00 - 10:15	Session 1: Opening Session	<i>Session Moderator: AUDA-NEPAD</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call meeting to order / Announcements Opening Remarks Meeting Objectives/Purpose Agenda review and Meeting Purpose 	
10:15 - 10:45	Session 2: The Context	<i>Session Moderator: Dr Godfrey Bahiigwa, AUC</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation 1: <i>Agriculture and Nutrition in the context of Food Systems: Africa context: National, Regional and Continental thrust and Alignment – AUDA-NEPAD Martin Bwalya</i> Presentation 2: <i>Leveraging the UN Food Systems Summit: What is new/different this time and why 4SD – Dr David Nabarro</i> Presentation 3: <i>Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress – Emerging Issues and Priorities: Action Track 5/WEP</i> <p>☞ Open/moderated conversation</p>	
10:45- 11:45	Session 3: Member States Interventions: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress	<i>Session Moderator: AUDA-NEPAD AT5/WFP</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poll survey Member States Interventions Open/ moderated conversation 	
11:45- 12:00	Session 4: Conclusion	
	4.1 Recap of key Messages	<i>Session Moderator: UNECA</i>
	4.2 Next steps and closing	<i>AUDA/NEPAD- Action Track 5</i>



Annex 2

Selected Questions and Comments

1. Mphakane James Mengwai from South Africa

The Food System in the Township and rural community of Africa need agent Attention, develop and value chain of Agriculture, Formalization of Township and Rural Agriculture, Coordination of buying of African to grow African economic, enhance food security and eradicate poverty inequality and unemployment in Township and Rural communities of Africa.

2. Dr Sunday Uhiene from Nigeria

David Nabaro, mentioned SDGs 2030 and the AU Agenda 2063. Yes, but I wish to request you to remember and always state that we have a Vision 2025 in Africa for achieving Zero Hunger for our people. Regards.

3. AUDA-NEPAD/Haladou Salha from Rome

What's about the key messages to be taken forward by Africa to the ministerial pre-summit and to the summit itself bearing in mind our Africa policy vision (Agenda 2063) and key strategic framework (the Malabo declaration strategy) and the flagship programme (CAADP) the main objective remaining food sovereignty don't forget to sell our main tools as resilience is concerned the Great Green Wall, social protection and the home-grown school feeding linking school meals nutrition and production/livelihoods.

4. Fatima Eltahir from Sudan

Establish early warning system and community disaster management strategy:

- Improve Disaster risk management system through inclusive assessment, planning, mitigation and mainstreaming in the planning and develop climate change adaptation strategy.*
- To have a good road map to shift from emergencies to development through resilience building.*
- Reduce the effect of climate change (disaster risk reduction)-Support institutional and natural resources governance Vulnerability mapping and analysis to support resilience decision.*

4.1 Response from Sandrine Dixon-Declève to Fatima

Thank you Fatima! Your points are absolutely key and are included in our Coalition and solution clusters under the Resilience and risk management Action Area. The climate risk reduction point is also covered through our climate development pathways. WE would love to collaborate with African governments and key stakeholders through these 4 key coalitions we are establishing for the pre-summit and summit.

6. Florence Egel- Territorial Governance Working Group from Rome

And we need short food chains to enhance territorial resilience, provide jobs and revive (and improve) traditional diets based on sustainable management of local biodiversity.

7. AUDA-NEPAD/Haladou Salha from Rome



At regional and continental levels I didn't hear something about the recently established Africa Continental Free Trade Area and boosting intra-regional food trade/movement

8.Samira Hotobah-During from WFP/AT5

Local production for local consumption is key to transform food systems - under this coalition we can address numerous key objectives that will address inequalities, food availability, incomes/employment and the innovation that is need to underpin new employment.

.Thanks David Kaatrud for reminding us the importance of starting from local production for local consumption. Indeed, Africa food systems dynamic is driven by its local and national markets we will have a huge challenge of feeding more than 2,5 billion people by 2050 with a rapid urbanisation thus the nutrition profile drastic shifting (new types of food requirements)

9. Fatima Eltahir from Sudan

- *Support decision making through partnership-based capacity development;*
- *Standards and tools to guide resilience /vulnerability mapping and analysis for the agriculture and food security sectors development;*
- *Coordination with media for awareness raising;*
- *Enhance coordination mechanism through establishment of FS institutional setup.*
- *Capacity building in FS analysis;*
- *Improve access to agricultural inputs and extension services;*
- *Enhance food security access;*
- *Enhance dialogue between farmers and herders;*
- *Secure availability of integrated services of water, fodder and pasture along stock - routes to markets, including cross-border routes;*
- *Implement projects of common interest at the same area as means of peace building strategy.*

10. Sylvie Wabbescandotti

Dear David, thank you for sharing the essential anchor agency role of WFP and just wishing to add that this is done together with FAO and IFAD, as part of the Rome Based Agencies fully behind the Food System Summit.

10.a. Harold Roy-Macauley

Thanks David, the intervention of WFP is very pragmatic. I see it as a catalyst for establishing local resilient food chains.

11.Elise Benoit from CFS

Have a look at the CFS Framework of Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises CFS-FFA which speak to many of the topics highlighted today by the speakers, for e.g. "Encouraging local procurement and the use of local organizations in the implementation of humanitarian food assistance and livelihood programmes to support economic recovery and development" at: <http://www.fao.org/3/bc852e/bc852e.pdf>

Also many other CFS products of interest (agroecology, sustainable food systems, responsible investments, etc.) can be found at: <http://www.fao.org/cfs/home/products/en/>

12. Leigh Hildyard from South Africa



South Africa has a lot of experience on procuring from local smallholders for supporting both local needs and neighboring countries humanitarian needs - together with WFP. This includes focus on digital and financial capacity building for female smallholders. These approaches could be shared for improved regional learning in this area

13. Harold Roy-Macauley from CGIAR

One of the research action areas of the One CGIAR 2030 research and innovation strategy, which is designed to respond adequately to the Sustainable Development Goals, is "Resilient Agri-food Systems. One CGIAR is putting a lot of emphasis on effectively aligning its research to the demands of countries to create impact. The outcome of the dialogues of AT5, especially at the national level, is therefore of importance to One CGIAR in order to contribute effectively to reaching the objectives of the UNFSS. I am sorry I have to leave now for another meeting, but I would be interested in engaging with the AU-NEPAD and AT5 on these issues.

14. Sandrine Dixon-Declève from WFP

For those of you who are interested in learning more about the different possible coalitions and efforts of Action Track 5 on resilience please give your email address in the chat and Martin, WFP and AT5 will be in touch. We look forward to this important collaboration

15. Fatima Eltahir from Sudan

Due to your incredible inputs above I believe that you will find synergies between dialogues/the insights you have already given and the coalitions we would like to develop together with the African countries including Sudan.



Annex 3

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