



Food Supply and Distribution to City *POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES*



FSD Policy DEFINITION



Set of goals, objectives and programmes, set within a specified time frame, formulated in collaboration with all concerned stakeholders, that guide CLAs in the use of resources under their control and through private investment, to improve access by urban households to stable supply of low-cost good quality food, through more efficient, dynamic, hygienic and environmentally sound FSDSs.



FSD Policy

WHY ?



- Growing urban areas, poverty and food insecurity
- Lack of FSD focus in urban planning
- Misinformed decision makers
- Fragmentation of responsibilities
- Need to account to electorate and Central Government
- Limited resources
- Too many problems to solve



FSD Policy

OVERALL GOAL (example)



**"Within ten years,
all urban low-income households in my city
will have adequate access to
stable supplies of low-cost good quality food,
through efficient, dynamic, hygienic
and environmentally-sound FSDSs."**





ECONOMIC

To promote efficient FSDSs so as to ensure stable low-cost food supplies to urban consumers and generate food production incentives.

SOCIAL

To minimise food insecurity in poor urban households so as to improve equity, reduce social disruption and increase productive employment.

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL

To eliminate food-related health problems and minimise negative impact of FSDS activities on the environment.



1 - FOOD SUPPLY

- Urban food production
- Peri-urban food production
- Rural food production
- Rural-urban linkages

2 - FOOD DISTRIBUTION

- Wholesale and retail markets
- Supermarkets and food shops
- Traditional and modern distribution
- Informal food marketing
- Food transport and services
- Legislation and regulations

3 - PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

- Food contamination
- Hygiene of food sale points
- Market/slaughterhouse waste
- Forests, water, soil, ...