

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Wednesday, 30 June 2021 08:00 GMT +00:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Building a Climate resilient City Region Food System Through Innovative Strategies and Action Planning in Tamale
CONVENED BY	ICLEI Africa, Tamale City
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30028/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Ghana

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

21

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

Stakeholders in Tamale discussed the challenges faced by the city which are causing disruptions in its food system and negatively affecting the food security status of the city. Tamale also discussed possible initiatives to mitigate these to move towards a food system that is able to withstand shocks and stresses.

Aim of the dialogue:

The aim of the dialogue was to identify strategies and plans to improve resilience and reduce vulnerabilities of the Tamale city food system due to impact of climate change by enabling informed integrated strategies, policies and action plans. The dialogue discussions were guided by these key questions:

- How does the Tamale CRFS look like and what are the main elements and stakeholders of the food system?
- What are the main vulnerabilities to climate change and disruptions to Tamale's Food System that are impacting food security?
- What are the existing capacity and contingency plans to deal with the effects of climate shocks and stresses?
- What are the gaps and priority areas for policy actions? What policies, programs, institutions and technologies can enable the transformation to a resilient city-region system that integrates multiple actors at TaMA?
- As a food systems stakeholder, how can your work contribute towards building a more resilient Tamale city-region food system?

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 increase in urban population growth in the city of Tamale is resulting in an increase in the number of vulnerable urban communities. A need for food system transformation (in livestock and markets) through spatial planning was identified as means to ensure that the city is able to cope with the rising population in Tamale. To cope with the stresses that come with urban population growth, the city has reserved streams for gardening purposes and has designated places for livestock farming. The Department of Agriculture is ensuring that farming activities are done to ensure food security.

It was also noted that there is a need for capacity building to build resilience. It is important that the city empowers women in Tamale by building capacity in soya production. This could be done by allowing women access to finance such as loans and land for production. Soya can be processed into different nutrition recipes and feed families. The youth in the city can play the role of championing nutrition awareness in community by educating community members on the importance of consuming nutritious food.

These were some of the factors to consider moving forward in building resilience in Tamale:

- There is a need for alternative sources of water for the rises in gardening and livestock farming. There was a suggestion of 'One Village One Dam' Initiative to ensure that water is available regularly for farmers.
- Droughts and erratic rainfalls are affecting farming in Tamale. These are causing the greatest impact on farming activities. They destroy infrastructure and crops and limit access to water for farming activities.
- Land encroachment: there is restriction in agricultural production in the city region as land tenure systems belong to scheme lands. This limits access to land for food system related activities.
- There is potential for technology and QGIS to enable urban planning. Urban planning can regulate, monitor and control urban city growth and ensure effective and efficient utilization of space.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/2

During the discussion session, possible strategies and plans to improve resilience and reduce vulnerabilities in Tamale caused by climate change were identified.

Question 1: What are the main vulnerabilities to climate change and disruptions to Tamale's Food System that are impacting food security?

- Transport system: Heavy rainfalls in Tamale result in road blockages which then limits accessibility to food. Limited access to food results in food prices increasing. The city should explore alternative means of getting food to ensure that food is readily accessible in cities.
- There is a tendency to focus only on the technicalities of climate change (i.e. rainfalls and other variabilities in climate change). Other dimensions of climate change such as the different impacts climate change has on men and women is often overlooked. It was noted in the dialogue that it is important to consider these.
- There is an increase of waste to landfills increases GHG emissions in the atmosphere which negatively impact on climate, promoting droughts or heavy rainfalls leading to floods.
- A lack of spatial planning in the city: a lack of spatial planning means that there are no areas specifically designated for urban agriculture.
- Land encroachment: land tenure system belongs to scheme land which results in resources for production being inaccessible to the vulnerable. As a result, those without ownership encroach because they are in need.
- Poor legal framework on land scheme: lands do not belong to the state. It is the responsibility of the government to acquire these areas from traditional authorities and acquire land fully that can be utilised for planned for activities on the city masterplan.
- Limited access to land: Smallholder women farmers do not have adequate access to productive resources. Women should be empowered to become economically independent. They need to be presented with opportunities of accessing finances (i.e. loans) which can help them build capacity in soya production. Soya can be processed into different nutritious recipes and families will be fed.
- Unstable water access as a result of droughts: opportunity to invest in underground water for irrigation farming
- Climate-smart agriculture has been leading the way. However, we should not treat farmers as a homogenous group. Different categories of farmers have different needs which must be studied/addressed
- A lack of storage facilities. Storage facilities such as sheds for livestock are needed to protect livestock from impacts of weather changes

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KEYWORDS

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Finance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Policy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Innovation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Data & Evidence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Human rights | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Governance |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Women & Youth Empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> | Trade-offs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Environment and Climate |

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/2

Question 2: What are the priority areas for policy actions? What policies, programs, institutions and technologies can enable the transformation to a resilient city-region system that integrates multiple actors at TaMA?

- The Department of Agriculture should ensure that farming activities are done to ensure food security- the city can plan for food and jobs.
- ‘One village one dam’ could be implemented as an initiative to provide a source of water for the rises in gardening and livestock farming
- Encourage all community members (consumers and producers) to recycle to reduce waste and promote composed manure for farming activities in the city.
- Incorporate traditional foods: this could be done by encouraging the city to produce its own food as food is mostly imported. Incorporation of traditional food has could help promote nutritious diets
- Health Food Africa project: raising awareness and promoting food systems that can withstand shocks and stresses
- Awareness programmes: community nutrition awareness education sessions are necessary. People tend to eat food that lack nutritional value because it is affordable and accessible. Benefits of raising awareness: Tamale citizens have now started consuming moringa because there has been awareness raised about its benefits
- Issues should be addressed from a systemic perspective, looking holistically at the entire food value chain.
- Incorporate policies that clearly define agricultural land from infrastructure land and facilitate the use of those lands reserved for urban agriculture

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

N/A

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Tamale Feedback Form**
https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Tamale-Feedback-Form.22072021.ICLEI_FAO.docx