



Urbanization, rural transformation and implications for food security and nutrition

2nd Technical Workshop

7 June – IFAD, Italian Room/Oval Room

Summary Package

The focus of this second Technical Workshop was to continue discussing and refining the key areas for policy attention for the CFS Forum on “*Urbanization, rural transformation and implications for food security and nutrition*”. The workshop was attended by 27 participants from a variety of institutions currently engaged on this topic, most of which had also attended the first Workshop in February.

Included in this summary package are:

- A Secretariat’s summary of the primary outputs of the workshop
- The workshop agenda
- A list of participants
- Results of the break out group discussions

Secretariat Summary

Areas for Policy Attention

The Secretariat took note of the outcomes of the break-out group discussions. Inputs received, combined with the feedback by the Bureau and Advisory Group, will inform the next stage of drafting of the background document which will be finalized and sent for translation by the end of July.

The overall feedback from the break-out groups was that the areas identified for policy attention are the key areas that CFS should focus on, but that each key policy area should be supported by rationale as to why a specific issue is highlighted for policy attention. As such, each key policy area should be clearly presented based on a problem or opportunity being addressed.

Key areas for improvement discussed

Feedback from the break-out groups demonstrated a general consensus to add clearer language addressing the following areas:

- Overarching rationale justifying each policy area, cross cutting broad themes such as gender, youth, climate change, migration, nutrition, etc.
- Clarity to what rural-urban linkages and rural-transformation mean;
- Explanation of the role of governance, across all levels, and stress the need for local, community-level engagement across the rural-urban continuum;
- Increased emphasis on the need for better data and information, including disaggregated gender and youth data, localized (fine scale), and land-tenure data. Data should be integrated across all sectors and available to all actors, stakeholders and constituents.

CFS Role

The Secretariat also took note of the discussion on the roles for CFS. Key points emerged include:

- The possibility for CFS to develop a stand-alone “policy product” on this topic;
- The need for CFS to base its policy guidance work on rigorous analysis such as the one provided through reports by the CFS High Level Panel of Experts;
- The need for CFS to also base its global policy guidance work on practical approaches and experiences on the ground, originating both from developed and developing countries;
- The importance for CFS to build on/link to other global initiatives on the same topic;
- The need for CFS to structure its work on this topic along two tracks: medium/long term for 2019 and beyond, short term for 2017.

CFS Forum

A number of suggestions on the structure and format of the Forum were also made. These include:

- structuring the “sharing of experiences” section around guiding questions;
- including regional development banks in the programme;
- Ensuring a good balance between integrated and sectoral approaches;
- Ensuring that part 1 sets the tone of the discussion on *why* policy frameworks need to change;
- Trying to invite discussants who are able to showcase initiatives which involve multiple actors;
- Involving a moderator who is able to ensure interaction;
- Importance of framing the issue from a perspective of how to manage the complexity of the changing rural-urban dynamics.



Urbanization, Rural Transformation and implications for food security and nutrition

AGENDA

2nd Technical Workshop – Tuesday 7 June 2016

09:30-13:00 IFAD, Italian Room

14:00-17:30 IFAD, Oval Room

Objectives

Building on the outcomes of the 1st Technical Workshop held in February 2016 and the results of the online discussion through the Global Food Security and Nutrition Forum (FSN Forum), the objective of this 2nd technical workshop are to:

- **Review the key areas identified for policy attention**
- **Identify how they could be addressed by CFS in 2017**

Agenda and format

Morning (9.30 – 13.00): Break-out groups discuss the areas for policy attention and identify i) any prioritization of the areas identified; ii) sub-issues to address under these areas; and iii) policy direction on the specific areas.

- Are the areas identified for policy attention the key areas? What should be deleted or added and why?
- Is there any priority among the areas identified and why? (e.g. urgency, lack of attention by other actors, strong evidence base)
- What type of actions/policy direction should be taken to address these areas? (e.g. how should these areas be addressed)

Afternoon (14.00 – 17.30): Reporting back of break-out groups and roundtable discussion of results and role for CFS

Expected Outputs:

- Input on priority for CFS attention among the policy areas;
- Identification of sub-issues of importance under broader policy areas; and
- Indication of policy direction to address areas.

Participants List

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Breakout Group 1 - Outcomes

General comments on the paper:

- The document needs to be more balanced in terms of how rural areas are dealt with- how they are affected by urbanization- or how the transformation of rural areas (negative and positive) are having an impact on the growth of urban areas
- Mutual interdependence of rural and urban areas
 - Rural and urban areas are seen as competing, as in a dichotomy, rather than seeing how they interact together
- Opportunities and risks need to be fully assessed
- What is meant by rural-urban linkages (was in the previous document); what is meant by urbanization
- Better reference to linkages with SDGs

Are the areas identified for policy attention the key areas? What should be deleted or added and why?

Overarching issues

What is missing in :

- Vision/problemitization of rural transformation
 - Scope/What is meant by rural transformation, or what is the vision of how rural areas should be transformed
- Land tenure- the how to address would focus on the VGGTs and their implementation
- Migration- risks and challenges
 - Making rural areas viable and even attractive to stay in (identifying what that means)
 - Decent employment opportunities, as well as conditions to have the choice to stay or leave
- Roles for other constituencies are missing
 - Smallholders
 - Local government
 - Formal and informal food system actors (SMEs, local and informal traders and processors, local food retailers, service providers, etc.)
 - Children (labor, nutrition, education, etc.)

	Summary of Areas for Policy attention	How to address
Overarching areas	<p>Attention to human rights in urban and rural policymaking is integral to achieving food security and nutrition for all and building the capacity of local government officials on the linkages of rights and achievement of food security and nutrition is key</p> <p>-Human rights are legal obligations of states, and should be addressed as such -capacity building is a tool not the goal- and should target governments at all levels</p>	<p>-clear recognition that Human Rights obligations are the duty of government at all levels</p> <p>-implementation and support for participatory governance spaces for food system governance at national and local level</p>
	<p>An understanding of the key vulnerabilities of individuals and how they differ in rural and urban areas will assist with how best to include them in designing policies that will address their needs</p> <p>Summary area: -individuals AND groups -vulnerable and marginalized</p> <p>Paper: -contextualization conditions and needs of rural and of urban areas</p>	<p>-in order to create supportive policies governments need to identify vulnerable groups</p>
	<p>Attention to the specific constraints and strengths of women, including the collection of gender disaggregated data, will help to better inform policymaking to address food security and nutrition and empower women across the rural-urban spectrum</p> <p>Recommendation: - Empowerment and rights</p> <p>Paragraph in text: -title of section to Gender Equality, Women’s rights and Empowerment (agreed in the group)</p> <p>--when there is inadequate services in urban areas, it is often women that suffer the most (</p>	<p>-specific legal and policy for women’s control of natural resources</p>
	<p>Identifying ways to increase employment opportunities and the quality of options for youth can help to empower youth to drive innovation in food systems</p> <p>Paragraph in text: -weak text in the document -acknowledging the limitations of data -unemployment is not just a global south problem -missing issues of rights of children (child labor, right to education) -key vulnerabilities of youth are missing</p>	<p>-specific policies to create access to land resources for youth to engage in farming (food producing) in line with Tenure Guidelines</p> <p>-foster general and professional vocational training</p>

	<p>-aging of farmers- how to create farm continuity (opportunities for youth to engage in farming)</p>	<p>-farm continuity with youth</p>
	<p>Developing locally adapted solutions to both build resilience of food systems to climate change, and safeguard infrastructure and access to services for the most vulnerable in both rural and urban areas will be key to achieving food security and nutrition</p> <p>Paragraph in text: -climate change should be in the context of sustainability more broadly -making agriculture and food production more resilience /food systems more resilient</p>	<p>-identifying the true value / real cost of food and agriculture (social implications, food miles, input, labor, energy, etc.)</p> <p>-territorial approaches (context specific interventions: challenges, opportunities at local levels) -policies that support agroecology , biodiversity, diverse farming</p> <p>-3 pillars of sustainability</p> <p>-climate mitigation policies and interventions should not violate the rights of vulnerable/most-at risk communities</p>
<p>Areas emerging from urbanization and rural transformation</p>	<p>Determine the key gaps in data collection and analysis and identify ways to capture more localized data through participatory collection and analysis</p> <p>Paragraph of text: -food systems also, not just food security</p>	<p>-collecting more data on food systems (in terms of rural-urban linkage) --different aspects to be considered within food systems such as value chains, supply chains, Food loss and waste, etc. --align with SDG reporting requirements</p> <p>-research on food production to fill data gaps in rural areas, but also to research on urban and peri-urban food production in the context of rural-urban linkages and food systems perspective</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -build capacity in the public sector to collect data and reporting mechanisms -public sector data should be informing policy making at all level
	<p>Recognize that food insecurity and malnutrition are prevalent in rural and urban areas, and both require context specific focus by policies and initiatives aiming to achieve food security and nutrition</p>	<p>(see above also)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -better data collection techniques that account for short term food insecurity (unlike the current PoU) -better data collection in urban food insecurity – or rather better analysis of this data -it could be suggested that this and the other point above are merged together- but the text should remain as is more or less
	<p>With the rise in consumption of purchased and processed food, there is a need for growing attention on education about nutrition and making nutritious food accessible and affordable in rural and urban areas</p> <p>Paragraph:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -language should be improved -availability, access, affordability of adequate food -nutrition is captured in a limited way- too focused on micronutrient deficiencies- not the other issues -the linkage between biodiverse food systems and nutrition is missing -role of subsidies (on sugar, for example) and the role of the effect on nutrition is not addressed -public procurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -education/capacity building individual or community level on healthy diets and nutrition; including promotion and supporting local knowledge to increase capacity to access micronutrients -urban and territorial planning taking into consideration food system planning in rural and urban areas (zoning for food retail, etc.) -incentives or support mechanisms for small-scale food producers

		-public procurement from small holders /school meal programs
	<p>Purchase from informal markets and vendors is growing in both rural and urban areas and requires greater focus in terms of the benefits they provide to FSN and the risks they present</p> <p>Paragraph in text: -too limiting to street vendors- also the issues related to food production, and the implications on smallholders -should interact with the issue of how safety standards effect (negatively) small holders- how they can be adjusted and adapted (see small holders to markets work) -ICN2 framework for action has information on this issue (guidance for ICN2 conference follow-up- FAO and WHO follow-up)</p>	<p>-participatory capacity building -infrastructure for food safety (processing, cooling, etc.)</p>
	<p>Assess the use of the VGGTs, RAI, and other tools to ensure security of tenure and foster participatory spatial planning and responsible investment for food security and nutrition across landscapes, ecosystems and territories</p> <p>Paragraph: -VGGTs and spatial planning -tenure and planning not just an issue of urban expansion, but also of rural planning</p>	<p>-implementation of the Tenure Guidelines into policy making -promote legally secure tenure to land and financial means for food producers, in particular smallholders</p>
	<p>Identify ways to improve efficiency and the use of waste and by-products to reduce demand on natural resources and facilitate greater rural-urban synergies</p> <p>Paragraph: -needs to be more clear/clarify the objective of the paragraph -element around broader governance and jurisdictions of resource governance -the point on “productive uses” is seen as problematic in the paragraph- we could rather say aligning with sustainability and social needs/uses -- generally the problem is that resources would be “directed” away from smallholders or other communities -balance between rural and urban areas, diversity of needs and infrastructure needs</p>	<p>--Implementation, monitoring and reporting on CFS recommendations on food use (in policy recommendations of FLW) -safeguarding resources for smallholders</p>
	<p>Identify opportunities to integrate and sustainably intensify agriculture into peri-urban and urban contexts, and how rural and urban producers can derive greater value (income and access to more nutritious foods) from engagement in local and regional value chains</p>	<p>-policies that better link producers and consumers</p>

	<p>Paragraph: -title needs to be changed -generally the paragraph needs to be more concise and clear- its very vague -- underlying the critical role of food production (agriculture, fisheries, etc.) -it needs to be reoriented to better discuss rural agriculture, as it stands there is too much focus on urban agriculture- which is not the “norm” – when most food is produced in rural areas - not to restrict to just food- but about agricultural transition (negative and positive impacts) -negative and positive consequences and opportunities of demand drive agriculture (?) -direct links between consumers and producers is important -sustainable urban development requires agricultural in rural areas</p>	
	<p>Identify ways to enhance income generation from both farm and off-farm activities particularly geared to small producers, women, and young people, acknowledging that full-time production is not in the interest of all producers</p> <p>Paragraph: -the first sentence- how evidence based is this? Natural population growth is more the reason for urban growth... is this actually accurate? -remittments migrant labor -add specific focus on rural needs -what is defined as a non-farm activity?</p>	<p>-promote responsible investment in agricultural and nonagricultural jobs -Implement and adhere ILO 8 Core conventions -4 pillars of decent work</p>
	<p>Assess how to allocate resources for services, infrastructure and social protection which respond to increasing mobility (in and out migration and short term moves) and the ‘unofficial’ status of many migrants and/or those working and living in different areas</p> <p>Paragraph: -rural and urban areas -IPDs and refugees need to be distinguished from migrants (and then further internal migrant and international migrant) – different protection needs, legal regimes, etc. -instrastructure for social protection in rural and urban areas</p>	
	<p>Incorporate lessons learned from existing initiatives which address more integrated approaches based on territories, particularly focusing on vertical and horizontal multi-stakeholder collaboration in implementation and the effects on food security and nutrition</p>	<p>-networking at the local level (for example food policy councils, etc.)</p>

	Focus on more community level engagement with direct participation of the food insecure and malnourished in designing policy interventions or programs addressing food security and nutrition	-national level forums that link regions and territories (civil society and public sector., etc.) in food policy discussion and decision- (CFS-like structures at national level)
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Breakout Group 2 - Outcomes

General comments

- The document has lost the rational
- Core issues related to rural transformation / sustainable urbanisation are missing, e.g.:
 - Lack of rational on the role of small scale farmers / farming organizations in the process of urbanization
 - Role of organisations: CSO, PO, etc.
 - Issue of dynamics: rural finance, organisation, governance right to participate => issues that come up when talking about
 - Rural urban gaps / inequalities
 - The historical perspective in term of food systems
 - Right to food
 - Etc.
- Need to go beyond the doc: What are policy priority areas / be practical

Where to start

- Need of an overarching rational to explain why these are priority policy areas (i.e. all cross cutting issues, e.g. gender, youth, vulnerable populations, migration, climate change, nutrition, etc.)
=> A strong 'chapeau'
- Overarching goal: Fostering inclusive rural transformation and sustainable urbanization
- Policy priorities
 - Governance and legal systems, including human rights, and community level engagement in rural and urban engagement
 - Connecting farmers and producers to consumers
 - Equal access to employment opportunities: employment opportunities which foster inclusion => both rural and urban areas
 - Landscape management and ecosystem services in rural and urban areas, including forest, water, soil, climate => supporting farmers to adapt and adopt sustainable practices
 - Address gaps between rural and urban areas in terms of service provision and infrastructure, e.g. energy, transport, rural advisory services, information, legal services
 - Revisit data collection systems / methodologies / indicators

What needs to be done

- Governance
 - Policy / Legal reforms
 - Policy space / legal right to participate in decision making
 - Capacity building => people aware of laws, rules and regulations
 - Compliance with and enforcement of laws, rules and regulations
- Connecting farmers, producers to consumers
 - Fair, open and transparent value chains
 - Give priority to (local?) markets and (local?) food processing
 - Consumer information
 - Investing in smallholder and family farming
 - Strengthening institutions / organisations all along the value chain
 - Food safety

Breakout Group 3 - Outcomes

General comments:

Introduction is less visionary and conceptual than it should be. Title is ambitious, but lacks ambition. This is a serious issue and should be treated as such.

Root causes of change to global food systems (e.g. rural-transformation) are not focused upon

What are the projections for the future?

Agriculture, biodiversity, traditional knowledge, etc. changes and recent trends and what is the future look like (treats and opportunities) – noted as the most important area

What is the work stream within the CFS? Where is there overlap with other international organizations? This paper touches on almost all major international issues.

May create confusion

Needs to be clarified. Hard to make policy recommendations on this because it is too big.

All issues are important but depends on the condition (certain countries)

For example, obesity affects certain countries whereas less important in other countries

However, need consensus from CFS member states.

Title does give direction to work stream

Can we focus on the opportunities? Has it been addressed in other work streams within the CFS?

Draw on other bodies of work?

Should it focus *more* on rural-urban links? Can we focus on the potential?

Bring HABITAT (Urban) and FAO (Rural Agriculture) to link the two areas?

Also be explicit of the differences between urban and rural areas, but also must contend with the linkages (as urban-rural areas become more linked)

So do we all agree that these linkages are increasing?

If so, where are the opportunities, based on the links?

The reality is that the linkages are increasing.

For example, even at the production level is now focused on urban areas. So can it be an opportunity (job creation).

This is a bit generic. Could start with a sentence to identify agreement with the overarching concepts, but then focus on the rural-urban linkages. Check new World Bank Food System Document as an example.

Don't focus on the differences. Could frame it on, say, equal access and services, could be a connecting rural-urban interaction. With the audience in mind (e.g. Min of Ag.), frame the policies so they are applicable.

Strong policy recommendations (with numbers) that address the themes of this background paper.

Strong take home message with a actionable item.

However, may be too early to give numbers.

CFS is voluntary, usually no strong numbers. This is non-binding, and it is up to the members to implement policies individually. CFS lacks the mandate to be too strong worded.

Three topics in one: (1) Food security (2) Urban (3) Rural

How can we capture opportunity?

Through actors and through policies in coordinated fashion.

How do we go about generating governance that goes beyond boundaries of urban rural dichotomy?

Which policies?

Go beyond silos of MoA vs. a city government vs. a private sector produced/processor? How to put together a policy?

This is a broad topic. Perhaps, going through each area in the document we can identify a more specific area and look inside of them.

But make a difference between what is an actionable policy action vs. an accepted general idea.

Look at locally adapted solutions – region down to local level, Context specific.

The first three statements are principles and the fourth is a is an actual policy.

Another idea: one about policy planning section and another focused on data gaps (integrate vulnerable groups etc.)

Proposal move 4 and 5 into the policy areas –thus cluster the policies and then be specific (including opportunities)

Having overarching areas is not concrete. Climate change, gender, etc. are well known-principles not explicit policy areas.

What are the concrete policy areas?

Merge the overarching into principles.

MISSING:

Governance is missing (alluded to but not specific)

Empowering local governments

Empowering vulnerable institutions (e.g. human rights institutions)

Have clear national agriculture and nutritional policies

Again, cluster the policy areas and then see what is relevant and specify and then do policy options.

For example: empowerment of location institutions, stronger integration across governance structures (e.g. public health house nutrition, whereas production is Min of Ag. – enable coordination between the two)

Separating governance from rights and how do we built policy and initiatives to ensure and enable rights.

Rural policies are designed by urbanites. Need policies that are more integrated that take in consideration of the rural areas.

Rural transformation happens, but it is very much so driven by concrete policies that often exclude people (e.g. tenure policies) and are country and regional specific.

Route causes and impacts of rural transformations

Defining state and non-state actors specific role's

The second to last policy could be an entry point for a governance section.

Is there integration of agriculture and nutritional policy?

Policy coordination, but who designed the policy matters (e.g. urban areas designing policies for rural areas) ...SDG 11a states that urban policies takes into consideration on urban policies

Labour

Impossible to reach SDGs unless productivity increases in some countries.

Rights to work

Investments and diversification to ensure that excess labour can be absorbed elsewhere and incentivize young people

Young people (and women) cannot get access to farm land (don't have rights or capital) – this can be a policy intervention

Land demand will increase in the future (people view land as a good investment –rent seeking) but can we translate the willingness to invest money in land to promote agriculture transformation and lead to local production

Why are countries importing food they can produce themselves...well improving infrastructure is one method to lower cost for local production

Even in rural SS Africa, agriculture labour is decreasing...young people are not working in farming

Environmental sustainability

Not just agriculture, but fisheries, forests and air pollution etc.

What about looking at specific areas that are influencing or influenced by urban-rural linkages and rural transformation (be more concrete of specific areas)

e.g. climate change is broad, what are specific environmental areas impacted by Urbanization and Rural Transformation

Trade isn't mentioned

Remittances

Impact rural areas – both agriculture development and nutrition

Data issue from the first policy area

Policy areas – disaggregated gender, localization, integration of data (make agriculture statistics speak with urban/socioeconomic etc.) Context specific, that capture how food systems and food security dynamics.

Migration and job opportunity

Perhaps have an HLP of drivers of rural transformation and potential opportunities.

Linkages between urban-rural transformation within the SDGs and LDGs (?) context
Do not see how the work of CFS and its objectives within the SDGs are included in this current draft of the background for the Urbanization, Rural Transformation and implications for FSN.

Without proper knowledge on what has already been established by CFS, then we can do a better job of developing more concrete policy areas. So we can screen all the other documents and find the gaps and start building data.

Don't see pressure to deal with the overarching areas, save the last one focused on labour, what is left in terms of bigger areas:

Governance (urban, rural, FSN triangle)

Data issues (local and territorial data)

Migration and employment (mobility)

Screen all other bodies of work and find the gaps that are not covered by the other bodies of work and find the added contribution of this *new body* of work.

There is a huge opportunity in rural-urban linkages from a food system approach from a policy level

Income, sustainability etc.

Production, processing, services are all linked from urban-rural linkages

Urban provide some aspects (processing, sales, access to markets)

Rural provide other (production, environmental services, etc.)

Territory is interdependent - so integrated planning is important

Idea:

1. Move the overarching areas into principles
 - a. Moving beyond a urban-rural dichotomy to a rural-urban continuum
2. Have policy clusters: data, Governance/policy, and migration/employment
 - a. Territorial functional areas (where services are provided)
 - i. Both about governance and analytics
 - b. Territory can be an umbrella to strengthen the working draft
 - c. Possible overarching to ensure localized information to echo the SDGs
 - i. Know the local context and how they telegraph across local areas worldwide
3. Context specific entry point of the geographic entry...this can mean local, regional or global but the policy needs to be context specific
4. Move away from a top-down approach to give voice to local stakeholders and if you have information available at the local level it can feed into a dialogue at national level

Are the 'urban poor' in large cities, small cities? Purchasing power is important when defining urban poor? Cost of living in context is important. A multidimensional approach shows that urban poor is larger in smaller towns

Missing or overarching Policy Clusters:

Governance

Data (local and territorial and linkages)

Knowledge

Labour and migration

Climate change and environment ?

Taken from a food system perspective and implication (adaptation)

Environmental services are important too (economic opportunities and off farm activities)

- Are there opportunities for economic development in rural areas for income diversification for smallholders?

Environment with FSN – agriculture biodiversity and function of agriculture ecosystems because they provide so much of our food

Agro-ecology is an option

Improve production or intensification (with good practices)

Monoculture can be bad too, hurt rural areas (decrease employment)

Need to look at both immediate and long-term impacts

Access to markets can inhibit need to increase yields

Access to services and information (education/knowledge) across the rural-urban continuum, from an FSN lens.

Could include infrastructure

Given these clusters: what are actionable policies

For example, where does ICT make and impact?

Summary

Room for clustering

- Move overarching principles away from policies
- Have five broad policies
 - Governance
 - Data
 - Labour/Migration
 - Climate Change and Environment
 - Production?
- Need to develop specific actionable policies for each of these five broader categories
 - Two big challenges
 - Climate Change
 - Increased population
 - How do we insure FSN in the future
 - There are opportunities (ICT, renewable energy, etc.)
 - We have to produce more with less
 - It's important to note, **HOW** we address these issues...current practices are not sustainable
 - Need a deeper analysis of rural transformation tendencies and policy options given history
- Evidence
 - Urbanization is happening

- ii. Urban-rural linkages are strengthening and exist on a continuum
- iii. Look for opportunities

Overarching principals – In current draft, fir four overarching areas for area for policy attention...the first four are principals not

Inclusion

Climate and Environment and Agriculture Ecology

Actions

Governance –

- (1) Territorial approach
- (2) build and strengthen partnerships across cities and rural-urban continuum, overcome a rural-urban dichotomy
- (3) Strengthen cross sector policy design (e.g. public health working with min. of agriculture, taking in account state and non-state actors), local government (horizontal and vertical integration), community level engagement
- (4) Land tenure clarity
- (5) Identify overlap with areas (infrastructure, public health, etc.) for coordination across sector

Data and Information –

- (1) Gender and youth disaggregated
- (2) Localized data
- (3) Integrated data across sectors (e.g. having health and agriculture data be able to talk with each other)
- (4) Make information available to all actors and stakeholders (e.g. farmers), access to data
- (5) Data gaps about land tenure arrangements
- (6) Correct information and knowledge for FSN across rural-urban continuum, ensure flow across local economies

Labour and mobility (including migration) –

- (1) Infrastructure and transportation support
 - a. see number five in the area for policy action (but reword)
- (2) Support for youth in agricultural sectors (land tenure/capital) and beyond (choice in diversity)
- (3) As labour demands decrease in agriculture, ensure excess labour has jobs (both in rural and urban areas)
 - a. identify opportunities where else in the value chain where people (youth and women) in the value chain (first stage processing, packaging, etc.)
- (4) Potential to adding value in rural areas that fits urban market

Ensure access to services (e.g. education) across rural-urban continuum

- (1) highlight integration with service provision with FSN

- (2) social protection for vulnerable groups
- (3) urban environment plays a roll too