

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 15 June 2021 09:00 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Contributing to the consolidation of food systems' value chains
CONVENED BY	Momade Nemané
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/36019/
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

67

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

38 Male

29 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

12 Agriculture/crops

3 Fish and aquaculture

6 Livestock

1 Agro-forestry

2 Environment and ecology

1 Trade and commerce

5 Education

2 Communication

2 Food processing

2 Food retail, markets

1 Food industry

2 Financial Services

2 Health care

3 Nutrition

12 National or local government

1 Utilities

Industrial

3 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

5 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

2 Multi-national corporation

7 Small-scale farmer

4 Medium-scale farmer

1 Large-scale farmer

6 Local Non-Governmental Organization

3 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

8 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

16 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

4 United Nations

2 International financial institution

3 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

1 Consumer group

4 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The Dialogue was organized to ensure leadership by the high level the local authorities (Provincial state Secretary)) and a multi-stakeholder participation. The third session conducted was held on June 15 in the city of Xai-xai, Gaza province, focusing on boosting positive production for nature and promoting equitable livelihoods), the session had as its theme "Contributing to the consolidation of food systems value chains" and had 67 participants between physical and virtual presences. This session had as speakers representatives from academia (Instituto Superior Politécnico de Gaza) and the private sector (CTA).

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The Dialogue reflected the commitment of a wide range of stakeholders to the summit though including Government representatives at central and local level, international and local NGOs, producers, science and academy. Group discussions contributed to build trust and complement each others view on the major challenges and proposed solutions. This is how, for example, low production levels and processing were identified as the main struggling points in food systems' value chains. Some of the major root causes pointed out include the excessive production costs, a lack of sufficient supporting infrastructures and poor linkage between sellers and buyers

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

Stakeholder participation is key to success in implementation of the identified priorities such as, the provision of incentives for locally produced inputs (e.g., fish feed) and at a lower price compared to the current import CIF prices, the promotion of processing focusing on both an artisanal and industrial scales; the expansion of support infrastructures coverage and improvements/rehabilitation for the existing ones , the promotion of local market fairs linking sellers and buyers, mainly wholesalers and others. In addition, the success of interventions aiming at improving food security and nutrition are strictly connected with the improvements in food security and nutrition health indicators. Indirectly, the success of such interventions can also be cross-checked with annual information related to the number of families in vulnerable situations to food insecurity.

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 Dialogue was held on June 15 in the city of Xai-xai, Gaza province, focusing on action tracks 3 and 4 (boosting positive production for nature and promoting equitable livelihoods), the session had as its theme “Contributing to the consolidation of food systems value chains” .

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

Low production levels and processing have been identified as the main struggling points in food systems' value chains. Some of the major root causes pointed out include the excessive production costs, a lack of sufficient supporting infrastructures and poor linkage between sellers and buyers. For example, in terms of production costs, it has been identified the very high costs associated with feed for fish in aquaculture systems. The feed is supplied exclusively from imports, due to its unavailability in the domestic market. Support infrastructures such as for irrigation are also limited to very small areas comparatively to the existing irrigation potential. Processing is also an important issue that limits the capitalization of value-addition as well as complementarity from the production systems. For instance, most of the livestock kept are sold as live animals while the animal derivative products (e.g., milk, yogurt, cheese and others) are mainly imported.

The major solutions proposed to improve food systems' value chains are related to the:

1. Provision of incentives for locally produced inputs (e.g., fish feed) and at a lower price compared to the current import CIF prices;
2. Promotion of processing focusing on both an artisanal and industrial scales;
3. Expansion of support infrastructures coverage and improvements/rehabilitation for the existing ones (e.g., irrigation channels, access roads, and others);
4. Specific financing schemes, with bonified tax rates, for agriculture, livestock and fisheries;
5. Promotion of local market fairs linking sellers and buyers, mainly wholesalers.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/3

The main problems identified are summarized below.

- Low levels of production and productivity;
- Limited processing capacity for primary and by-products, which does not allow for the capture of additional value and complementarity of production systems. For example, in the livestock sector, the sale of live animals and dependence on imports of meat and, above all, meat products (eg milk, yogurt, cheese and others) has been common;
- Lack of sufficient support infrastructure, often limited to very small areas compared to the potential (such as the case of infrastructure for irrigation);
- Weak commercial link between sellers (producers) and buyers, which often results in weak bargaining power on the part of producers;

The main solutions proposed to improve the value chains of food systems are related to:

- Greater promotion of the use of improved inputs and mechanization;
- Promotion of processing with a focus on the family and commercial scale;
- Establishing legislative incentives and financing for local production of inputs (eg fish feed) and at lower prices compared to current import prices (CIF);
- Expansion of support infrastructure coverage and improvements/rehabilitation of existing ones (for example, irrigation channels, access roads, among others);
- Promotion of fairs in the local market with the purpose of massifying the connection between sellers and buyers, especially wholesalers.

ACTION TRACKS

✓	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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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 - 2/3

The main problems identified are summarized below.

- Excessive production costs due to dependence on input imports. In certain sectors, such as the fish farming sector, the dependence on feed has been exclusively on imports and with high costs for producers;
- Lack of sufficient support infrastructure, often limited to very small areas compared to the potential (such as the case of infrastructure for irrigation);

The main solutions proposed to improve the value chains of food systems are related to:

- Promotion of processing with a focus on the family and commercial scale;
- Establishing legislative incentives and financing for local production of inputs (eg fish feed) and at lower prices compared to current import prices (CIF);
- Specific lines of financing, with subsidized rates for agriculture, livestock and fishing;
- Expansion of support infrastructure coverage and improvements/rehabilitation of existing ones (for example, irrigation channels, access roads, among others);

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/3

The main problems identified are:.

- Low levels of production and productivity;
- Limited processing capacity for primary and by-products, which does not allow for the capture of additional value and complementarity of production systems. For example, in the livestock sector, the sale of live animals and dependence on imports of meat and, above all, meat products (eg milk, yogurt, cheese and others) has been common;
- Excessive production costs due to dependence on input imports. In certain sectors, such as the fish farming sector, the dependence on feed has been exclusively on imports and with high costs for producers;

The main solutions proposed to improve the value chains of food systems are related to:

- Greater promotion of the use of improved inputs and mechanization;
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KEYWORDS

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Environmental sustainability has been identified as the major divergence point. In one hand, increased production and productivity is required to develop the domestic industry, in the other hand an increased use of agrochemicals is damaging to the environment. To overcome that, it is important that research is taken to access the levels to which the damages created by the use of agrochemicals are not more costly than the benefits returned from that increased use of agrochemicals. Taxes from agrochemicals could also be used to interventions aiming at rebuilding ecosystems.

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		✓	Environment and Climate

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Gaza Dialog**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Gaza-UN-report-Facilitator-Discussion-Group-D1.pdf>