

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Thursday, 22 April 2021 10:00 GMT +01:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	ENHANCING AGRO-METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES DELIVERY FOR A RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEM IN NIGERIA: Challenges, Prospects and Partnerships
CONVENED BY	HEDA Resource Centre
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3965/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Nigeria

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

65

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

6

19-30

28

31-50

31

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

47 Male

17 Female

1 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

10 Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

Environment and ecology

2 Trade and commerce

Education

2 Communication

Food processing

3 Food retail, markets

3 Food industry

Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

31 National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

14 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

10 Small-scale farmer

6 Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

13 Local Non-Governmental Organization

1 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

31 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

United Nations

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?

The principles of dialogue were reinforced from the planning stage as stakeholders from the grassroots (farmers) to private sector players up to the policy makers (Government Commissioners for Agriculture) were invited to the program. A well-seasoned journalist who had read and understood the principle of engagement was selected to moderate the dialogue. Furthermore, to ensure diversity, the dialogue information was sent widely across different online media as well as at targeted youth, indigenous farmers and women groups.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The dialogue was respectful and recognised the opinion of all persons. The meeting has not stopped as just a dialogue but new partnerships have been formed from the summit and there is more clarity of the capacities of the Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET) and the political will of state governments to bridge the climate information gap for farmers. The dialogue has helped build trust between NIMET and some state representatives.

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

Adopting the principles of engagement enables you to capture your outcomes better in a smart way.

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

Our dialogue focused on Action Track 5 only. Specifically an exploration of action track 5 - to build resilience to CLIMATE vulnerabilities, shocks and stress.

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

Participants at the conference observed the following:

1. Conflict and climate change has been hampering the efforts to ensure food security in Nigeria. Access to climate information is important for farmers in rural communities as timely access to weather information from experts helps farmers to make adaptive decision. The small-scale farmers are not aware of information centres that provide relevant information.
2. NiMet has been at the forefront of providing early warning information/system for all relevant organisations. They produce general information and step-down this into agrometeorological information and its meaning for farmers. Therefore, the climate information needed by farmers is available.
3. However, there is a need for NiMet to increase its in-house capacity in terms of technology and personnel. They do not have access to specific varieties grown in each state, reducing their prediction efficiency. Furthermore, the NiMet model is not yet attuned to processing climate information for the livestock sector.
4. The key challenges for providing agrometeorological information to farmers include, traditional beliefs of the farmers, highly technical forecast information, poor communication skills of information carriers and language barriers.
5. Unfortunately, there is an absence of collaboration among the Ministries, Departments and Organisations that should bridge the gap between NiMet and the farmers. Furthermore, there is no deliberate national, state, and local system that take this information and pass it to farmers.
6. Nigeria's extension service is poor, and it is required to help farmers to digest this information and enable them to make informed decisions. The ratio of extension agents to farmers is too low.
7. There is a need to leverage on technology to bridge the information gap. Tools such as radio and SMS can be used to update farmers who have little access to the internet.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

Participants made recommendations at the dialogue. They include:

1. The Federal Government should ensure that the National Framework for the Application of Climate Services is completed. Sub-national governments need to have the political will to support their farmers with the climate information. States and Local Governments must institutionalise proven models that have been used by CSOs, such as the HEDA and IFAD models to ensure that climate information reaches the last mile farmer.
2. NiMet should carry out timely and accurate climate information required by farmers for optimal production. They need to improve their models to support the livestock sector and work with states to produce state/crop-specific climate information. Feedback systems should be created to help NiMet improve their systems.
3. Weather forecast report should be produced in the 3 main languages spoken in the country and be broadcasted. Translated information should be distribute to central points such as worship centres, meeting places, market and CDA offices. Interventions must be community driven, community owned, gender responsive and based on community needs by strengthening indigenous adaptation method.
4. Agricultural research institutions should investigate varieties that are resistant to the changing climate and those that have short gestation period.
5. Governments should work with private organisation/start-up that have the technology to disseminate the information.
6. The extension service should be revamped, strengthened and equipped to disseminate relevant climate information in understandable formats for the small holder farmers.

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

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

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

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KEYWORDS

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