

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 27 April 2021 14:00 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Strengthening Quelimane's Urban Agri-food Systems and Actors through Investment and Innovation
CONVENED BY	ICLEI Africa, FAO, Municipal Council of Quelimane
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16709/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Mozambique

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

35

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

Male

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?

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

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

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

This discussions explored opportunities for innovation and investment to promote healthy local food systems that generate livelihoods for local businesses and promote environmental regeneration. The Municipality of Quelimane shared their experience and examples of how innovation can shape the urban food system and how to leverage the potential and lessons learnt from Quelimane Limpa and Quelimane Agricola, for future sustainable and resilient food systems initiatives with cross cutting food systems benefits.

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

- There is huge potential for the Zambezia Province, where Quelimane is the capital, for agricultural production, especially the production of nutritious local food such as Rice (there is an identified unique and flavourful rice local to Zambezia), Corn, Soy and animal husbandry such as Cattle keeping instead of the over reliance on imported foods from South Africa and other provinces. Imported foods are expensive and some have low nutritional value. Food diversification is crucial because crop growing depends largely on the weather seasons in the region, hence diversifying food production may benefit the food system in Quelimane City.
- It was recognised that it is essential to promote environmentally friendly food systems so as to contribute towards building climate change resilience for Quelimane. Discussions were centered on how to effectively manage land and forestry resources, the mangroves and other natural assets of Quelimane.
- There are a number of opportunities for investment and innovation to the Quelimane food system; the group commented that promotion of effective fishing, creation of clean energy, mechanising production and irrigation systems may enhance innovative and sustainable development.
- Urban infrastructure planning, for example planning for location and distribution of markets is fundamental as well as transport systems is key for reduction of food loss and waste as well as promoting livelihoods in the food system.
- Investment in digital technologies/infrastructure for people to sell remotely, and not necessarily in stores etc. It would also have been good in situations such as the COVID lockdown.
- Policies, mechanisms and institutions that promote synergy between the different food system stakeholders through initiatives such as agricultural assemblies are crucial. This will improve the quality of the impact we derive. Synergy between stakeholders will also assist smallholders to be active in this process and to move towards commercialisation.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

Outcomes on how to improve access to safe and nutritious food in Quelimane

There is huge potential for the Zambezia Province, where Quelimane is the capital, for agricultural production, especially the production of nutritious local food such as Rice (there is an identified unique and flavourful rice local to Zambezia), Corn, Soy and animal husbandry such as Cattle keeping instead of the over reliance on imported foods from South Africa and other provinces. Imported foods are expensive and some have low nutritional value. In order to promote food production of local plant species, the municipality and stakeholders need to dedicate resources towards:

- The Promotion/ celebration of local foods such as the toasted rice, Zambezia pineapple, among others that are local to the Zambezia: promotion nationally and even globally. This will drive the demand, eventually change perceptions as well as create employment opportunities for local farmers.
 - Create infrastructure that ensures attractiveness of markets; projects hybrid markets (physical and online such as the Seana Daud model). Market Refrigeration systems to keep vegetables fresh (those that are low tech but effective enough be used by roadside trader, or affordable and easy to maintain by low income traders).
 - There is need for effective city level certification processes that can be implemented in partnership with the national government. Currently certification is done in Maputo.
 - Agricultural assemblies to link local producers with government structures, with aim of boosting local production. Develop community training programs.
 - Physical infrastructure project to improve distribution of food in urban areas esp. road and rail.
- Outcomes on how to boost nature positive production.

It was recognised that is is essential to promote environmentally friendly food systems so as to contribute towards building climate change resilience for Quelimane. Discussions were centered on how to effectively manage land and forestry resources, the mangroves and other natural assets of Quelimane. These were identified as other ecological activities can be implemented in Quelimane to boost both the environment and increase supply of nutritious food locally.

- Promotion of environmentally friendly food production activities such as:
 - o Bee-keeping Through beekeeping projects, the household can earn income and lead to better food security, livelihoods and environmental regeneration.
 - o Mushroom farming: this will not destroy the forestry as both activities can take place mutually through agro-forestry. The problem is to dry them - preservation .
 - o Investment in Fish ponds to improve nutrition status but also supplement fishing and reduce incidents of over fishing.
- Financial incentives to communities to promote agro-ecology.
 - o Community to benefit at least 20% of revenue from natural resources exploitation and conservation.
 - o E-vouchers whereby financiers can support farmers: electronic provision of loans - introduced also in emergency situations. Also leads to more generation of information such as gendered allocations of the e-vouchers.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

N/A

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Quelimane Feedback Form**
https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Quelimane-Feedback-form_19052021_.docx