

Thematic Working Group 2:

Integrating urban food and nutrition security and food systems in urban and territorial planning

1. **Citizens' involvement:** the process should be bottom up rather than top to bottom. In addition, the involvement of citizens (and other stakeholders) raises their awareness and ensure relevance and participation
2. **Coordination and information sharing:** between all the stakeholders involved. It's not only about bringing together existing initiatives (collaboration) but also about organizing the different activities towards the same goal.
3. **Food and Nutrition Security as a multisectoral issue:** rather than creating a special component of urban/territorial planning dealing with FNS/food systems issues, integrate a FNS dimension into core planning components (infrastructures, waste management, etc.)
4. **Political will:** Food and Nutrition Security should be understood as a priority by the government. Decision making should be linked with resources allocation (especially since planning can be done at several levels: village, commune, county, district, region etc.)
5. **Transparency and participation:** all the stakeholders should be held accountable (example was given in Rwanda: every last Saturday of the month is held a *baraza* where the municipality meets the citizens and show achievements vs. programmed)
6. **Urban planning is open, porous to a wider territory:** it should provide opportunities/services for rural dwellers in order to curb migration to urban settings
7. **Tangible proposals:** planning should include practical deliverables and urban planners should be given example of achievements to make them commit for something practical.