

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 10 August 2021 10:00 GMT +01:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	'ENSURING FOOD SECURITY THROUGH APICULTURE'
CONVENED BY	Mr. Njodzeka Gilbert Njodzeka, Coordinator, Green Care Association, Shisong, Kumbo
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/41972/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Cameroon

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

9

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

5 31-50

4 51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

8 Male

1 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

6 Agriculture/crops
Fish and aquaculture
Livestock

1 Agro-forestry
2 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
9 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?

We followed the guideline from the Food Summit Dialogue Handbook shared by Mr. Ntiokam Divine, Founder and Director, Climate Smart Agriculture Youth Network Global (GCSAYN) and UN Food Systems Champion.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

We tried as much as possible to reflect the local realities of apiculture within the context of Kumbo Central Sub-Division and Bui Division in general. This activity, if well harnessed will act as a socio-economic safety net for food security

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

Convenors should organise dialogues based on their local realities

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

Our focus was apiculture (bee) farming as an alternative to securing local food security. Apiculture itself is a climate smart activity as it is used as a Nature-based Solution (NbS) and an Ecosystem-based Adaption (EbA) to Climate Change. This is because apiculture farms in places like watersheds become no go zones for trespassing animals and humans. The trees planted for bees to extract nectar are also ecologically friendly, used for Nitrogen fixation and carbon sequestration.

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

Stages Challenges Solutions

Growing Unsustainable land use and agro-chemicals Education and training, watershed protection through apiculture, fire tracing, use of organic manure and planting bee-friendly trees (Nature-based Solutions/Ecosystem-based Adaptation)

Honey harvesting Unhygienic practices, inadequate equipment, poor storage Education and training, provision of equipment

Processing Inadequate equipment, unhygienic processes, incomplete knowledge Transformation of honey into wines, bees wax into cosmetics

Packaging Sub-standard, poor branding, inadequate equipment Provision of packaging equipment

Transportation Poor farm-to-market roads Improve farm-to-market roads

Marketing Poor Market Information System Regulatory framework

Honey consumption High demand, scarcity Increase production

Input needs Multiple trainings and equipment Creation of a cooperative and regulatory framework

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

We had a number of discussion topics:

- 1) Site and situation of an Apiary: The convenor (Mr. Njodzeka Gilbert) gave the modalities of setting an apiary. He emphasized that places like watersheds which provide multiple ecosystem services to the community
- 2) Adding value to honey and its byproducts: All the participants made contributions to honey harvesting, processing, packaging and transformation (honey itself, honey wines, beeswax, propolis, etc).

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

At the beginning of dialogue, the participants were not certain that apiculture could be a veritable source of livelihood diversification and environmental resilience in the face of climate change. At the end, they all realized that it is a climate-smart activity which needs only little financial investment and can yield high dividends. The lone woman who attended the dialogue was encourage to sensitize her peers on the importance of diversifying from their traditional peasant subsistence agriculture (which is not sustainable and environmentally friendly).

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Group Picture**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/KUMBO-GROUP-PIC.jpeg>
- https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Official-Feedback-Form-Temporary-December-2020_Green-Care_corrected.docxKUMBO_10August2021_Cameroon.docx