

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Thursday, 10 June 2021 09:00 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Contributing to improve the situation of food and nutritional security in Mozambique
CONVENED BY	Mr.Momede Nemane - National Director of Cooperation and Market
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24813/
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

82

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

49 Male

33 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

16 Agriculture/crops

2 Fish and aquaculture

6 Livestock

3 Agro-forestry

3 Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

8 Education

4 Communication

6 Food processing

5 Food retail, markets

4 Food industry

2 Financial Services

3 Health care

6 Nutrition

12 National or local government

1 Utilities

Industrial

2 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

3 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

2 Multi-national corporation

11 Small-scale farmer

6 Medium-scale farmer

2 Large-scale farmer

7 Local Non-Governmental Organization

4 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

12 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

8 Local authority

16 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

6 United Nations

2 International financial institution

2 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

2 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

From the five thematic areas pre-identified by the Nations, Mozambique has identified three major priority areas (which form the pillars for the transformation of national food systems) to guide national dialogues: 1. Sustainable food and nutrition security 2. Food systems value chains: for Gaza and 3. Conflicts; Resilience and Climate Change The choice of thematic areas and provinces was based on the relevance of the issues for the country in general, and for the provinces covered in particular, respecting the principle of inclusion of the various actors and stakeholders in the food systems spread across the country. The national dialogue session followed the same format, with physical and virtual presence of participants. The Nampula Dialogue was held on June 10 in the city and province of Nampula, with 82 participants (in person and virtual).

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Commitment to the summit was assured by the Dialog Leadership exhibited by top provincial authorities and knowledge actors and multi-stakeholder setting for the plenary and group discussions ensured quality discussions, both in the plenary and group discussions

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

The problem of food security and nutrition is perceived as having its roots at the early stages (i.e., at the production level) in food systems. Climate change, climate-related shocks, or other external shocks are also perceived as impacting significantly to this problem. Issues related to low production and productivity levels, aligned to poor storage conditions and limited processing both at an artisanal and industrial levels have been identified as some of the major factors that limit food availability to people. That is further worsened by the inadequate access roads and alternative means of (affordable) transportation to facilitate and improve products' flow from surplus regions to deficit regions. There are good lessons learned from past and ongoing initiatives.

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

The session focused on action tracks 1 and 2 (ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all and changing sustainable consumption patterns). The theme chosen for the session was “contributing to the improvement of the situation of food and nutrition security in the country”. The lectures in this session were given by representatives of the academy (Universidade Lúrio) and MISAU (nutrition sector of the provincial health department of Nampula).

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

The problem of food security and nutrition is perceived as having its roots at the early stages (i.e., at the production level) in food systems. Climate change, climate-related shocks, or other external shocks are also perceived as impacting significantly to this problem. Issues related to low production and productivity levels, aligned to poor storage conditions and limited processing both at an artisanal and industrial levels have been identified as some of the major factors that limit food availability to people. That is further worsened by the inadequate access roads and alternative means of (affordable) transportation to facilitate and improve products' flow from surplus regions to deficit regions. People's customs have also been identified as another important factor that worsen the levels of food security and nutrition in the country.

Some of the most prominent solutions proposed to overcome these problems include:

1. The establishment of more wholesale markets across the country;
2. Promotion of processing focusing as well as on other production sectors (e.g., fisheries);
3. Food and nutrition training programs with the involvement of community leaders;
4. The establishment of food banks across the regions.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/3

The main problems identified are:

- Low levels of production and productivity, as a consequence of the low use of improved inputs (in addition to the impact of various shocks);
- Habits and customs of the population, such as raising cattle as a financial reserve, in contrast to the low consumption of meat (and meat products), which contributes to low levels of food and nutritional security in the country.

Some of the most prominent proposed solutions include:

- Greater promotion of the use of improved inputs and mechanization in the production process;
- Development and promotion of communication and information technologies for marketing, adaptable to local conditions (for example, dissemination of agricultural product prices through community radios and digital platforms);
- Food and nutrition education (in person or using information and communication technologies) for social change in behavior at the community level (with the involvement of community leaders) and in schools, with a view to generating demand for nutritious food;
- Food and nutrition programs targeted at risk groups, such as pregnant women and children. For example, the implementation of the 1,000 days program which consists in the provision of fortified flours for pregnant women and children up to 2 years old. This would be an integrated program, linking the Ministry of Health (MISAU, responsible for providing fortified flour to the target group and monitoring malnutrition rates), the private sector (responsible for processing and supplying the flour) and family producers (responsible for providing raw material for flour processing);

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/3

The main problems identified, are summarized below.
main problems

- Poor storage conditions as a result of poor post-harvest handling (slaughter or capture) by producers and incapacity for adequate storage;
- Limited processing due to poor knowledge of processing techniques at the household level and lack of sufficient incentives to establish commercial processing units and their sustainability in the face of competition from imported products;
- Inadequate access routes and limited accessibility to alternative means of transport that facilitate or improve the flow of products from surplus regions to food-deficient regions;

The most prominent proposed solutions to the identified problems include:

- Construction of more infrastructure to support marketing (eg markets) and privatization of those currently existing in the country (eg silos), as a mechanism to make them more viable and sustainable;
- Promotion of the processing of agricultural, livestock and fisheries products, through legislative and financial incentives for small and medium-sized companies;
- Improvement and expansion of important access routes for commercialization using technologies that ensure greater durability of infrastructure (for example, Claycrete);
- Development and promotion of communication and information technologies for marketing, adaptable to local conditions (for example, dissemination of agricultural product prices through community radios and digital platforms);
- Establishment of food reserves by the Government in all regions of the country, through the purchase of agricultural products, storage and their distribution to the most vulnerable group of individuals in periods of food shortage.

ACTION TRACKS

- | | |
|---|--|
| ✓ | Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all |
| ✓ | Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns |
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KEYWORDS

- | | | | |
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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 are summarized below.

- Consumption Habits and practices of the population, such as raising cattle as a financial reserve, in contrast to the low consumption of meat (and meat products), which contributes to low levels of food and nutritional security in the country.

Some of the most proposed solutions to the identified problems include:

- Development and promotion of communication and information technologies for marketing, adaptable to local conditions (for example, dissemination of agricultural product prices through community radios and digital platforms);
- Food and nutrition education (in person or using information and communication technologies) for social change in behavior at the community level (with the involvement of community leaders) and in schools, with a view to generating demand for nutritious food;
- Food and nutrition programs targeted at risk groups, such as pregnant women and children. For example, the implementation of the 1,000 days program which consists in the provision of fortified flours for pregnant women and children up to 2 years old. This would be an integrated program, linking MISAU (responsible for providing fortified flour to the target group and monitoring malnutrition rates), the private sector (responsible for processing and supplying the flour) and family producers (responsible for providing raw material for flour processing);
- Establishment of food reserves by the Government in all regions of the country, through the purchase of agricultural products, storage and their distribution to the most vulnerable group of individuals in periods of food shortage.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

The establishment of food reserves by the Government in all regions of the country, through the purchase of agricultural products, storage and their distribution to the most vulnerable group of individuals in periods of food shortage has potential to be costly taking into account the availability of storage facilities and maintenance requirements

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Nampula Dialogue**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Nampula-UN-report-Facilitator-Discussion-Group-D1-1.pdf>