

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Tuesday, 13 April 2021
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Managing the water and energy we eat: advancing water-energy-food (WEF) nexus approaches to achieve food systems transformation in Southern Africa
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Dr Inga Jacobs-Mata (IWMI); Mr Steve Collins (USAID-RWP); Dr Nadia Sitas (CST, Stellenbosch University); Dr Maike Hamann (CST/GRP); Dr Odirilwe Selomane (CST/PECS); Ms Shamiso Kumburai (GWP-SA); Dr Sherwin Gabriel (IFPRI)
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7859/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7859/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Independent
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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

84

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

11

19-30

46

31-50

24

51-65

3

66-80

80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

46 Male

38 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

12 Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

2 Livestock

1 Agro-forestry

25 Environment and ecology

1 Trade and commerce

8 Education

2 Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

Food industry

1 Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

2 National or local government

2 Utilities

Industrial

28 Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

1 Large national business

1 Multi-national corporation

5 Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

4 Local Non-Governmental Organization

22 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

30 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

5 Government and national institution

1 Regional economic community

1 United Nations

2 International financial institution

1 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

11 Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

To ensure that participants were respectful, rules of engagement were set at the beginning of the dialogue. In recognizing complexity, the dialogue focused on water's transformative role in food systems. The objective was to bring key outcomes of a regional discussion on food and water systems in a changing climate to the global policy level and to provide tangible inputs into the UNFSS. To embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity, the Southern Africa dialogue was open to a wide range of stakeholders in the water, energy, food and related sectors ranging from intergovernmental organizations; regional, national and local government departments/entities, development partners; non-governmental organizations; the private sector, research for development organizations; academia; farmers' groups; and networks. Complementing the works of others, we introduced a plenary session comprising of global and regional speakers, as well as a panel discussion, who discussed the role of water in achieving food systems transformation and their work. The Dialogue was conducted under Chatham House Rules, where participants were free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, could be revealed. One of the principles had to be adapted: i.e. Commit to dialogue in the lead up to the Summit - the reason for this is that we had invited panelists who were especially critical of the UNFSS process, and through their institutions, have rejected being part of it, and have organized separate Food Systems Dialogues. We needed to allow participants to opt out of committing to the Summit itself, but asked them to commit to the dialogue and achieving food systems transformation in Southern Africa in this process.

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

As above

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

We opted for a 'by invitation only' event conducted under Chatham House rules. While this contributed to establishing a safe space for all to discuss and engage freely, it also limited inclusivity to some extent. Next time, we may consider having an open invitation event and not restricting discussion to Chatham House rules. This would allow for live social media reporting and post-event outreach using specific speaker quotes etc.

# 3. METHOD

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The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

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

**Yes**

**No**

# 4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

## MAJOR FOCUS

Southern Africa faces an uphill battle to achieve food and water security. Research shows that roughly 43% of the region is either arid or semiarid and that 70% of its people rely on rain-fed agriculture.

These circumstances have been worsened by unusual times – bringing age-old questions back to the fore – such as can Southern Africa feed itself and does the region have enough water to do so?

The United Nations Food Systems (UNFSS) Southern Africa dialogue attempted to answer these questions and provide some solutions.

The dialogue unpacked the way food systems can be localized and transformed in a water-constrained region in such a way that acknowledges WEF nexus linkages, promotes regional trade and enhances equity and inclusion.

The UNFSS Southern Africa dialogue highlighted six key thematic areas on which participants were required to engage in an interactive manner that allowed for small group discussion, collective brainstorming, and agenda-setting.

The thematic areas covered by breakout groups were: 1). Moving towards low carbon energy for food production; 2). Climate change impacts on water and food security; 3). Policy coherence and institutional coordination in water, food, energy and climate change that operationalize the WEF nexus; 4). Advancing technical WEF models, tools and frameworks for decision making at multiple scales; 5). Putting nature back in the WEF nexus: towards resilient food landscapes; and 6). Community approaches to operationalize the WEF nexus.

Each group was required to discuss a series of prompt questions, with an overarching key question in each of the breakout discussions. The questions were:

1. How can we sustainably produce more food in the region using low greenhouse gas energy sources?
2. How can we sustainably enhance food security without compromising water security in the context of climate change?
3. What practical steps can/should be taken to ensure policy coherence and institutional coordination to improve water, energy and food security in the region?
4. How can WEF nexus models/tools facilitate new understanding of interdependencies and trade-offs in the WEF nexus, as well as foster data sharing and enhanced decision-making in the region?
5. How do we build more resilient food and livelihood systems while protecting critical water sources, biodiversity, and other ecosystem services?
6. How can we promote equity and inclusion in WEF nexus governance to create opportunities for transformation towards more just food, water and energy systems?

Using interactive virtual facilitation tools such as jamboards, mentimeter, and mural, with collective brainstorming approaches such as the 3-Horizon approach, facilitators guided breakout discussion participants in identifying actions in the next 3 years that will have the greatest impact on the discussion topic, determinants of success of those actions, and partnership arrangements that need to be prioritized etc.

## 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

Through the discussions, priorities for action within the context of current realities were identified. The first priority identified was the need for more dialogues that promote integrated approaches linking water and energy with food.

Other outcomes from the discussions included the need for data sharing across sectors and across countries; integrated scaling pathways and even the pull through of WEF nexus tools and products to scaling.

The need for financing models to enable the exchange was also emphasized as well as the need for policy implementation that concretize these priorities.

Other outcomes included the need for institutional coordination, specifically reconciling donor interests with nation state and regional/local institutional interests.

Participants also agreed that there was a need for sizable projects to realize true systems transformation and WEF nexus operationalization.

In essence, while many different views and objectives were expressed on how to achieve food systems transformation in the region, the role of water was critical in all of them. It was further emphasized that we have to move beyond the sectoral coordination approach, although this is very key – to examine the political transformations that are important in realizing more just systems transformation.

Finally, the degree to which Africa and southern Africa voices/inputs on water are incorporated into the UNFSS Action Tracks (recognizing that this is still lacking in many respects) and the role of regionally focused dialogues in helping to achieve that was another major outcome from the discussions.

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/6

How can we sustainably produce more food in the region using low greenhouse gas energy sources?

The group noted that the food system is responsible for around 30% of global GHGs equating to 16 Gigatonnes per year. In developing countries over 50% of GHG are from on-farm production and bad land use. As countries develop more GHGs come from energy, industrial activities and waste management rather than land use. Methane from food waste, animals and rice production produce 35% of total GHGs emitted. It seems "Food miles" where local rail and road transport are main transport GHG emitters are less important than packaging to address. Refrigeration is main emitter in the retail post farm system and 5% of total GHGs for the food system. While 1990-2015 saw a 40% increase in production there was only 12% increase in GHGs due to and energy transition to renewables and better systems. Reducing wastage in the system is the low hanging fruit that needs to be focused on.

The new AU trade agreement could help unlock regional markets and production of renewable energy technologies.

Innovations that could reduce energy use in food production/value chains over the next decade include:

- Agroecology and better farming practices
- Using balanced feeds in livestock rearing
- Low pack/no pack solutions : shops using no packaging and customers using own recycled materials when shopping in stores.
- Irrigation using gravity feed systems.
- Using wastewater for energy: methane could be used to produce gas for other things such as cooking and heating.
- Solar PV for pumping water
- Intensive farming rather than extensive
- Internet purchasing: small scale farmers chain to market is long, therefore using online shopping small scale famers can shorten this and improve their on farm economics

Some reason why these innovations have not taken off include:

- The cost of technology and limited capital to invest in it especially at microscale where farmers have no financing.
- There is a lack of trust in new technology - we do not have enough examples (e.g biogas) of such technology working well. Therefore, the needs to be more demonstrations to show people the technology works that would ensure more buy-in and less sceptism amongst policy makers.
- In South Africa regulations are no longer the problem, now the issue is about building project that are at a larger scale, however it is difficult to raise finances for that. Most investors are willing to put in like \$ 10 000 instead of like \$100 000 which could benefit more farmers and people.
- In low-income countries people are not able to afford energy innovations, there should be some subsidies that push people to invest in those innovations.
- When approaching small-scale farmers with new technology we also should give them access to services to maintain them.

How can we reduce water use while introducing new energy options?

- Cheap energy could lead to pumping too much water. Water use needs to be automatically recorded and used for monitoring.
- Utilizing wastewater for biogas rather than fresh water.
- More use of efficient systems such as irrigation technologies that time irrigations flows based on what is needed and when.
- There is a need for more wholesome energy that uses available waste and other resources linked to the food system.



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## KEYWORDS

✓	Finance		Policy
✓	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
	Human rights	✓	Governance
	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/6

### Climate change impacts on water and food security

Southern Africa is experiencing a challenging climate (dry season, floods), nine months or more of dry season even before climate change, how to ensure we do not rely on the 3-4 months of the wet season and making the most during dry season (manage the dry seasons very well). There is potential on some crops that can thrive (Irish potatoes) in dry season. Linking farmers to high value markets- identify areas on where to sell excess produce, formulate value addition policies and plans (improve quality).

Scientific evidence or information should be made available to decision makers.

Partner with colleagues from water and other sectors (different domains) to brainstorming strategies and Programmes at regional levels.

Markets, policies, value addition and Partnership will help to promote food security approach and improved technology National policies mechanisms and investment policies become relevant for resilience, water availability, how much investment can government make for irrigation technology; to relieve or improve stressed food systems, energy systems Regional organisations become important players in coordinating regional priorities and also sharing needed knowledge on food security, resilience etc

Promoting efficient use of water in agricultural system through improved technology such as hybrid crops (water resistant crops, drought resistant crops etc)

Proper governance of water; recognise water for different uses; allocation of water (need water for irrigation, energy, agricultural production).

-Poor resource farmers have to benefit from innovation of water efficient technology such as drip irrigation through engaging with them.

Avoid mismatch or competing policies on climate changes. For example, when drafting NDCs and National overarching adaptation plan.

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

Food systems, smallholder farmers should be resilient

Policy mechanisms- are important more especially in addressing conflicting interests.

How much investment should be channelled to agriculture, & climate smart practices

Water transboundary- providing support and coordination across countries

Right policies- what investment we need to establish

Recognising water for different uses- changing the way water is allocated to improve efficiency

Politics and meaning of land is very important - take the land discussions out of politics

What contributions will our organisations make?

Supporting countries to develop national adaptation plan which is sector specific, how do you bring climate change adaptation and water security

Technologies – improving irrigation technologies, water efficiency technologies

Recognising water security in building climate change resilience.

Improving trade policies to promote food securities in the region

Improve regional coordination through partnership

-Information dissemination through organisational platforms

-Engaging with farmers including poor resource farmers to benefit from the joint discussions and innovation

Promote grassroots policy engagement with relevant stakeholders

## ACTION TRACKS

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/6

### Key challenges:

Participants highlighted the silo approach as an important challenge. These exist not only across ministries and regions, where competing priorities exist, but also within organizations, where deeply embedded silos lead to inertia and contradicting priorities. This can exacerbate a lack of coherence between government institutions, regions, and when applying for funding from donors and development banks.

Water, energy, and food security is necessarily cross-cutting, and requires an integrated, systems approach to navigate through trade-offs and competing industries that exist, and to leverage positive interlinkages and ways to make the WEF nexus more functional. Still, this may not be sufficient to overcome supra-institutional issues, such as budget allocations, which are typically allocated by departmental needs and priorities, and not shared strategic visions. This can slow effective cooperation.

A lack of political will and direction is also seen as a large coordination issue. The WEF nexus requires institutional buy in that requires ministries to work together, and often requires direction from the highest level of government. This is especially important when dealing with different spheres of governance, but also on trans-boundary issues.

Although political commitment exists, the focus has typically been on the policy, governance, and academic aspects, with little attention paid to the transition to demonstration projects, related monitoring and evaluation, participation of communities, and how to effectively scale successful demonstration projects.

A loss of momentum was highlighted as a challenge. Good policies and strategies tend to only last as long as they are interesting, and resilient to new priorities. Results often take longer than five years to emerge, and it is thus important to be flexible, reassess new challenges, and changes that respond to them. Political stability, and the institutionalization of the WEF nexus, are necessary to remain sustainable and endure political terms of office.

Other challenges highlighted included the need for information and data sharing.

### Opportunities:

Participants noted that there are opportunities for clear policy guidelines, allowing for regional protocols to find meaning in national policy and strategy. Also, through the SADC nexus framework, broad political commitment can be secured.

Information sharing was highlighted as a strong entry point for improved coordination, especially to address conflicts of priority. A common problem is that the policy environment is not well understood by all stakeholders. Thus, at implementation, opportunities to collaborate and improve program design are missed. The SADC regional knowledge hub presents an opportunity to overcome this, by providing a platform to highlight and map different policies, which sectors they impact, and where opportunities for collaboration exist.

Regional coordination, alongside the systems approach, can help avoid issues of inward looking policies that may be detrimental to a country in the long-run. During crises, countries tend to close up, and focus on energy and food self-sufficiency. Due to a lack of endowments in water and resources, and without innovative strategies to overcome these constraints, countries might not be able to sustain visions of self-sufficiency.

Financiers are an important enabling stakeholder. They can play a role in sharing lessons learned, coordinate and share information across a range of institutions, and help facilitate discussions around joint investments.

## ACTION TRACKS

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## KEYWORDS

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Governance
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<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/6

Advancing technical WEF models, tools and frameworks for decision making at multiple scales:

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

Deliberate efforts at the national scale are needed e.g. through joint sector planning initiatives that break down siloes and optimize resource allocation.

Developing policy and institutional supporting arrangements that can connect different scale models to achieve impact. This could be a step towards bridging the science policy gap

Sensitising model development to local needs through the intentional development of useful models.

Among the variety of models with wide ranging applications in the WEF nexus, local level models with short time scale/horizons have exhibited some success e.g. climate forecasting for local small scale farmers linked to smartphone applications and improved agricultural productivity. Similarly, drought forecasting models at national scale have also achieved some level of practical impact. Of importance is to ensure that models highlight the economic benefit and practical usefulness both for local communities and national planning.

Linking funding models to WEF nexus model development in response to where there is greatest need and best business case e.g. waste to energy scenarios

Integrating a diversity of disciplines on the WEF nexus would enrich models in developing appropriate scenarios that affect specific users.

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

1. When models are applied and yield practical impact for specific users e.g. farmers, policy makers through a needs based, negotiated, context specific and consultative process.

What contributions will our organizations make?

1. Applied research that supports the development of models and tools which can respond to local needs and broader national policies

### ACTION TRACKS

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/6

Putting nature back in the WEF nexus: towards resilient food landscapes

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

The starting point to this conversation is to first acknowledge that the WEF nexus is reliant on nature in almost all aspects and an overarching theme is to increase the protection of nature not just for the sake of nature but also for the sake of people and industries. Therefore, it is suggested that in the next few years a starting point for enhancing the living systems that support our societies and economies can be the restoration, protection, and prioritization of ecosystems and their services, such as the conservation of major water resource areas. The benefits of protecting nature are tangible to people through improved water, energy and food security. In addition to this starting point, it was noted that nature can teach us a lot. Especially when it comes to food production and consumption systems, we can learn a lot from nature in terms of circular economies, reducing waste, and increasing nutritional value. A short-term action would therefore be to implement integrated WEF systems that mirror the efficiency and circularity of nature's systems. Another important aspect that was identified to be key to conserving nature in the WEF nexus is behaviour change. Behaviour change is needed on two fronts, i.e. both the behaviour of producers and that of consumers should be considered, scrutinised, and changed to enhance the protection of nature in WEF systems. Achieving such changes usually requires incentives for actors to implement change, especially financial incentives. Understanding incentive structures and cross-scale impacts requires further investigation. In addition, governance and policies are important tools that can be utilised to change behaviour and put nature into the WEF nexus. Key areas for action and research over the coming years are therefore incentives and policies that target behaviour change. However, it is also important to think through potential trade-offs. Balancing food production and nature conservation may result in trade-offs, and these could occur at different scales. On the other hand, we need to move beyond the false dichotomy of either prioritizing conservation OR food production – we can and should do both. The planetary boundaries can be used to guide us in more effective use of land and water in food production, which should not immediately be associated with higher levels of industrialisation. Therefore, a short-term goal should be to explore alternative effective/more optimal uses of water and land than just agricultural intensification.

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

The planetary boundaries can be used as a measure to determine the effectiveness of implementation plans.

Behaviour of consumers and producers can indicate the effectiveness of strategies and policies.

Another measure could be the change in policies in various countries and industries, such as changes in the food consumption industry influencing and driving change in the food production industry.

What contributions will our organisations make?

A point was raised that conservation organizations need to do a better job of clarifying and promoting the fundamental importance of nature in WEF systems. Often the focus is on climate change and similar (more technical) issues, so the message that we are wholly dependent on our natural systems can get lost.

It is important to promote the idea of interconnected and complex WEF systems.

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 6/6

Community approaches to operationalise the WEF nexus:

What's already happening (see jambord: [https://jamboard.google.com/d/1hUQQ10Xh5smd3d\\_7rhCx-rgWPA1AXY8soERaWyp6Uqg/viewer?f=5](https://jamboard.google.com/d/1hUQQ10Xh5smd3d_7rhCx-rgWPA1AXY8soERaWyp6Uqg/viewer?f=5))

Some rescue projects and plans already incorporate activities that have elements of conservation within communities (Livelihood recovery program in East Africa).

Use of gravity in irrigation spaces among smallholder farmers (e.g in Zambia)

Interconnected water projects with fish ponds in Kenya

Exchange visits- learning exchanges

More youth voices taking up spaces to address environmental challenges

A number of smallholder irrigation examples across the SADC and South Africa.

Proper research on community dynamics and suitable technologies appropriate for particular communities and not just responding to crises- building resilience & capacities

Water harvesting methods used

Integrated cases of water projects and food systems

Enhancement of data and information collection, development, management and sharing.

Strengthening institutional operations and empowerment of decision-makers.

Promoting regional and cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation

Multiple water use projects

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

Bottom-up; - Sustainability Centered; - Inclusive(Gender, minority groups, indigenous communities)

Probably the policy environment developed to enable everyone to participate!

It means everyone participates in the WEF dialogue

Women, youth , vulnerable and marginalized members of the society are included in planning phase

More adoption of renewable energy systems

Different GESI groups having equitable access to resources

Created common understanding of WEF if possible!

Inclusivity with specific focus to people with disabilities when it comes to resource use and benefitting.

What contributions will our organisations make?

Ensure community members participate in decisions of managing and utilizing WEF nexus resources

Co-produce knowledge- science, ILK and practical related to WEF and shared across communities

Work with communities at their level, listen and understand their priorities

Build trust in communities and have honest engagement.

Systems-based approach linked to livelihoods & holistic response options

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## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Areas of divergence emerged in most of the breakout discussions.

Climate change discussion:

Competing priorities- breaking down the silo mentality through partnership

Lots of overlapping and competing policies and strategies, lack of balance on the different policies

What does it mean to make Southern Africa climate resilient?

Lack of coordination at regional level that need proper communication channels

Lack of donor funding or financing-driving to more relevant actions that will promote funding

Lack of political will and interest at national and regional level

Competing and Mismatch of policies that can be addressed through synergies.

WEF models discussion:

Not all models are scalable to different scale and contexts and may only be useful in a single context. This is an important factor to consider in the discussion of applicability of WEF models and tools.

Putting nature back in the nexus:

Consumers as the main driver of agriculture production can be seen as a divergence, since the consumer can dictate the abilities of a food producer to be able to move to more sustainable practices. This insight comes from an example of the agroecology industry, where we often hear calls to reduce chemical inputs. However, the reduction of chemical inputs often results in an increase in labour costs. If consumers are not willing to absorb the increase in costs, it restricts the producers' ability to reduce reliance on chemicals. The complexity of consumer choice also brought the group to think about the plausibility and justice implications of the consumers driving change. For instance, paying higher prices for sustainably produced food might be more possible in developed countries, where consumers may have better access to information and are more likely to be able to absorb the price differences. But in response, it was raised that it is even more important that consumers drive change in developing regions such as southern Africa, where the loss of diversity and nutrition in diets is leading to poorer health and well-being outcomes, especially amongst the poor. Putting nature back in the WEF nexus therefore has the potential to improve not just people's well-being, but also address socio-economic inequalities. Change is therefore essential, and both consumers and producers face some responsibility in building more nature-based food systems.

Community approaches discussion:

Domestication of WEF frameworks due to lack of local interpretation of what WEF means

Resource scarcities, infrastructure, inequality, spatial planning laws, physical barriers, economic barriers.

Inappropriate technologies that end up disadvantaging some groups that are meant to benefit from the interventions

Many SADC countries have historical imbalances that have kept communities separated

Resource gap, Finance for WEF development, Market for potential investment, Universal Political Commitment, Climate

Uncertainties

Land tenure systems in less favour of women who are most involved in farming processes.

The challenge of financial access to food, energy and water that ultimately affects the successful working of the Nexus.

The varying costs of the 3 affects each component of the Nexus. Communities are unable to navigate and prioritise each facet within the Nexus thanks to the conflicting needs, especially each being a basic need.

Marginalized voices of smallholder farmers

Climate change related disasters such as drought have heavily impacted agro-based systems, perpetuating poverty. COVID-19 has also impacted the systems heavily.

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# ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

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## ATTACHMENTS

- **UNFSS Southern Africa WEF Nexus Dialogue Invitation**  
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/UNFSS-Southern-Africa-Dialogue-Invitation-13-April.pdf>
- **UNFSS Southern Africa WEF Nexus Dialogue Concept Note**  
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/UNFSS-Concept-Note-V3.pdf>

## RELEVANT LINKS

- **Event notification page**  
<https://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/events/unfss-independent-dialogue-in-southern-africa/>
- **Post-event press statement**  
<https://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/2021/04/data-dialogues-and-discussion-key-to-food-water-and-energy-security-in-southern-africa/>
- **Breakout discussion group responses using different interactive tools**  
<https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1sKPjojeWd-nHSmH3beFCuFfbkBpRqYyW>