

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Friday, 4 June 2021 09:30 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	contributing to resilience to extreme weather events
CONVENED BY	Mr Momedé Nemané - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23233/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Member State
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

71

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

54 Male

27 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

11 Agriculture/crops

6 Fish and aquaculture

6 Livestock

2 Agro-forestry

1 Environment and ecology

1 Trade and commerce

8 Education

3 Communication

3 Food processing

5 Food retail, markets

3 Food industry

1 Financial Services

2 Health care

7 Nutrition

16 National or local government

1 Utilities

3 Industrial

Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

6 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

1 Large national business

1 Multi-national corporation

12 Small-scale farmer

3 Medium-scale farmer

2 Large-scale farmer

6 Local Non-Governmental Organization

4 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

6 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

9 Local authority

8 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

4 United Nations

2 International financial institution

2 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

2 Consumer group

3 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

At the preparatory stage a multi-stakeholder technical group organized planning sessions and outlined the Dialog focus, key participants and working groups, Meeting Agenda, presentations profiles and themes. Provided this Dialog was to take place in Tete Province as part of the Mozambique Central Region the focus was on Resilience to Vulnerabilities imposed by extreme climate events and conflicts. This is a region often affected by cyclones floods and drought as well as armed conflict. The format of the dialogues consisted of: • Official opening, made by government entities at the local level; • Contextualization of the objectives of the summit and the respective dialogue session with the participants, by the dialogue curator; • Two presentations related to the theme of each session and delivered by representatives of partner institutions and stakeholders in the subject of food systems (eg government institutions, development partners, local development agencies and the private sector); • Preliminary session for questions by participants; • Group activities with participants, aimed at discussing problems and solutions contextualized to the theme of each session; • Presentation and discussion of the results of group activities; • Session summary and event closing.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

This Dialogue was under leadership of local authorities and the key presentations were made by local actors including the Academic Institutions, the regional development agency and NGO. We did manage to bring on board a wide range of stakeholders from central level actors and local level participating physically and virtually in the Dialog. Group discussions provided the needed situation analysis focusing on the current status, ongoing experiences as well as on the proposed solutions

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

Yes: be respectful of the diversity of thoughts

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

Innovative Solutions to climate and extreme events shocks : This national dialogue session took place on June 3, in the city and province of Tete, with a total of 71 participants, including physical and virtual presences. Focusing on action track 5 (creating resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress), the session was “contributing to resilience to extreme weather events” and featured speakers from the Vale do Zambezi Agency and WFP.

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 |

MAIN FINDINGS

Six main problems were identified associated with the topic of debate:

- Covid-19 pandemic and associated unemployment, which has resulted in low purchasing power, reduced demand for food, translating into surpluses at the producer level with consequences even for the high levels of post-harvest losses and food insecurity and nutritional;
- HIV and other diseases that reduce the availability and efficiency of labor in the agricultural sector;
- Low production and productivity, as a result of irregular patterns of precipitation and temperature, increasing occurrence of pests and diseases and the reduction of productive areas due to their destruction by the occurrence of extreme weather events;
- Weak development of value chains as a result of low production and seasonality of supply, which limits the sustainable development of the agro-processing industry;
- Destruction of infrastructure (for example, irrigation systems, access roads, warehouses, among others) with emphasis on those supporting production, connecting markets, storage and processing;
- Abandonment of productive areas due to armed conflicts in the central region and terrorist attacks in the northern region of the country.

Solutions to climate changes and climate-related or other shock events are not unique or universal, therefore, actions should be designed aiming at solving a priority event that is likely to continue over the current decade. From the group discussions, some of the recommended solutions include:

- Increasing the response capacity of health services to different diseases (especially those of rapid transmission), through the expansion of the health network (ie, a greater number of health centers) taking into account its proximity to rural communities;
- Implementation of the land use plan as a tool for more appropriate land planning, thus reducing the negative effects associated with the negative exploitation of environmental resources;
- Identification (mapping) of alternative production areas for people affected by any of the described shocks;
- Community-level education on contingency planning and risk management aspects;
- Promotion of information and communication technologies adaptable to the local reality, as a warning mechanism for adverse and extreme weather events;
- Provision of incentives that promote commercial as well as family agro-processing activities. Processing is considered to be able to reduce the risk of loss of production (in quantity and quality) through reduced exposure of products to inappropriate environmental conditions. In the same vein, processing is also seen as an important activity for the integration and sustainability of other productive sectors (animal production and aquaculture) through, for example, the supply of necessary inputs (such as hay as a food supplement for livestock) ;
- Construction of infrastructure (for example, dams, community warehouses and access roads) that facilitate the good performance and integration of different segments of the food systems in the face of the impacts of climate shocks;
- Use of technologies that ensure greater durability and resilience of infrastructures, such as the use of the product called "Claycrete", made from clay and used in the construction of earthen roads and which guarantees greater quality and durability of the same, with less need of routine maintenance interventions and, above all, at relatively cheaper costs compared to the construction of paved roads;
- Humanitarian assistance to displaced people, solidarity campaigns, resettlement and agricultural development, and income generation projects for displaced and host families.

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KEYWORDS

✓	Finance	✓	Policy
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		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/3

Main problems were identified:

- Low production and productivity, as a result of irregular patterns of precipitation and temperature, increasing occurrence of pests and diseases and the reduction of productive areas due to their destruction by the occurrence of extreme weather events;
- Destruction of infrastructure (for example, irrigation systems, access roads, warehouses, among others) with emphasis on those supporting production, connecting markets, storage and processing;
- Abandonment of productive areas due to armed conflicts in the central region and terrorist attacks in the northern region of the country.

Recommended solutions are:

- Implementation of the land use plan as a tool for more appropriate land planning, thus reducing the negative effects associated with the negative exploitation of environmental resources;
- Identification (mapping) of alternative production areas for people affected by any of the described shocks;
- Community-level education on contingency planning and risk management aspects;
- Promotion of information and communication technologies adaptable to the local reality, as a warning mechanism for adverse and extreme weather events;
- Use of technologies that ensure greater durability and resilience of infrastructures, such as the use of the product called "Claycrete", made from clay and used in the construction of earthen roads and which guarantees greater quality and durability of the same, with less need of routine maintenance interventions and, above all, at relatively cheaper costs compared to the construction of paved roads;

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	Human rights		Governance
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		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/3

The main problems were:

- Covid-19 pandemic and associated unemployment, which has resulted in low purchasing power, reduced demand for food, translating into surpluses at the producer level with consequences even for the high levels of post-harvest losses and food insecurity and nutritional;
- HIV and other diseases that reduce the availability and efficiency of labor in the agricultural sector;
- Low production and productivity, as a result of irregular patterns of precipitation and temperature, increasing occurrence of pests and diseases and the reduction of productive areas due to their destruction by the occurrence of extreme weather events;

From the group discussions, some of the recommended solutions include:

- Increasing the response capacity of health services to different diseases (especially those of rapid transmission), through the expansion of the health network (ie, a greater number of health centers) taking into account its proximity to rural communities;
- Identification (mapping) of alternative production areas for people affected by any of the described shocks;
- Community-level education on contingency planning and risk management aspects;

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/3

The main problems were:

- Weak development of value chains as a result of low production and seasonality of supply, which limits the sustainable development of the agro-processing industry;
- Destruction of infrastructure (for example, irrigation systems, access roads, warehouses, among others) with emphasis on those supporting production, connecting markets, storage and processing;

From the group discussions, some of the recommended solutions include:

- Identification (mapping) of alternative production areas for people affected by any of the described shocks;
- Community-level education on contingency planning and risk management aspects;
- Promotion of information and communication technologies adaptable to the local reality, as a warning mechanism for adverse and extreme weather events;
- Construction of infrastructure (for example, dams, community warehouses and access roads) that facilitate the good performance and integration of different segments of the food systems in the face of the impacts of climate shocks;
- Use of technologies that ensure greater durability and resilience of infrastructures, such as the use of the product called "Claycrete", made from clay and used in the construction of earthen roads and which guarantees greater quality and durability of the same, with less need of routine maintenance interventions and, above all, at relatively cheaper costs compared to the construction of paved roads;

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KEYWORDS

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✓	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

The main divergences are related to the specificity of the suggested actions for the three main production sectors (agriculture, livestock and fisheries) and types of shocks across the country, as well as crosscutting issues such as gender and environment. The main approach to manage those divergences would be through the implementation of different actions across the country, that are adaptive to the major activities and risks of shocking events that are typical at least at a provincial or country's region level.

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Tete Dialog Summary**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Tete-UN-report-Facilitator-Discussion-Group-D1.pdf>