**Call for experiences and effective policy approaches in addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics**

**Collection of contributions received**

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# Topic note

Dear FSN Forum members and colleagues,

Urbanization and rural transformation are rapidly unfolding across the world and are affecting food security and nutrition in several ways; they call for new policies and programmes that take into consideration and address the changing rural-urban contexts.

Following the CFS Forum on Urbanization, Rural Transformation and Implications for Food Security and Nutrition held at the last CFS Plenary session, CFS is compiling experiences and effective policy approaches for addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics. The aim is to draw a set of key policy messages and to support the upscaling of successful approaches and programmes that lead to improved food security and nutrition.

We invite you to participate in this exercise and send information on experiences or policy approaches you may know of, no matter how big or small, longstanding or just conceptualised, as long as they are aimed at improving food security and nutrition in context of the changing rural-urban dynamics.

Below you will find the CFS call and the review criteria. Feel free to fill in the [**template form**](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/files/136_call_urbanization_rural_transformation/Template-for-submissions-EN.docx) as appropriate to your case and in your language of preference (English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian or Spanish).

You can send your submission via mail to [FSN-moderator@fao.org](mailto:FSN-moderator@fao.org) or post it online, upon registration to the FSN Forum ([www.fao.org/fsnforum](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum)).

A selection of submissions and resulting key messages will be included in a forthcoming CFS publication on: “**Addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics: experiences and effective policy approaches**”.

We hope you won’t miss the chance to be part of this process with your ideas and outcomes.

Your FSN Forum team

**

The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is inviting short summaries of experiences and policy approaches in addressing food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation.

The call will be made through the Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN Forum) [www.fao.org/fsnforum/](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/) starting on 8 February 2017. The deadline for submissions is 15 March 2017.

**Experiences and policy approaches must have rural-urban linkages as a primary focus and be related to one or more of the following thematic areas**:

* **Governance**: Territorial/integrated planning, services and infrastructure provision for enhanced connectivity, urban and rural policies and regulatory frameworks, land tenure, institutional arrangements and regulatory frameworks.
* **Sustainability:** Agriculture, climate change, natural resource use, economic efficiency, social inclusion.
* **Food systems**: Agriculture, sustainability, food production, food losses and waste, food transformation (transport, storage, processing, finance, wholesaling and retailing), food consumption patterns, supply chain management, nutrition, value chains, resources flow , rural responses to urbanization.
* **Social and economic equity**: labor and employment, youth employment, social protection, consumption patterns, health, nutrition, migration, multi-level livelihood systems, labor mobility, gender equality, education, social participation, poverty reduction, development of rural economy, resilience.

All submissions will be shared through the FSN Forum and made available on the CFS website. A Technical Task Team will review and select the submissions received on the basis of the following criteria:

* **Focus on rural-urban linkages:** extent to which the experience/policy addresses inter-linkages and complementarities between rural and urban areas.
* **Impact/relevance to food security and nutrition**: extent to which the experience/policy addresses food security and nutrition issues (availability, access, utilization and stability) and poverty reduction.
* **Adversity**: extent to which the experience/policy presents lessons (positive and negative) on how gaps, obstacles and other adverse conditions (administrative, economic, political etc.) were addressed.
* **Equity**: extent to which the experience/policy addresses the role of smallholders including family farmers, vulnerable individuals and groups (women, youth, disabled, indigenous people, migrants/refugees).
* **Innovation and change**: extent to which the experience/policy presents a self-perceived element of change in the approach taken.

Following the review and selection process, the Technical Task Team will synthesize and analyze the experiences and develop key messages to be discussed and agreed by the CFS Open Ended Working Group on Urbanization and Rural Transformation in June 2017. The resulting document will be presented for endorsement at the next CFS Plenary session in October 2017.

*CFS Open Ended Working Group on Urbanization and Rural Transformation*

****Template for submissions**

**(Approximately 1000 words in total)**

The template can be downloaded here: <http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/files/136_call_urbanization_rural_transformation/Template-for-submissions-EN.docx>

**Proponent**

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**Main responsible entity**

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**Date/Timeframe**

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**Funding source**

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**Location**

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**Background/Context**

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**Focus/Objectives**

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**Key characteristics of the experience/process**

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**Key actors involved and their role**

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**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**

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**Challenges faced**

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**Lessons/Key messages**

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# Contributions received

## Marielle Dubbeling, RUAF Foundation, Netherlands

Dear sir/madam

Please find attached 13 case documented by RUAF, GIZ and FAO last year that would fit perfectly within this call

I hope they are of use to you

Regards

Ir. Marielle Dubbeling  
Director

RUAF-Foundation (Global partnership on sustainable Urban Agriculture and Food systems)

Attachment:

<http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/discussions/contributions/CityRegionFoodSystems_Online%20Final.pdf>

## Bert Cramer, United States of America

Dear FSN Moderator,

Please find below a submission for the recent "Call for experiences and effective policy approaches in addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics".

Best Regards,

Bert Cramer

**Proponent**

Bert Cramer  
  
**Main responsible entity**

Public Fund ‘Arysh’ / Общественное объединение "Арыш" (<http://aryshkg.kloop.asia>)

**Date/Timeframe**

2015 – Present

**Funding source**

DanishChurch Aid Central Asia (DCA CA) (at present); local community funding

**Location**

Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

**Background/Context**

As Kyrgyzstan, a small, mountainous country in the heart of Central Asia continues to go through demographic, economic, and environmental upheaval following the collapse of the USSR, more and more people continue to move from rural areas to the booming informal settlements around the capital city of Bishkek. However, Bishkek’s informal settlements are increasingly becoming a way-station for people of working age to pursue labor migration to Kazakhstan and Russia, leaving the elderly and young behind. Dependent on remittances and unreliably small pension, the elderly of Bishkek’s informal settlements face significant economic and social hardship which is compounded by their structural isolation from meaningful social services.

High on the list of challenges the elderly of the informal settlements face is access to healthy and affordable food. In this situation Arysh, a community-based organization with a long history of social mobilization and advocacy in the informal settlements, has stepped up to assist their nation’s neglected community elders. Using an innovative whole-of-community approach, Arysh brings together youth and elders to engage in community gardening through peri-urban agriculture and animal husbandry. Not only does this link disparate generations through meaningful labor, but also provides a source of readily available and locally produced food for both consumption and sale at bazaars. Additionally, by encouraging knowledge sharing between the rural elders to their young, urban counterparts, Arysh maintains traditional knowledge which would otherwise be lost. Underpinning these processess is Arysh’s longstanding advocacy with political and governmental structures for land-rights recognition of those who dwell in the informal settlements (http://aryshkg.kloop.asia/2015/06/18/gosudarstvennye-i-obshhestvennye-organizatsii-obedinyatsya-dlya-resheniya-problem-novostroek/).

Based on the success of their initial work in community agriculture (<http://aryshkg.kloop.asia/2015/06/18/vishnevaya-ulitsa-sadyr-ake/>); DCA provided Arysh additional funds to expand their resilience building throughout the informal settlements.

**Focus/Objectives**

- Reduce food insecurity and provide livelihoods generation through community agriculture

- Through community agricultural practices, foster inter-generational understanding and solidarity, which in turn builds community resilience  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**

- intentional community building; recognizing the value of overlooked or structurally marginalized people’s knowledge, experiences, and practices; fostering learning   
  
**Key actors involved and their role**

Public Fund ‘Arysh’: community organization, fund raising, and provision of technical expertise

**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**

Proximal changes: The former rural elderly living in Bishkek’s informal settlements now have immediate access to fresh, seasonal food stuffs which supplements and improves their diet which was formerly restricted to pension facilitated purchases. By engaging born-urban youth from the informal settlements in community agricultural practices, traditional smallholder agricultural practices are passed down through generations.

Distal: Repeated harvests coupled with seasonal celebrations (<http://aryshkg.kloop.asia/2015/06/18/vishnevaya-ulitsa-sadyr-ake/>) help to ensure larger awareness of the importance of community food security and agricultural- cultural practices. Reaffirming ‘traditional’ knowledge in a contemporary environment of rapid change and climate/economic/political/food insecurity builds broader community resilience.

**Challenges faced**

- Funding for community level food security interventions and long-term programming remains meager. While communities are sometimes able to raise funds through their own community savings groups, larger structural barriers (land tenure; community mobilization in socially isolated areas; cheap, subsidized food-stuffs with poor nutritional content; labor-market competition for unpaid community agricultural labor; etc.) to instilling broader community food security remain.

-Both international donor funding and national government priorities tend to focus on large-scale industrial agricultural practices. However effective macro-industrial agriculture may be in providing basic carbohydrate requirements, it does not meet the needs of varied and healthy diets based on fresh and locally available food. As a result, community practices which increase food security are ignored and neglected in policy decision making practices.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**

Food security/sovereignty is not a new or outside imposed concept: self-sustaining communities have been practicing techniques to ensure community food security for countless years. However, in the face of large scale political and economic structural upheaval, traditional practices which ensure food security risk being lost when placed in a ‘marketplace of ideas’ where modernizing and capital-technology intensive logic prevails. By supporting the adaptation of traditional knowledge and practices to contemporary life and linking disparate urban and rural generations, community integrity and food security can be bolstered and larger community resilience encouraged.

## Ambaliou Odountan Olounlade, Centre d’Actions pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et le Développement Durable (ONG-CASAD), Benin

**Original contribution in French**

L’insécurité alimentaire et le chômage des jeunes constituent un défi que tendent à relever les gouvernants. L’inadéquation entre la formation et la demande du marché font que le nombre de jeunes sans emploi augmente au jour le jour. Selon l’institut national de la statistique et de l’analyse économique (INSAE), seulement vingt-deux virgule deux pourcent (21,2%) des jeunes sont occupés dont quatorze virgule sept (14,7%) sont des travailleurs irréguliers. Face cette situation qui accentue la pauvreté des jeunes, l’entreprenariat agricole est une solution pouvant permettre non seulement à ces milliers de jeunes de s’auto employer, mais également de contribuer à la réduction de l’insécurité alimentaire. CASAD-Bénin, conscient de cet enjeu a eu l’initiative du Projet d’initiation et de formation des Jeunes en Entrepreneuriat Agricole (PIFJEA)

*A travers le Projet PIFJEA, les jeunes en milieu rural sont convaincus que l’entrepreneuriat agricole est un puissant moteur générateur de revenu et d'accès à l'emploi. Le coup de vie étant très coûteux en milieu urbain aujourd'hui au Bénin, les jeunes des zones rurales trouvent l'initiative de CASAD-Bénin comme une opportunité et sont nombreux à se faire former en agriculture. Le problème qui pouvait se poser était celui de la commercialisation des produits, mais le Projet à prévu créer un système de contractualisation entre les Marchés urbains, ruraux et les jeunes professionnels entrepreneurs. Ce système de contractualisation est une opportunité qui non seulement connecte les jeunes entrepreneurs aux marchés urbains, mais également renforce la motivation des jeunes dans la production agricole.*

*Le Projet d'Initiation et de Formation des Jeunes en Entrepreneuriat Agricole (PIFJEA) est un projet qui mérite d'être soutenu. L'ONG CASAD-Bénin sollicite l'appui des partenaires internationaux afin que tous les objectifs de ce projet soient atteints.*

L’objectif principal de ce projet est de contribuer efficacement à la lutte contre l’insécurité alimentaire et le chômage d’une part et à la promotion de l’entrepreneuriat des jeunes au Bénin d’autre part.

Plus spécifiquement, ce projet vise à :

-         Accroitre la production agricole au Bénin,

-         Encourager les jeunes à s’intéresser et à croire aux potentiels de l’agriculture,

-         Permettre aux jeunes de réfléchir sur des idées pertinentes en entrepreneuriat agricole,

-         Renforcer la capacité entrepreneuriale des jeunes pour une transformation économique et sociale au Bénin

**Promoteur**  
Ir. OLOUNLADE ODOUNTAN AMBALIOU

**Principale entité responsable**  
Centre d’Actions pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et le Développement Durable (CASAD-Bénin)

**Date/délai**  
2016-2017

**Source de financement**  
CASAD-Bénin

**Lieu**  
Arrondissement de Takon, Commune de Sakété

**Contexte**  
L’insécurité alimentaire et le chômage des jeunes constituent un défi que tendent à relever les gouvernants. L’inadéquation entre la formation et la demande du marché font que le nombre de jeunes sans emploi augmente au jour le jour. Selon l’institut national de la statistique et de l’analyse économique (INSAE), seulement vingt-deux virgule deux pourcent (21,2%) des jeunes sont occupés dont quatorze virgule sept (14,7%) sont des travailleurs irréguliers. Face cette situation qui accentue la pauvreté des jeunes, l’entreprenariat agricole est une solution pouvant permettre non seulement à ces milliers de jeunes de s’auto employer, mais également de contribuer à la réduction de l’insécurité alimentaire. CASAD-Bénin, conscient de cet enjeu a eu l’initiative du Projet d’initiation et de formation des Jeunes en Entrepreneuriat Agricole (PIFJEA)

**Axe/objectifs**  
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·         Renforcer la capacité entrepreneuriale des jeunes pour une transformation économique et sociale au Bénin

**Principales caractéristiques de l’expérience/du processus**  
-         Atelier d’initiation des jeunes en Entrepreneuriat Agricole et Rédaction de plan d’Affaire;  
-         Formation pratiques des jeunes (Pisciculture, Reproduction artificielle des alevins, Elevage de Canard, Elevage des poulets locaux, Maraîchage et Elevage de proc);  
-         Appui et installation des jeunes en entrepreneuriat agricole,  
-         Facilitation de l’accès au marché de vente par la mise en place d’un système de contrat de production ;  
-         Evaluation de l’impact des activités des jeunes formés sur la sécurité alimentaire et le niveau de pauvreté.

**Principales parties prenantes et rôles respectifs**  
-         CASAD-Bénin : Le Centre CASAD-Bénin est porteur du projet PIFJEA et a pour rôle de coordonner la mise en œuvre du Projet en collaboration avec le centre CERIDAEP ;  
-         CERIDAEP : A pour rôle d’assumer la formation pratique aux jeunes  (Pisciculture, Reproduction artificielle des alevins, Elevage de Canard, Elevage des poulets locaux, Maraîchage et Elevage de proc).

**Principaux changements observés en termes de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition et d'agriculture et de systèmes alimentaires durables**  
-         Les capacités de 70 jeunes ont été renforcées pour entreprendre eux même la production piscicole, la production de provende pour les poissons, la reproduction artificielle des alevins, l’élevage des poulets locaux, l’élevage du porc et le maraîchage.  
-         Au cours de la formation des jeunes, plusieurs étangs piscicoles ont été aménagés, des espaces maraîchères aménagées avec de bon rendement permettant d’alimenter les ménages et marchés de Takon en légumes.

**Défis rencontrés**  
-         L’ONG CASAD-Bénin est confrontée aux défis d’appui et installation des jeunes formés par manque de financement.  
-         Les ressources financières de CASAD-Bénin étant faibles, nous n’avons pas pu accompagner et installer les jeunes formés. Il faut noter qu’il est difficile aux partenaires financiers internationaux d’accompagner les ONG aujourd’hui. Nous avons la volonté de sortir les communautés rurale de l’impasse de la pauvreté et de l’insécurité alimentaire. Mais les moyens financiers font grands défaut. Nous profitons de cet appel de la CSA pour demander l’appui des partenaires afin nous permettre de bien réaliser ce projet toujours en cours d’exécution.

**Leçons/messages clés**  
L’entrepreneuriat agricole par les jeunes est non seulement le moteur de la réduction de la pauvreté en milieu rural, mais également la réduction de l’insécurité alimentaire. Le projet PIFJEA initié par CASAD-Bénin est d’un grand intérêt et mérite d’être accompagné par les partenaires. Pour plus d’informations sur le projet veuillez consulter notre site web : [www.casad-benin.org](http://www.casad-benin.org/)

**English translation**

Food insecurity and youth unemployment represent a challenge that tends to remove governments. The mismatch between training and what the market wants means that the number of the unemployed youth grows day by day. According to the Institut National de la Statistique et de l'analyse économique (INSAE) [National Institute for Statistics and Economic Analysis], only twenty two point two percent (22.2%) of people are employed of which fourteen point seven percent (14.7%) are occasional workers. In the face of this situation which increases the poverty of the youth, agricultural business is a solution that could allow not only of these thousands of young people to be self-employed but that would also contribute to the reduction of food insecurity. CASAD-Bénin [Centre d’Actions pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et le Développement Durable-Bénin, Centre for food security and sustainable development], aware of this difficulty, has developed the initiative of the Projet d’initiation et de formation des Jeunes en Entrepreneuriat Agricole (PIFJEA) [Introduction and training of young people in agricultural entrepreneurship]

*Through the PIFJEA [Introduction and Training of young people in Agricultural Entrepreneurship] project, young people living in rural areas are convinced that agricultural business is a powerful motor that generates income and access to employment. In Benin today, the cost of living in urban areas being very high, young people in rural areas consider the CASAD-Benin initiative an opportunity and there are many who get trained in agriculture. The problem that could have arisen was the marketing of products, but the Project envisaged the creation of a contracts system between urban and rural markets and the young professional entrepreneurs. This system of contracts is an opportunity that not only connects the young entrepreneurs to urban markets but also strengthens the motivation of the youth towards agricultural production.*

The *Projet d'Initiation et de Formation des Jeunes en Entrepreneuriat Agricole (PIFJEA) project is an initiative that deserves support. The CASAD-Bénin NGO requests the support of international partners so that all the objectives of this project may be achieved.*

The main objective of this project is, on the one hand, to contribute effectively to the fight against food insecurity and unemployment and, on the other, to the promotion of young people in business in Benin.

More specifically, this project seeks to:

- Increase agricultural production in Benin,

- Encourage the youth to become interested and believe in the potential of agriculture,

- Enable young people to develop ideas related to agricultural business,

- Reinforce the business capabilities of young people for an economic and social transformation in Benin

**Promotor**  
Leader: OLOUNLADE ODOUNTAN AMBALIOU

**Main responsible entity**  
Centre d’Actions pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et le Développement Durable (CASAD-Bénin)

**Date**  
2016-2017

**Funding source**  
CASAD-Bénin

**Place**  
Arrondissement de Takon, Commune de Sakété [Takon District, Sakete Municipality]

**Context**  
Food insecurity and youth unemployment represent a challenge that tends to remove governments. The mismatch between training and what the market wants means that the number of the unemployed youth grows day by day. According to the Institut National de la Statistique et de l'analyse économique (INSAE) [National Institute for Statistics and Economic Analysis], only twenty two point two percent (22.2%) of people are employed of which fourteen point seven percent (14.7%) are occasional workers. In the face of this situation which increases the poverty of the youth, agricultural business is a solution that could allow not only of these thousands of young people to be self-employed but that would also contribute to the reduction of food insecurity. CASAD-Bénin [Centre d’Actions pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et le Développement Durable-Bénin, Centre for food security and sustainable development], aware of this difficulty, has developed the initiative of the Projet d’initiation et de formation des Jeunes en Entrepreneuriat Agricole (PIFJEA) [Introduction and training of young people in agricultural entrepreneurship]

**Objectives**  
The main objective of this project is, on the one hand, to contribute effectively to the fight against food insecurity and unemployment and, on the other, to the promotion of young people in business in Benin.  
More specifically, this project seeks to:

·         Increase agricultural production in Benin,

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·          Enable young people to develop ideas related to agricultural business,

·         Reinforce the business capabilities of young people for an economic and social transformation in Benin

**Main characteristics of the experience/procedure**  
-         Workshop to introduce young people to Agricultural Business and the Drawing up of a Business Plan.

-         Practical training of the youth (Pisciculture, artificial reproduction of fry; raising ducks; raising local chickens; market gardening and raising of pigs);

-         Support and setting up of young people in agricultural business,

-         Facilitating market sales access by the implementation of a production contract  system;

-         Assessment of the impact of the activities of the trained youth on food security and the degree of poverty.

**Main parties involved and their respective roles**  
-         CASAD-Bénin: The CASAD-Bénin center is the promoter of the project PIFJEA and its role is to coordinate the implementation of the project in collaboration with the centre CERIDAEP ;  
-         CERIDAEP: Its role is to carry out the practical training of people (Pisciculture, artificial reproduction of fry; raising ducks and local chickens; market gardens and raising of pigs);

**The main changes observed in terms of food security, nutrition, agriculture and sustainable food systems**  
-         The capabilities of 70 youth have been developed to begin themselves fish production, production of food for the fish, artificial reproduction of fry, raising of local chickens, market gardening and raising pigs.  
-         In the course of training the youth, several fish ponds have been constructed, and market gardening areas developed with good yields allowing the households and markets of Takon to be supplied with vegetables.

**Challenges encountered**  
-         The CASAD-Bénin NGO faced the challenges of supporting and setting up of young people trained, arising from lack of funding.  
-         The financial resources of CASAD-Bénin being modest, we were not able to support and install the young people trained. It should be noted that today it is difficult for the international funding partners to support NGOs. We have the will to bring the rural communities out of poverty and food insecurity. But the available funds are seriously insufficient. We take advantage of this appeal from the CSA to call for the support of partners to allow us fully to carry out this project, still currently being executed.

**Lessons/key messages**  
The taking up of agricultural business by young people is not only the driver of poverty reduction in the rural areas, but also of reduction of food insecurity. The PIFJEA project started by CASAD-Bénin is of great interest and deserves to be supported by partners. For more information on the project, please visit our website: [www.casad-benin.org](http://www.casad-benin.org/)

## Moha Haddouch, UNDP, Morocco

**Enhancing Green commodities Value chains in the Argan Biosphere Reserve as an integrated urban - rural area cooperation system**

Moha HADDOUCH : Independent expert

The Argan Biosphere Reserve (ABR) extends over 2.5 million hectares and it is home to 3 million inhabitants making their living mainly from agriculture, a key economic sector making contribution of an average 40% of GDP.

This area was inscribed as part of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves since 1998 in recognition to its global benefits including a high biodiversity value and the central role it plays in buffering the desertification progress towards northern Mediterranean regions. Argan trees (Argania spinosa) and the gommier marocain (Acacia gummifera Willd.), two common drought-resistant species of tropical origin, still strive to stop expansion of the African Sahara Desert.

This biological barrier is in fact supported by ecosystem services flowing from the Atlas Chains in a mutual defense system where mountains and oases are vitally linked within the argan ecosystem. However, deforestation and soil erosion in the uplands of the Souss massa water basins and ground water depletion and pollution in lower agricultural plains constitute the main drivers of environmental disruptions.

Recent studies on environment limits to provisioning ecosystem services highlighted tree major effects of modern intensive agriculture on environmental  sustainability to the detriment of the traditional ingenious systems : (i) Water depletion trend had adversely affected the traditional hydraulic systems (khettara / canals) and the unit shadow price of water over the next 4 decades (2011-2045) will rise by almost 300 percent, as the average water table declines from a depth index of 1 to 33.8 , (ii) Insecticide applications in modern agriculture affected drastically wild bee colonies (50 to 70%)  and their pollination services during the last decade and (iii) Overgrazing by goat herds was demonstrated to cause the main argan forest cover loss, shrinking at an average rate of 600 ha/year.

To put some numbers on how this region is resources dependant, the agricultural added value driven from natural capital represented 40 % of GDP in 2013. However, the poverty and the vulnerability rates remain high: 12.7 % and 19.6 % respectively (2007).

Reversing this trend by rebuilding natural capital is a new option of the Government. Actually, a project entitled: “A Circular Economy Approach to Agro-Biodiversity Conservation in the Souss-Massa Region of Morocco” has recently been launched under the Regional MENARID program, Integrated Nature Resources Management in the Middle East and North Africa Region. The project, endorsed by the GEF, in accordance with the UNDP procedures, is intended to strengthen the environmental pioneer programs of the Green Morocco Plan.

The rationale of this sustainable development paradigm lays on three pillars (i) Payments for ecosystem services (PES) as market based instruments for biodiversity conservation through mainstreaming natural capital into argan and honey value chains, two  species of high biodiversity significance (ii) Enhancing creativity and innovation through appropriate environment engineering to sustain the water basin functions and ensure better disaster risks management and (iii) enhanced protection of human rights relating to indigenous people that stand behind these vital ecosystem services supplies.

Four low-hanging fruit options of PES are identified and put into practice:

1/ Subsidizing land terracing by enacting the 1969 Decree and the Agricultural Development Fund to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality. In fact land terracing provides three flows of ecosystem services mostly for public use. Soil carbon sequestration of global benefit, water regulation, flood control and dam silting prevention considered as public goods and finally food security benefitting directly to local populations. Preliminary environmental economics relating to land terracing indicate a 1: 7.5 cost benefit ratio (1 dollar invested in nature provides 7.5 dollars of ecosystem service value), as much as 60 percent of this value is benefiting the rural poor through stronger food security.

2/ Eco-branding of ABR products and services by converting organic certified product into green commodities. These double human health and ecological resilience benefits are crucial to build a strong urban and rural cooperation system that secure sustainable supply chains and food safety.  Argan oil, aromatic and medicinal plants, honey, goat meat and ecotourism services are major sectors that contribute significantly to food security and income generation with a potential impact on the environment.  These products will be certified ABR according to the MAB/UNESCO program.

3/ The Moroccan [Crowdfunding Act](http://vm.fi/artikkeli/-/asset_publisher/joukkorahoituslaki-tuo-toimialalle-kevytta-saantelya?_101_INSTANCE_C91M3tdJeutx_languageId=en_US) was submitted by the Ministry of Finance to the national Parliament. The Act is scheduled to come into force in 2017. This novel financial tool will support the creation of new sources of financing, particularly for investment in natural infrastructures that experience difficulties in obtaining financing through traditional funding channels, particularly for NGO and PES start-ups.

4/ Payment for ecotourism ecosystem services through carbon footprint offsetting. The Ida-outanane circuit <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AGGi_r6LEfw&t=117s> known as the honey road is a sustainable development platform that experiences bundled PES aiming at (i) preserving the beauty of the landscape in the Paradise Valley, (ii) promoting bee pollination services at the biggest and oldest traditional apiary of Inzerki and (iii) planting argan trees for carbon sequestration.

These startups are also submitted to other funding instruments (LDN/UNLCD global mechanism, the GCF and the GEF/SGP).

The project will contribute to achieve most of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development targets and more significantly goal 11 relating to safe cities and communities, goal 12 of responsible production and consumption, goal 13 aiming to stop climate change and goal 15 related to life on earth and sustainable land use.

In sum, this contribution sets out an ecosystem service approach that combines the concept of circular ecology by valuing the natural capital with the complementary concept of social boundaries in terms of food security systems linking rural population to urban communities.

To ensure a safe and just rural and urban cooperation, agri-food systems should lay on deforestation-free commodity trade evolving equitable public and private PES.

**Proponent**  
Moha HADDOUCH, Project National Coordinator

**Main responsible entity**  
Project management unit

“A Circular Economy Approach to Agro-Biodiversity Conservation by introducing payment for ecosystem services (PES) in the Souss-Massa Region of Morocco”

**Date/Timeframe**  
07/2014 to 06/2019

**Funding source**  
GEF,  UNDP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Morocco

**Location**  
Souss massa region of Morocco

**Background/Context**  
MEN ARID Integrated Nature Resources Management in the Middle East and North Africa Region (PROGRAM),

**Focus/Objectives**  
Conserve the globally important Argan ecosystem in Morocco’s SM region through payment for ecosystem services and the sustainable use of related agro-biodiversity

**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
In order to achieve the above objective, the project’s intervention has been organized in four main components:  
Component 1: Improved enabling environment for the establishment and promotion of PES schemes in the SM region and mainstreaming the approach at national level.  
Component 2: Strengthened capacities to implement and mainstream payment for ecosystem services and the sustainable use of related agro-biodiversity.  
Component 3: Organic and biodiversity-friendly businesses strengthened through the improved labeling and marketing of agro-biodiversity products from the Argan ecosystem.  
Component 4: Pilot PES schemes enhance the conservation of agro-biodiversity in the Argan ecosystem.

**Key actors involved and their role**  
1/ The Agency for Agricultural Development (ADA) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries (MAMF),  is mandated to implement the project  
2/ The GEF is the main funding partner  
3/ UNDP is the GEF agency  
4/ The National Agency for the Development of the Oases and Argan Zones (ANDZOA) is responsible, in coordination with other government authorities, for developing a comprehensive development program that integrate PES.  
5/ The Network of Associations of the Argan Biosphere Reserve (RARBA) is supporting community action on the ground  
6/ The Idao Tanane pays d’accueil touristique, a nonprofit organization in charge of the ecotourism development

**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
Enhancing land terracing subsidies  
Initiating the argan biosphere reserve products eco-branding  
Capacity strengthening to enhance environmental finance  
Setting a sustainable development platform in the honey road ecotourism circuit

**Challenges faced**  
Lack of legal and regulatory framework for the financial instrument  
Lack of awareness among different actors to enable instruments of subsidies  
Lack of awareness among corporate to adopt ecolabeling products and services

**Lessons/Key messages**  
To ensure a safe and just rural and urban cooperation, agri-food systems should lay on deforestation-free commodity trade evolving equitable public and private Payment for Ecosystem Services.

## Yemisi Jaiyeola, TOFTEH World, Nigeria

**Call for experiences and effective policy approaches in addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics**

Let me start by making a reference to an article written in Gurdian news paper in my country Nigeria,  with this link. .. <http://mguardian.ng/opinion/mangoes-are-out/>

This article is about Mango fruit that in season now, before you know it, let's say in about three months time you might not find it anywhere across the nation Nigeria again.

This is one of the major problem associated with agriculture in this country,  Africa is not poor, it is only poorly managed.  This statement is very correct.

According to the above news link, Mangoes-are-out now in Nigeria, but most of these Mangoes will begin to loose its original taste, nutritional content and also become waste due to lack of preservation and storage medium required. It is actually difficult to have preservation and storage facilities in Nigeria without having constant supply of electricity power in place in most African countries especially the rural areas.

The problem is so enormous,  so therefore,  government cannot solve all this problems at once and all alone.  Many a time,  government will set up panels to look into the problem of food security in most nation, but all their finding is to no avail.

We cannot move forward in not having good knowledge of food processing, preservation and storage.

In the rural areas we can set up medium scale processing factories that will be beneficiary to the women and the youth and this will also help to stop crop deterioration and high prices of food crops. When food processing centre with good quality control in practice is in existence, this will automatically stop the wastage and we can have food both in season and out of season.

Lack of food preservation and storage is mainly responsible for high cost of food in rural-urban areas.  Especially in Africa, the former central bank of Nigeria, governor Sanusi said it in a video interview and a newspaper that 65%of tomatoes that is being growing in the northern part of the country always goes to waste due to lack of proper preservation and storage.  This tomatoes can be converted or process into tomato pulp e.g. ketchup or tomato paste and the processing is very simple, instead of allowing the farmers to carry every thing out of  their farms and deteriorate.  The youth and women can undertake little training of less than three weeks and start the production with little aids of materials for production like pet bottles and cover.

Okros can be harvested and well grated under a good hygienic condition and well sealed and preserve also. It can also be sliced and dried in an oven or even sun dried following a good quality control process. Same with palm fruit which can first be converted to palm oil and the nut can also be converted to both refined and unrefined palm kernel oil and be wll preserved.  Even the waste from it can be used for the production of animals feed.

Lack of agricultural crops preservation and storage in all rural-urban area is responsible for not been able to export our farm products to other parts of the world.  There is need for refriend ice system to keep the food crop immediately it is being harvested,  because it must contain the same amount of nutritional content from harvesting point to the delivery point. With a required temperature for particular food products.  The income that our farmers will make from this alone will be much appreciated and better than what oil and gas will be giving.

In my own opinion, this refriend ice system is now available with the use of generating set, if this can be provided for the farmers in certain areas and help them form a cooperative so they can know how to contribute and pay back, this will provide a lot of job opportunity for our youths. As times goes on the engineers that doesn't have job in the city can be well trained in the construction of this refriend ice system.

Once we have more than enough of this refrigerator system, the wastage of farm products will be eradicated in all rural areas and farmers can make more than enough profit and food can also be processed to extend their shelf life by this there will be food security in the nation and also food nutritional content will be adequately preserved.  Thank you.

Attachment:

<http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/discussions/contributions/REFRIEND_ICE_SYSTEM.pdf>

## Julio Diaz, Instituto Tecnológico Superior de Zongolica/Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), Mexico

Below you will find the template form related to the call for experiences and effective policy approaches in adressing food security. The project was implemented in Mexico as " El patrimonio biocultural como alternativa para la seguridad alimentaria y la conservación de los recursos naturales en comunidades indìgenas".

Hope this experience will be a contribution to overcome the food insecurity for indigenous people,

Best

Dr. Julio Díaz José

**Original contribution in Spanish**

**Proponente**  
Julio Díaz José

**Principal entidad responsable**  
Instituto Tecnológico Superior de Zongolica – México

**Fecha/periodo**  
2016-2017

**Fuente de financiación**  
Gobierno de México- Secretaría del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

**Lugar**  
Veracruz, México

**Antecedentes/Contexto**  
La perspectiva biocultural parte de las interrelaciones observadas entre diversidad lingüística, cultural y biológica, la superposición de sus distribuciones a nivel global y del hecho de que cada una de ellas se encuentra amenazada por procesos similares, de este modo, la pérdida de biodiversidad se encuentra estrechamente relacionada con la pérdida de diversidad lingüística y cultural (Maffi, 2007). Se considera que la riqueza en la biodiversidad debe satisfacer parte de las necesidades de los pobladores que habitan en esos espacios, los cuales pueden utilizar los recursos naturales de manera racional para lograr un acceso a alimentos sanos y de calidad y al mismo tiempo conservar los recursos naturales; sin embargo esa riqueza biocultural se ve amenazada por factores como: la migración, el cambio de uso de suelo, la influencia de nuevas formas de vida, el cambio tecnológico, entre otros, teniendo como consecuencia la degradación socio-ambiental así como la pérdida del conocimiento y uso tradicional de los recursos naturales.

El crecimiento poblacional, así como las migraciones del campo a la ciudad, han ocasionado cambios significativos en la dieta de las familias urbanas y rurales (Nantapo et al., 2015), principalmente de comunidades indígenas; por ejemplo, en un análisis del subministro excesivo de kilocalorías en México, durante el periodo 1990 -2013 (Hernández Ramírez & Ortega Canto, 2016) encontraron que a partir de los azúcares- dulcificantes y la carne se tendió a configurar el suministro energético y su respectivo excedente, lo cual tiene implicaciones directas en la prevalencia de enfermedades crónicas no transmisibles así como en el uso insostenible de la tierra, el agua y la energía. En México existen diversas plantas nativas que fueron el principal alimento de los mexicanos en la época prehispánica y actualmente ha disminuido su consumo entre la mayoría de la población, aun cuando siguen siendo un recurso importante para la alimentación en las comunidades indígenas. En la actualidad, durante la temporada de lluvia, las comunidades indígenas dependen en gran medida de estos recursos para su alimentación. La problemática que se presenta es que existen escasas capacidades para revalorar y conservar a este grupo de plantas como una alternativa para la seguridad alimentaria (Mera-Ovando et al., 2003) y como solución a muchos problemas de salud que enfrentan las comunidades indígenas en la actualidad, principalmente los niños y jóvenes van cambiando sus patrones alimentarios, lo que se refleja en obesidad y riesgo de enfermedades crónicas en el futuro. Por otro lado, estas especies se encuentran amenazadas por la pérdida de hábitats donde crecen.

A través de estrategias de educación ambiental, actividades para el establecimiento y manejo de recursos bioculturales, así como la generación de materiales de divulgación, se implementó el proyecto denominado “El patrimonio biocultural como alternativa para la seguridad alimentaria y la conservación de los recursos naturales” que busca rescatar el conocimiento tradicional, satisfacer parte de las necesidades de alimentación que tienen los pueblos indígenas nahuas en México, así como la conservación de la biodiversidad.

**Enfoque/Objetivos**  
Revalorizar el patrimonio biocultural como alternativa para la seguridad alimentaria y la conservación de los recursos naturales en comunidades indígenas nahuas de Veracruz, México.

**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**  
Está enfocado en la participación comunitaria, involucra a personas de comunidades indígenas y de diferentes edades, así como a profesionales con perfiles multidisciplinarios para la implementación del proyecto (biólogos, antropólogos, ingenieros forestales, agrónomos y especialistas en TIC’s, nutriologos).

**Actores clave involucrados y su función**  
Gobierno – Recursos económicos para el Proyecto.  
Centro de Investigación – Desarrollar el proceso metodológico y facilitador del proyecto.  
Comunidades indígenas – Participación, identificando oportunidades y trabajando para manejar en forma adecuada sus recursos.  
Organización No Gubernamental (ONG) – Asesoría en temas de nutrición y manejo agronómico.

**Principales cambios observados que suponen una mejora de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**  
Las comunidades indígenas valoran los recursos que tienen para su alimentación, les dan un manejo adecuado y conservan el patrimonio biocultural.

**Desafíos a los que hubo que enfrentarse y cómo se superaron**La escasa participación de autoridades locales, la cual se superó mediante procesos de sensibilización y pláticas sobre la importancia del proyecto.

La mayoría de los profesionales involucrados en el diseño no son hablantes de la lengua náhuatl, lo que impide una efectiva comunicación con las comunidades indígenas, por ello, se involucró a jóvenes y alumnos de la universidad que viven en las diferentes comunidades, con el objeto de facilitar los talleres y mejorar la participación.

**Enseñanzas/mensajes clave**  
1. El 70 % de las personas en el área del proyecto consume especies locales para su alimentación, por lo menos una vez a la semana, y el 90% mencionó que el consumo de estos productos ha disminuido en los últimos 20 años. Los recursos bioculturales pueden satisfacer las necesidades alimentarias de las comunidades indígenas cuando se realiza un manejo adecuado y con un enfoque sustentable.

2. Las políticas públicas dirigidas a la seguridad alimentaria de las comunidades indígenas, deben considerar en sus objetivos el manejo adecuado del patrimonio biocultural como fuente importante para la alimentación.

**English translation**

**Proponent**  
Julio Díaz José

**Main responsible entity**  
Instituto Tecnológico Superior, Zongolica – Mexico

**Date/period**2016-2017

**Source of funding**  
Government of Mexico- Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources

**Location**  
Veracruz, Mexico

**Background/Context**  
The biocultural perspective stems from the identified interrelations between linguistic, cultural and biological diversity, the overlapping of their distribution at global level, and the fact that each of them is threatened by similar processes. Thus, the loss of biodiversity is closely related to the loss of linguistic and cultural diversity (Maffi, 2007). The rich biodiversity must fulfil some of the needs of the inhabitants living in those areas who, at the same time, can rationally use the natural resources to have access to healthy and quality food whilst preserving these assets. However, this biocultural wealth is threatened by several factors such as migration, land use change, influence of new lifestyles, or technological changes among others. This leads to a socio-environmental degradation, as well as a loss of the knowledge and traditional use of natural resources.

Population growth, as well as rural-urban migration, have caused substantial changes in the diet of urban and rural households (Nantapo et al., 2015), mainly in indigenous communities. For example, an analysis of the excessive caloric consumption in Mexico between 1990 and 2013 (Hernández Ramírez & Ortega Canto, 2016) found that the energy intake and corresponding surplus rely on sugars-sweeteners and meat. This directly affects the prevalence of chronic noncommunicable diseases as well as the unsustainable use of land, water and energy. In Mexico, there are several native plants that were the main food staple in the country during the pre-Hispanic era. Their consumption has decreased nowadays among most of the population, even though they are still an important food source in indigenous communities. Currently, during the rainy season, indigenous people rely to a large extent on these resources to obtain their food. The problem lies in the limited capacity to enhance and preserve these plants as an alternative to improve food security (Mera-Ovando et al., 2003) and as a solution to many health problems faced by indigenous communities these days. Especially children and young people, who are changing their eating habits, increasing as a result obesity and future chronic-disease risk. On the other hand, these species are threatened by the loss of habitats in the areas where they grow.

Through environmental education strategies, activities for the establishment and management of biocultural resources, and the development of outreach materials, the project entitled “Biocultural heritage as an alternative to improve food security and preserve natural resources” was implemented. It aims to rescue traditional knowledge, fulfil part of the nutritional needs of the Nahua indigenous communities in Mexico, and preserve biodiversity.

**Approach/Goals**  
Enhance the biocultural heritage as an alternative to the improvement of food security and the conservation of natural resources in Nahua indigenous communities in Veracruz, Mexico.

Main features of the experience/process  
Focused on community participation, involving indigenous communities and different age groups, as well as professionals with multidisciplinary profiles for the project implementation (biologists, anthropologists, forest engineers, agronomists and IT specialists, nutritionists).

**Key actors involved and their role**  
**Government** – Provides economic resources for the project.  
**Research Centre** – Develops the methodological process and facilitates the project.  
**Indigenous communities** – Participate in the process, identifying opportunities and working to adequately manage their resources.  
**Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)** – Provides nutritional and agronomic management advice.

**Main changes identified entailing an improvement of food security and nutrition**  
Indigenous communities appreciate their food sources, manage them adequately, and preserve biocultural heritage.

**Challenges addressed and how they were overcome**  
The low level of participation of local authorities, which was overcome with awareness-raising processes and discussions about the importance of the project.

Most of the professionals involved in the design of the project did not speak Nahuatl language, hampering an effective communication with the indigenous communities. Hence, young people and university students living in the different communities were involved in the project to facilitate the workshops and enhance the overall participation.

**Key lessons/messages**  
1.-           70% of the people living in the area where the project was implemented eat local species at least once a week, and 90% mentioned that the consumption of these products has decreased in the last 20 years. Biocultural resources can fulfil the food needs of indigenous communities when they are adequately managed following a sustainable approach.  
2.-           Public policies aimed at improving food security of indigenous communities should include among their objectives the appropriate management of biocultural heritage as an important food source.

## Aman Ullah Aman, Sylhet Agricultural University, Bangladesh

**Proponent**  
Md. Aman Ullah Aman

**Main responsible entity**  
Md. Aman Ullah Aman

**Date/Timeframe**  
10/01/2016- 21/07/2016

**Funding source**  
Own

**Location**  
Dhaka city

**Background/Context**  
To facilitate the food production in urban area by rooftop gardening. Besides this to involve the slum people in this production system to solve their unemployment problem.

**Focus/Objectives**  
01. Day by day green lands are decresing  as the buildings are increasing.  
02.Scarcity of fresh food in urban areas.  
03.Global warming duie to excess CO2 emission.  
04.Unemployment problem.  
05 Kitchen waste management.

**Key characteristics of the experience/process**

**Key actors involved and their role**  
Slum people and their role in this project to cultivate the food  product.

**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
Day by day land decreasing and the organic food are not available. My project is also help in the sustainable food cause it supply the fresh food in the city people.

**Challenges faced**  
Yield, scarcity of water in the rooftop. Scorching sunlight effect.

**Lessons/Key messages**  
I state that rooftop gardening is the main key in the urban area for food security and sustainable agriculture.

## Harry Donkers, Innonet, Netherlands

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find below my Submission for the Call for experiences and effective policy approaches addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics.

The text is largely taken from my book on Local Food for Global Future. I think the findings fit well in the purpose of the Call as I indicated in the Submission.

The book is available on Research Gate as I mentioned in the Submission:

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305990538_Local_Food_for_Global_Future>

I hope this information is useful for you.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Donkers

**Proponent**  
Harry Donkers  
The Netherlands

**Main responsible entity**  
Harry Donkers

**Date/Timeframe**  
17-2-2017

**Funding source**  
Own

**Location**  
Waalwijk, The Netherlands

**Background/Context**  
Addressing sustainable food security in rural, urban and regional dynamics by developing a a clear classification, stressing the need to adapt, develop and strengthen government policies and governance structures and presenting urgency for the development of specific knowledge and innovation is the subject of my book published in 2015: ‘Local Food for Global Future’.

The book contains years of experience in sustainable food security. Various kinds of local and regional food systems are distinguished and associated with adequate (multi-level) governance structures. Policy approaches relate to developing and implementing knowledge and innovation tailored to these food systems.

The complete text of the book is available at:

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305990538_Local_Food_for_Global_Future>

**Focus/Objectives**  
The explicitly defined paradigm of sustainable food security (based on Brundtland’s sustainability and Shiva’s food security) requires a focus on local and regional resources. Based on a classification of local and regional food systems, including a further classification of city regions, on practical experiences (in The Netherlands and in Russia) and on examples from throughout the world, specific governance approaches were developed at all levels. To be successful in realizing these local and regional food systems specific knowledge development and innovations are needed. The focus is on scientific developments (basic and aspect disciplines), appropriate technologies and organizations, policy and aid, and implementation.

**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
Cities and rural areas should not be viewed as separate entities but as one broad local system of producers and consumers interactions.

City regions are so different, because of differences in population density and geographic aspects that it is necessary to distinguish between metropolitan and cityside regions, corridor and connected cities regions and conurbations and countryside regions. Apart from producers and consumers, governments should play an active and responsible role.

Most important recommendation in short chains is cooperation. Recommendations in local (rural and urban) food systems relate to supporting and facilitating rural and urban cooperation. In city regions integral regional planning, regional cooperation, transparency and certification are of utmost importance. Interregional food systems will benefit from creating logistics hubs, regulations, interregional cooperation and responsibility. Transregional food systems can be established by building international connections, agreements, cross-regional cooperation and trust.

**Key actors involved and their role**  
The role of practical farmers/producers and consumers is to increase direct markets between producers and consumers.

In combination with local governments and area parties producers and consumers have the role to create employment opportunities and make the rural area attractive. Together with citizens these parties should exploit urban challenges and opportunities for sustainable food production and biodiversity in urban and peri-urban areas. Organizations of producers and consumers, already operating local and regional food systems, regional governments and area parties have the task to develop self-sufficiency and sustainable food security in the variety of metropolitan and cityside regions, corridor and connected cities regions and conurbation and countryside regions. Note that rural and urban areas are to be seen as conjunctive wholes.

Together with these regional organizations the role of the national governments is to increase efficiency and exchange information, products and services between interregional food systems.

The role of national governments, international governance bodies, interregional food systems and representatives of international movements is to attain conditions favourable for national, regional and local interests in the development of transregional food systems.

**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
There are a number of arrears in the knowledge system to accommodate the sustainable food security paradigm in local and regional food systems. More knowledge is needed in fields like ecology, environmental sciences (soil, landscape and nature, climate), local production and processing (on-farm-impact, local and regional impact), food science (health and nutrition, safety, gastronomy), social sciences (social nearness, trust, food sovereignty), economics (micro, meso and macro). Technology development should be better balanced between industrial local and regional food systems. What we need is a  brake on the explosively growing nano- and biotechnology and incentives for technologies, like equipment, precision technology, drones, energy sources, alternative farming systems and on-farm value added. Organizational issues should better deal with short chains, local network and community cooperation, increasing regional capacities.

**Challenges faced**  
Policy objectives should relate to building regional food strategies with all relevant stakeholders, providing awareness, achieving food sovereignty and creating conditions for free competition and avoiding oligopolistic competition. Aid issues deal with building a more equitable world. Applying knowledge management, innovation methods, ICT, financial and logistics elements could improve the implementation of local and regional food systems.

**Lessons/Key messages**  
The explicitly defined paradigm of sustainable food security requires a focus on local and regional resources.

The development of local and regional food systems is best served by a structured approach, based on a clear classification, the need to adapt, develop and strengthen government policies and governance structures and the development of specific knowledge and innovation.

Worldwide small farms produce a large part of our food. These farms are extremely suited for realizing the sustainable food security paradigm, but these farms encounter worldwide difficulties in the oligopolistic global markets of today. These farms and their local partners need support to continue and improve in their natural way of production, without input of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, mixed farming and short cycles of production.

Further information is to be found in the abovementioned book: ‘Local Food for Global Future’.

## Eileen Omosa, We Grow Ideas, Canada

**Changing rural-urban contexts, potential approaches to address food security and nutrition**

I use my rural home to discuss change, emerging rural-urban reality and suggest approaches to achieve food security and nutrition.

In the last 20 years, every time I have made a visit to my rural home in Kenya, there is noticeable change to the landscape, and height of people; previously a healthy and tall group of people.

In the 1990s, once darkness set in, only unavoidable circumstances could make me walk the rural road from the main road to my home, worse still, walk 10 kms past my home area. The place was made up of a rural road where the occasional public transport stopped operating by 5:30-6:00pm. The telephone and electricity grid system extended barely beyond 5kms inroad. Homes were visible mostly during the day due to their metallic-roofing. The rest of the land was trees, a variety of food and cash crops and livestock.

Fast forward to 2016 and the whole place is lit up. A drive from the urban center 15 kms away is squeezed by shops and houses along the main road and deep into former croplands. Branch off to my rural home and beyond, no more fear walking the area after sunset; there is development; as it were.

The thicket at hilltops and along rivers, food and cash crops on farms along the rural road have been replaced by grocery stores and imposing residential homes. The rural public transport is very frequent, dominated by the newly introduced motorcycle transport to people’s door steps. The electricity grid system now extends as far as the rural road; branching into many homes and on to the far end of another main road.

When I asked if all the sons from the various homes decided to construct huge houses with red-tiled roofs, I was told most of those houses belong to land buyers, many who reside in urban centers (nearest town or the nation’s capital city)!

Whenever I visit, I look forward to consume only the best natural food items (that self promise of many city dwellers). I ventured into the nearby farmer’s markets, to more surprises; the price of bananas and indigenous vegetables was almost what I pay in Canada, where all bananas are imports. My researcher brain got into gear and I spent many days at various markets, not on formal research, but observing, purchasing and chatting with sellers on the price and food items.

**What has changed?**

Many rural areas are now linked to an urban center; directly and indirectly

Devolution in Kenya has brought about rural development in the form of expanded road networks, telephone and electricity networks.

* The expansion of previously small towns into large cities – sort of competition on which region has the largest town or city!
* Able urban residents constructed city-like homes in rural areas.

Government supported land titling programs led to quick land transactions; previously, many rural lands belonged to families, acquired through inheritance, never sold.

Introduction of modern farming technologies with pros and cons on rural farmers.

o   Farmers who have a good comprehension and can afford the whole package (seed to processing, storage and marketing) have seen increased food yields.

o   Small scale farmers, especially the older generation of family farmers; lacking in literacy, have embraced the new farming technology in bits; seeds without related fertilizers, processing and storage. The result is part of the failed crops on many rural family farms.

Climate change, witnessed in the form of changing weather patterns, extended drought periods and floods catch many farmers unaware. The result is wasted seed and destroyed harvests.

Increased rural-urban migration left many rural farms lacking workers. Once rural labour arrives in urban centers, the immigrants prefer to consume familiar foods; multicultural foods, yet rural areas lack labour to produce the desired food.

**Approaches to address food security and nutrition**

* On-going land titling programs to incorporate information on the role of a title deeds; provision of security of tenure and not a license to sell land.
* Civic education on the value of land; goes beyond the one-off payment of thousands or millions of shillings – wasted money when handed over to a family lacking in knowledge on cash investments.
* Information on devolution as more than expansion of urban centers, to include inclusive decision-making to maximize on regional advantages - my rural home, a highland landscape, previously known for its bananas, cash and other food crops, can continue to safeguard that advantage to feed urban centers.
* National and local programs on food diversity and nutrition. The expansion of road networks provided false food security – rural families base their food security on the market to feed them – the tragedy; who will grow the food?
* Though more and more people prefer that governments set the market free to regulate itself; it has not worked in rural settings where literacy levels are still wanting. The old debate is still relevant on governments watching out on agricultural technologies (especially seeds) now aggressively marketed to rural farmers.

o   Noticeable in cases where youth farming has succeeded – partly because they have the education, hence comprehend the whole agricultural production system, including inputs and outputs. Raises the issue of gender, access to education, agricultural inputs, and inclusive decision-making from household to national levels.

* Climate change and food security takes us back to evaluate the extent to which national governments implement global and national policies.

o   For example, relations between land sales, clear felling and rivers drying up.

o   Expansion of road networks and pollution from the long distance that food travels.

o   Urbanization increases competition for water resources; construction of houses, roads, etc., – and pollution of water sources and food crops.

* Food, markets and marketing in relation to the rising cases of overweight and obesity (in both urban and rural areas) – calls for awareness creation on food diversity, food choices and nutrition.

END

## Sunniva Bloem, The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, Netherlands

**Proponent**   
Sunniva Bloem  
Saskia de Pee

**Main responsible entity**Sunniva Bloem  
Saskia de Pee

**Date/Timeframe**19 September 2016

**Funding source**  
N/A

**Location**  
Low and Middle Income Countries

**Background/Context**The globe is rapidly urbanizing and for too long have challenges of malnutrition been ignored in urban areas. Why we must act now to plan cities in a more nutrition sensitive manner is the subject of our article: Developing approaches to achieve adequate nutrition among urban populations requires an understanding of urban development. In this article we analyse the complexity of cities and put forward several policy recommendations for how to improve urban food systems that take urban dynamics into account.

Read full article here: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211912416300128

**Focus/Objectives**Since 2008 the world has become predominantly urban. By 2050, there will be 2.5 billion more people living in cities and most of these will be in small and medium-size cities in Africa and Asia. These continents are home to high malnutrition rates. Policy makers will need to ensure that food and nutrition security can be achieved by the growing urban populations, including the urban poor, in order for this urban growth to generate equitable economic growth. This paper demonstrates how understanding urban dynamics such as city size, urban infrastructures, and rural-urban linkages are critical for planning for adequate urban nutrition. In particular it highlights the potential strength of strategically investing in medium-size cities as they are more likely to generate equitable growth, including for their surrounding hinterlands, thus strengthening local foods systems and creating better enabling environments for improved urban nutrition through better sanitation infrastructures and increased access to nutritious foods by the urban poor.

**Key characteristics of the experience/process**Urban areas are not homogenous. Policy makers should not just analyses differences amongst urban rural dynamics but should also understand the complexity and diversity amongst cities. For example, the size of a city can have impacts on the structure of rural-urban linkages, food access, trade, infrastructure and equitable growth.

**Key actors involved and their role**

* Urban planners
* Food system actors
* Nutritionists
* Informal sector
* Private sector
* National and local governments

**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**Urban food and nutrition security has finally risen to prominence on the global agenda. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda both reflect the importance of improving urban food systems and tackling malnutrition in urban areas. Furthermore the role of local municipal governments has been recognized as a key agent of change as seen by initiatives as the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact.

**Challenges faced**Many current approaches surrounding urban food systems have a rural bias. This rural bias can come at the detriment of the urban poor and can fail to take into account how city dynamics impact food and nutrition security in urban areas.

**Lessons/Key messages**

* Rapid urbanization brings nutrition challenges affecting food access, diet and health.
* Urban dynamics such as city size, infrastructure and rural links affect nutrition.
* Medium-size cities can generate more equitable growth and better nutrition for the poor.
* The fastest growing cities are in Africa and Asia, where malnutrition is most prevalent.
* Now is the time to plan city development for better nutrition for its inhabitants.

## Yemisi Jaiyeola, TOFTEH World, Nigeria (second contribution)

ADDRESSING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE CONTEXT OF CHANGING RURAL - URBAN DYNAMICS EXPERIENCES AND EFFECTIVE POLICY APPROACHES.

The truth is that , there are large number of unemployed graduate in my country Nigeria, not only young people, it has been extended to women also,  lot of people are migrating from rural areas to urban areas.  These facts has contributed to the reduction / lack of food and agricultural products in the rural - urban areas.

* There is need to go back to the basis : This can be achieved by starting an awareness from urban centre, register unemployed graduate for three days programme in which the training will be based on orientation, implementation of how to become a successful farmer.  Well packaged educative programme in all what it takes,  the commitment and technological how to become a "successful farmer". The profit margin for the next three years also have to be well explain and the uses of  modern technology equipment e.g tractors,  fertiliser e.t.c will be overemphasised.
* A lot of young people will definitely registered,  test will be carried out based on the lectures delivered to them,  but only successful candidate will go to the next level.
* It has to be spelt out that whatever money spent initially from the onset of the project,  ranging from leasing of the land to harvesting period shall be paid back.
* They shall also be introduced to cooperative society within the farmers associations that will give them a lot of benefits to become a standard international farmer.

The next step will be setting up a semi scale processing units for some products: training will be undertaken to enable individual farmers know the procedure for production,  so as to have ability to preserve the agricultural products.

1. Yam to yam flour for amala and pounded yam flour as well.
2. Cassava to gaari, cassava flour.
3. Rice to rice flour.
4. Pepper  to dried ground chill pepper.
5. Ginger  to dried ground ginger.
6. Garlic to dried ground garlic.
7. Melon .....
8. e.t.c.

Another level is the introduction of additives, vitamins, supplements for replacement of loss nutrients during production process.

Packaging systems also have to be introduced .....

Another,  step is the introduction of course to learn, labelling ,  nutritional facts, for required standard , for exportation.

All these methods can also be used for rural women.

After many years of the cooperative has been in existence, the group can come together to buy tractor, equipment and ice friends system to make exportation of freshly plucked agricultural products possible and long preservation of the fresh products from farm. This ice friend system with the use of generating set and attached to a truck for easy movement.

## Stephen Sherwood, EkoRural Team, Ecuador

Dear FSN Forum,

My colleagues and I are interested in sharing the 250 Thousand Families Campaign from Ecuador, an effort by civi society organizations to shape policy and influence public investment in Andean crops, direct purchasing from rural families and the promotion of agroecology/organic production. Presently, we are utilizing the Campaign’s experience as a means of helping the government to address growing rates of overweight/obesity among youth and mothers. I’ll attach a recent summary. My immediate question is, if this were relevant for your forum, what sort of content might be useful for you?

Kind regards,  
Steve

Please download the information about the 250 Thousand Families Campaign from Ecuador here: <http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/discussions/contributions/0201505_Sherwood_Cane_250_mil.pdf>

## Michelle O. Fried, Slow Food; sustainable cookbook writer, public health nutritionist, Ecuador

**Healthy, local food is first in an on-going consumers´campaign of the civil society in Ecuador: Campaign How Delicious**

More than a decade ago, a national movement in Ecuador of smallholders was initiated to promote the production from integrated farms using sustainable techniques, without importation of fertilizers or insecticides based on fossil fuels. The **Agro-ecological Collective** was supported by NGOs whose work was focused in rural communities, particularly in vulnerable zones of the country with high indigenous populations.  A gender perspective oriented activities, given the high percentage of women-headed households due to men´s leaving the communities in search of work in other zones of the country, other countries, often in the urban sector.

Considering the food system and chain, the collective was successful in training members in agricultural techniques that emphasized soil management and the production of diversified products.  The weakness was in commercialization and consumption.  Although the smallholders had an abundance of healthy foods for their own use and for sale, they were neither consuming the produce nor did they have markets for their sale.

Thus the collective chose to include a new theme in their activities, the theme of commercialization and consumption. The obstacle the collective came upon was the NGOs mandate to gear their work in rural areas, while most commercialization and consumption needed to be directed to the urban sector.

In the meantime Via Campesina began proposing the concept of food sovereignty -- that consumers be in control of their consumption through making informed choices. Working toward food sovereignty made a lot of sense in Ecuador, where many nutrition problems were not merely based of lack of macro and micronutrient deficiencies like they had been in the past, but on the transformed food patterns.  People were moving toward modern, urban consumption patterns, relying on processed foods that are bringing about the second burden of malnutrition and an increase in non-communicable diseases. Ecuador´s government began talking about food sovereignty, and yet had no policies or implementation plans to bring about food sovereignty among the population.

The Agro-ecological Collective stepped in, heading a commission in the government geared toward informing smallholders who also eat as well as urban consumers.  The commission was short-lived without solid government support, but the resultant movement “QUE RICO ES” [www.quericoes.org](http://www.quericoes.org/) continues to gain more and more strength. “Que Rico Es” means How Delicious and is a 100% civil society organization. The campaign promotes eating fresh, agro-ecological food brought in from the rural for sale in urban areas.  Only smallholders, and their cooperatives are able to sell directly to the public, minimizing final costs to the consumer. Quickly these agro-ecological markets have caught on nationally; there are more than 210 such markets in little Ecuador presently. The population learns about the advantages of eating local produce thanks to the media campaign **250,000 families – we eat healthy, delicious food from our land.**

A key element in the consumer campaign is the reliance on social media.  Forty radio 8 minute programs were and continue to be aired over the entire country, two radio shows air once a week (both are geared toward uniting the countryside with the city, with exposure of experts, homemakers, cooks, all of us who eat), an on-line bulletin is posted periodically, many Whatsapp groups exist uniting families and general consumers around food issues.  For example, a new smallholder learned of the movement and now has found markets for his Andean product (amaranths, both beige and black) through Facebook and now the Whatsapp group he is part of.

Just as the food it promotes, the movement is sustainable, amassing the commitment of people who care that their food be good, clean and just. They set up relationships with their neighbors, colleague, friends and act as transforming agents as they transform their own habits within the food system.

In Ecuador we think food is central to the changing rural-urban dynamics.  And we also enjoy sharing, cooking, and eating within the How Delicious movement -- 250,000 families of us.

Attachment:

<http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/discussions/contributions/Civil%20Society%20Consumers%C2%B4Campaign%20.docx>

## Jacques Diouf, Senegal

**Original contribution in French**

Le Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale (CSA) appelle à présenter des résumés d’expérience et d’approche politique pour aborder la question de la sécurité alimentaire de la nutrition dans le contexte de l’urbanisation et de la transformation rurale.

**Contribution de l'Alliance du Sénégal**

**· Gouvernance:**

· Au Sénegal la première politique de planification territoriale/intégrée au système administratif post colonial  date  de 1964. Cette loi appelée « Loi sur le domaine National » a étouffé les velléités d’occupation des terres à vocation agricoles. La coopérative, cadre de commercialisation de l’arachide, a pu s’installer jusqu’aux années 80, période de restructuration des déterminants de l’économie nationale, précédée par les années de sécheresse de 1970 avec toutes les conséquences socio-économiques.

· Un vaste mouvement de déplacement de jeunes et de familles entières vers les villes venait de commencer.

· Le premier changement sur la question de la sécurité alimentaire, de la nutrition dans le contexte de l’urbanisation et la transformation rurale venait de naître. Les besoins de logements quadruplent en ville, Les marchés s’ouvrent et offrent des opportunités  d’existences aux nouveaux venus. La concentration des services, les écoles, les  transports, les hôpitaux, les industries marquent leur territoire et comme des toiles d’araignées ne laissent personne sortir de ce cadre qui semble offrir un meilleur bien-être social.

· Dans le monde rural la baisse des rendements et l’éclatement des cadres réglementaires des coopératives ont provoqué un autre ruche vers les villes à partir des années 80. La maçonnerie, la menuiserie et l’artisanat accueillent et installent les nouveaux venus dans le cercle du changement de mode de vie et d'existences.

Depuis lors, l’agriculture a été réorientée vers les besoins alimentaires des citadins ; arboriculture, Pêche, horticulture et aviculture  dans les périphéries des grands centres urbains de consommations.

La production de l’huile d’arachide et autres dérivés  appauvrissaient  les sols et contribuaient à la déforestation sans être adressées. Les changements climatiques et l’utilisation irrationnelle des ressources naturelles ont pris le relais et ont impacté négativement l’économie nationale de 1960 à 2002 appelée première année de l’alternance.

Le Plan Nationale d’investissement Agricole? Une mise en œuvre locale du PDDAAN, est mise en place.

Une lettre de politique nationale de Nutrition est élaborée et exécutée par la CLM .

Une lettre de Politique Nationale de pêche est conçue par les experts nationaux du secteur

Une loi Agro-sylvopastorale est votée à l’Assemblée Nationale

Une institution chargée des collectivités locales et de la territorialisation est mise sur place

Un réseau de parlementaires chargés du plaidoyer en faveur de la sécurité alimentaire se structure à l’Assemblée Nationale.

Le PUDC programme piloté par le  PNUD travaille pour le désenclavement des zones de production et l’autonomisation des femmes.

Même le secteur privé est appelé à investir dans le secteur  de l’agriculture. Dans ce sens des pôles agricoles ont été identifiés; des investisseurs s’installent progressivement pour booster  la production du riz et atteindre l’autosuffisance alimentaire en 2019 selon le du Plan Sénégal Emergeant (PSE).

Pour la durabilité des interventions et leur mise en adéquation avec le contexte environnemental le Sénégal gagnerait en mettant plus de ressources pour la formation des producteurs et en sensibilisant sur les réponses rurales au phénomène de l’urbanisation.

Nos paysans ont toujours travaillé dans un contexte de cultures de subsistance et peu connaissent la nature des sols, les engrais, l’amendement, en gros, les nouvelles techniques culturales du monde moderne qui  nourrissent bien et donnent de meilleurs cadres de vies.

Les exploitations familiales pourraient être redynamisées dans un nouveau contexte d’inclusion de l’arboriculture. La protection d’au moins d’un  espaces  protégé par paysan, la mise à disposition de point d’eau dans ces espaces protégés  seront les meilleurs projets des prochaines années pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire en Afrique au sud du Sahara.

Des expériences de soutien à ce genre de projets sont poursuivies  par l’Alliance Sénégalaise contre la Faim et la mal nutrition(ASCFM) et ont été appuyé par les fonds Téléfood de la FAO timidement et face aux attentes énormes des populations rurales.

Les contraintes sont le manque de financements pour la formation et l’équipement des petits producteurs.

Les atouts sont l’adhésion des familles à cette initiative assez innovante.

La fixation des jeunes par ces projets  leur fournit  un emploi à plein temps et favorise  l’éclosion d’une entreprise familiale qui assure la sécurité alimentaire d’abord et une inclusion dans le marché des agrumes sources d’entrée de devises pour la famille. Même le petit élevage  et la pisciculture  peuvent y être intégrés.

Enfin, plusieurs activités génératrices de revenus libèrent des espaces et favorisent la régénération des sols et de l’environnement naturel. La résilience  des populations face au choc des changements climatiques  deviendra alors une réalité.

Bonne lecture et réception

De Jacques

Coordonnateur ASCFM

**English translation**

The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is inviting short summaries of experiences and policy approaches in addressing food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation.

**Contribution from the Senegal Alliance**

**· Governance:**

· In Senegal, the first territorial planning policy integral to the post-colonial administrative system dates from 1964. This law, called "Loi sur le domaine National" [Law of National Domaine] stifled the attempts at occupation of land for agricultural purposes. The cooperative, structured for marketing peanuts, was able to participate until the 1980s, a period of restructuring of the determining factors of the national economy, preceded by the 1970s years of drought with all their socio-economic consequences.

· A huge movement of young people and whole families towards the cities started.

· The first change regarding food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation was born. The need for housing in towns grows four times. Markets open and offer opportunities for making a living to the newcomers. The concentration of services, - schools, transport, hospitals, industries, - set out their territories and, like spider´s webs, do not let anyone out of this framework which seems to offer a better social wellbeing.

· In the rural world, the fall in production and the collapse of the cooperatives’ regulatory frameworks provoked another rush towards the cities from the 1980s. Bricklaying, carpentry and skilled trades have welcomed and installed the newcomers in the circle of change of the way of living and existing.

After that, agriculture has been reorientated towards the food needs of the citizens; forestry, fishing, horticulture and poultry on the peripheries of the large urban consuming centers.

 The production of peanut oil and other derivatives impoverish the soils and contribute to deforestation without being addressed. The climatic changes and irrational use of natural resources have taken over and have had a negative impact on the national economy from 1960 to 2002, called the first year of transformation.

The "Plan Nationale d’investissement Agricole" [National Plan for Agricultural investment]. A local initiative of the PDDAAN has been implemented.

A national policy statement on nutrition has been drawn up and executed by the CLM.

A national policy statement on fishing has been developed by national experts in the sector.

A sylvo-agricultural-livestock law has been voted in at the Assemblée Nationale [National Congress].

An institution in charge of the local collectives and land distribution has been created.

A network of parliamentarians tasked with arguing in favor of food security has been organized at the Assemblée Nationale.

The Program PUDC [Programme d'urgence de développement communautaire, Urgent program for community development] organized by UNDP works for the freeing up of the areas of production and the increased autonomy of women.

Even the private sector has been called upon to invest in the agricultural sector. With this in mind, key agricultural issues have been identified; investors are increasingly coming in to boost production of rice and to attain food self-sufficiency in 2019, according to the Plan Sénégal Emergeant (PSE) [Plan for an emerging Senegal].

To secure long term investments and their adaptation to the environmental context, Senegal would benefit by putting more resources into training of producers and generating awareness of rural responses to the phenomenon of urbanization.

Our peasants have always worked in the context of subsistance crops and they know little about the nature of soils, fertilizers, and soil improvement, in general, the new crop techniques of the modern world which nourish properly and provide better life styles.

Family farms could be made more dynamic in a new situation which includes forestry. The protection of at least one reserved area per farmer, and the provision of a watering point in these reserved areas, will be the best projects for the following years to improve food security in Africa south of the Sahara.

Experiences in support of this kind of project are sought out by the Alliance Sénégalaise contre la faim et la mal nutrition (ASCFM) [Senegalese Alliance against hunger and malnutrition] and have been hesitantly supported by FAO´s Telefood funds in view of the enormous expectations of rural populations.

The constraints are the lack of funds for training and equipment of small producers.

The positives are the commitment of families to this somewhat innovative initiative.

 The retention in place of young people by these projects provides them with fulltime employment and encourages the development of a family business which ensures first food security and inclusion in the products market, a source of income for the family.  In the same way small scale cattle rearing and fish farming could be integrated.

Finally, many activities that generate income open up the land and encourage the regeneration of soils and of the natural environment. The population´s resilience in the face of the shock of climate change will become a reality.

Thank you.

Jacques Diouf

ASCFM coordinator

## Ikenna Ejiba, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

Please find below my contribution on experiences and effective policy approaches in addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics.

Any efforts aimed at improving food security and nutrition especially in developing countries would indeed have to begin with the rural communities. This is because these communities and households are plagued by unprecedented challenges ranging from serious food crisis caused by climate change (due to high dependence on nature), to rural-urban migration.

Based on experiences from studies carried out in rural communities in Southeast Nigeria, pest infestation, and unpredictable weather events due to climate change; and inadequate social infrastructure motivate the migration of young farm household members to urban areas leaving behind an ageing and a more vulnerable population including women, children, and the disabled. These population left back in the rural areas are therefore vulnerable and exposed on all fronts as they confront climate effects, and labor shortages, and a weak households which affect food production and constitute a threat to food security and nutrition.

Bearing in mind this scenario, efforts should be made towards empowering the vulnerable household members (mostly women, children, and the disabled) left behind in these rural areas. Any effective policy approach would entail improving the capacity of the few with respect to adaptation to climate change as applicable in the areas of interest; as most households, lacking the capacity to adapt basically do nothing, while some others view migration as a way of adaptation in itself in the face of climate stress.

Therefore, adaptation to climate change directed towards maintaining the existing output or improving productivity of farm produce rather than sourcing for off-farm income through migration and a subsequent hope of remittance if any, should be advocated and encouraged as this would effectively contribute in addressing the problem of food security and nutrition in many rural-communities in Nigeria.

In addition, social infrastructure services ought to be provided in rural communities to keep the youth gainfully engaged. This will also help reduce rural-urban migrantion of young people in their numbers as is been observed in Nigeria.

## Stephanie Loose, UN-Habitat, Kenya

Dear CFS secretariat,

Kindly find our submission for the call below.

Best regards,

Stephanie Loose

Regional and Metropolitan Planning Unit Urban Planning & Design Branch  
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

**Proponent**  
UN-HABITAT in partnership with United Nations Economic Commission of Africa (UNECA) and United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), associated partners include the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and other international development partners.

**Main responsible entity**  
UN-Habitat, Urban Planning and Design Branch, Regional and Metropolitan Planning Unit

**Date/Timeframe**  
2018-2019 (tbd, the project might start late 2018 only)

**Funding source**  
UN Development Acount

**Location**  
4 African Countries (countries to be defined, proposal: Cameroon, Nigeria, Tanzania (Zanzibar), Guinea Conakry)

**Background/Context**  
**Leaving No Place Behind: Strengthening Urban-Rural Linkages in Africa: National Urban Policies for strengthened Urban-Rural Linkages.**  
One component for changing urban-rural dynamics is enhancing rural urbanization and strengthening the role of small and intermediate cities for a balanced territorial approach. Small and intermediate cities play a crucial role as market point and are therefore strongly linked to Food Security Chains (both being entry points to the theme of Urban-Rural Linkages among several others such as flows of people, products and information; migration and mobility; regional and territorial spatial planning, etc.).

Progress on SDG 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture) can, according to FAO, only be achieved by progressing on other SDGs. SDG 11, target 11.a. aims for Member States to “Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning” and by adopting the New Urban Agenda (para 95) Member States committed to “ …support the implementation of integrated, polycentric and balanced territorial development policies and plans, encouraging cooperation and mutual support among different scales of cities and human settlements; strengthening the role of small and intermediate cities and towns in enhancing food security and nutrition systems;…”

Most National (Urban) Policies are yet to combine food security issues with spatial planning. UN-Habitat therefore proposes to support countries to develop and implement “integrated, polycentric and balanced territorial development policies and plans”, aiming to enhancing food security by making small and intermediate cities a strong element in National Urban Policies.

**Focus/Objectives**  
One strategy to foster a balanced territorial development is integrating it into a National Urban Policy. With this proposal for UN Development Account funds, UN-Habitat aiming to support 4 African Countries in developing and integrating Urban-rural linkages into a National Urban Policy.

**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
Main objective of the project: To build and strengthen capacities of policy makers and change agents at all levels to collect and use evidence for fostering cross-sectoral, multilevel frameworks and action plans for integrated and inclusive territorial development that promotes urban-rural linkages and reduces the development gap. One strategy for integrated and balanced territorial development is changing the urbanrural dynamics and enhancing capacities of key actors in small and intermediate cities, in their role as market places as well as first access points for the rural population for administrative, economic, finance, educational and medical services. Promoting the rural urbanization will have a strong impact on food production chains and food security for both, rural and urban population.

**Key actors involved and their role**  
UN-Habitat and our partners to provide advisory services to the African Countries selected in regards

- Enhanced the capacities of policy makers to collect evidence needed to develop national and regional urban development frameworks that support the integration of urban-rural linkages;

- Enhanced capacities of policy makers to utilize this evidence for developing policies that strengthen urban-rural linkages; Specific roles of the partners within the project need to be defined.

**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
Strengthened urban –rural linkages will enhance the connectivity and flow of people, information and products (such as agricultural products). Due to changing diets and as well as a higher demand for processed food, new priorities need to be set – and planned for also in the spatial context. National urban policies with a focus on urban-rural linkages will support a balanced territorial development and have an impact on food supply chains and food systems.

**Challenges faced**  
(The project has not yet started).

Assumptions for challenges that will be faced:

- Available data

- National governments need to promote decentralization

- Integration of all stakeholder in the process

- Governance issues –

 Long-term process

**Lessons/Key messages**  
Lessons: …The project has not yet started.  
Key messages:

- Enhanced urban-rural linkages impact Food security for both, urban and rural population.

- Strengthened Urban-rural linkages will help to bridge the development gap and promote equality.

- Changing urban-rural dynamics need to be linked to national frameworks and can not only be addressed by local governments.

- National Urban Policies are one tool for ensuring and promoting a balanced territorial development.

## Stephen Omondi Okoth, Elison Decision Support Services and Institute of Logistics and Supply Chain Management, Kenya

**Approaches in addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics - an initial Concept**

**Goal:**  
Maximize food production from available land by channeling adequate human and other resources to rural develpment and food production. Migration into planned settlements in rural areas that is induced by need to create room for improved food production and sharing of social amenities

**Objectives**:

To reduce and finaly have communities and land owners stop land sub-divisions

To attract youth and good telent into the food production sector

To channel more investments into rural develepment and food production

To make food production more efficient through large scale commercial farming and more use of technology

To increase forest cover, use of renewable energy, water harvesting and conservation technologies.

**Major Activities:**

To run a 5 year sensitization campaign and mobilize communities to adopt economic lend tenure systems through and avoid further land subdivisions in rural areas into uneconomic production units through County governments,  CBOs, Law Society and other professional bodies;

Come up with Settlement and Housing plans with a view to optimizing land use in both rural and urban areas. Such plans will also create room for forests on hilltops and hillsides.

Run a 5 year campaign through schools, churches, colleges and universities to have youth consider food production and rural areas as good sources of employment.

Prepare food production investor guides detailing returns, risks, costs and models for infomed appeal to investors, financial sectors and service sector the food production and rural areas can provide bankable investments,

Hillside and top afforestation campains to improve forest cover and availability of clean water.

## Gisèle Yasmeen, University of British Columbia, Canada

Thank you for inviting me to participate in this important consultation. Attached is my contribution entered in the template provided. I am also pasting the key messages below for easy reference

A.    Overall, we need a comprehensive food-system approach to understand food security for urbanites, particularly those with low-incomes;  
B.    We need to critically examine concepts of urban, peri-urban and rural, and how these are defined in various contexts as well as the blurring of conceptual boundaries.  
C.    While urban agriculture is important, it may not play as important a role in urban food security as the urban food-security discourse suggests. Attention to other aspects of urban food supply and distribution is also needed.   
D.    As Amartya Sen argued many decades ago, food security is mostly about purchasing power and entitlements, hence attention to incomes and livelihoods is of utmost importance to the question of food security, particularly in urban areas.  
E.    The world currently produces enough food to generously feed the global population, in addition to incomes and entitlements, more focus needs to be placed on reducing food waste throughout the production and consumption change, particularly post-harvest losses (see Yasmeen 2014).   
F.    The important role of women in the agri-food system, should not be ignored. Women play a key role in both food production and consumption in rural and urban areas.  
Municipal policies with respect to livelihoods, including within the urban food-system are as important as agricultural and food-distribution systems and related policies.

**Proponent**  
Gisèle Yasmeen, Ph.D.   
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**Main responsible entity**  
Various  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
Various  
  
**Funding source**  
Various  
  
**Location**  
Various  
  
**Background/Context**  
Feeding growing cities around the world is a complex and multifaceted issue, which is complicated by the blurring of boundaries between what we classify as “urban” versus “rural” (McGee, 2009). Countries like China, for example, have higher “rural” population densities than many North American and European cities. The food security of urbanites is primarily predicated upon the availability of affordable, and hopefully high quality, food and the means to purchase it. The world currently produces enough food to feed the global population. Reducing post-harvest losses and wastage up and down the food chain is of utmost importance (Yasmeen, 2014). Hence the importance of sustainable livelihoods. Though urban and peri-urban agriculture is important from the point of view of greening cities and connecting urbanites to the experience of growing food, as Hayson and Battersby (2016) and others have demonstrated, few poor urbanites grow their own food. This contribution will document a few examples of initiatives that have enhanced urban food security and provide links to further information / publications.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
1. **White Revolution – India (dairying)**: Also known as “Operation Flood”. Objective was to increase production, reduce milk spoilage and improve distribution by empowering traditional producers (women with one or two cows) thereby increasing rural incomes and reducing costs to consumers;   
2. **Supporting livelihoods in the food sector**: Organizing food producers into associations, cooperatives and unions to improve their working and living conditions;   
3. **Progressive approaches to street vending**: Providing stable access to urban public space for livelihoods.

**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
1. **White Revolution – India (dairying)**: Development funds, leadership of the late Dr. Verghese Kurien of the Indian Institute of Management – Anand, building on the experience of AMUL dairy cooperative, and meaningful involvement of the grassroots;   
2. **Supporting livelihoods in the food sector**: Organizing microenterpreneurs to leverage collective power resulting in creation of successful businesses (Lijjat Pappad, AMUL, Cebu City United Vendors Association) as well as, in some cases, registration with Securities and Exchange Commission, running for political office and use of the media;   
3. **Progressive approaches to street vending**: Leadership of municipal authorities, grassroots activism (National Association of Street Vendors of India), legal victories.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
1. **White Revolution – India (dairying)**: As mentioned, Dr. Verghese Kurien of the Indian Institute of Management – Anand, modelling the success of AMUL, investment in chilling and distribution, and meaningful involvement of the grassroots, especially women;   
2. **Supporting livelihoods in the food sector**: As above and, in some cases, support of trade unions or their umbrella organizations (e.g. VICTO in the Philippines, SEWA in India);   
3**. Progressive approaches to street vending**: Well intentioned municipal leaders, pressure tactics by vendors through grassroots organizing and engagement, including use of media and legal approaches (depending on the context).  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
1. **White Revolution – India (dairying)**: Within a few decades, India went from a situation of milk shortages to becoming a dairy exporter. AMUL is now one of if not the largest dairy company in the world. Institutionalization of the National Dairy Development Board. Affordable milk and dairy products for urbanites with empowerment of traditional dairy producers (women with one or two cows);   
2. **Supporting livelihoods in the food sector**: In democratic countries such as the Philippines and India, empowerment of small-scale producers through collective action, more political clout resulting in sustainable livelihoods and greater access to power;   
3. **Progressive approaches to street vending**: Depending on the context and political system, improved access to public space or alternatives for sustainable livelihoods. Democratic countries tend to have better, more stable, long term outcomes.  
  
**Challenges faced**  
1. **White Revolution – India (dairying)**: Criticism of imported and mixed cattle breeds, not suited to Indian conditions;   
2. **Supporting livelihoods in the food sector**: In certain political contexts, restrictions on grassroots organizing and mobilization;   
3. **Progressive approaches to street vending**: In many cities, harassment of vendors by municipal authorities, including police  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**

1. Overall, we need a comprehensive food-system approach to understand food security for urbanites, particularly those with low-incomes;
2. We need to critically examine concepts of urban, peri-urban and rural, and how these are defined in various contexts as well as the blurring of conceptual boundaries.
3. While urban agriculture is important, it may not play as important a role in urban food security as the urban food-security discourse suggests. Attention to other aspects of urban food supply and distribution is also needed.
4. As Amartya Sen argued many decades ago, food security is mostly about purchasing power and entitlements, hence attention to incomes and livelihoods is of utmost importance to the question of food security, particularly in urban areas.
5. The world currently produces enough food to generously feed the global population, in addition to incomes and entitlements, more focus needs to be placed on reducing food waste throughout the production and consumption change, particularly post-harvest losses (see Yasmeen 2014).
6. The important role of women in the agri-food system, should not be ignored. Women play a key role in both food production and consumption in rural and urban areas.
7. Municipal policies with respect to livelihoods, including within the urban food-system are as important as agricultural and food-distribution systems and related policies.

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## Mylene Rodríguez Leyton, Universidad Metropolitana de Barranquilla, Colombia

Experiencias y enfoques normativos eficaces para abordar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición en el contexto de dinámicas rural-urbanas cambiantes en Colombia

Mylene Rodríguez Leyton

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Las acciones de seguridad alimentaria y nutricional (SAN) en Colombia se han mantenido en las agendas de los gobernantes como un compromiso de Estado enmarcado en el enfoque de Derechos, en el abordaje intersectorial e interdisciplinario y en la gestión del riesgo, cobrando importancia en las políticas públicas, desde hace más de tres décadas primero con el Plan Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición (1996-2005) y luego de la evaluación de éste con el proceso de formulación de la política pública que se gestó desde 2004 y se formalizó con el documento CONPES social 113 del año 2008 y el plan de seguridad alimentaria y nutricional para Colombia, Plan Nacional (PNSAN) 2012- 2019 y los planes territoriales;, constituyéndose en una de las principales estrategias de la política, dando respuesta a las necesidades de la población colombiana en materia de alimentación y nutrición y a los marcos y compromisos internacionales asumidos por el país.

El PNSAN es el conjunto de Objetivos, metas, estrategias y acciones propuestas por el Estado Colombiano para el logro de la Seguridad alimentaria y Nutricional, en el marco de la corresponsabilidad, que tienen por objeto: proteger de las contingencia que llevan a situaciones indeseables como el hambre y la inadecuada alimentación, asegurar a la población el acceso a los alimentos en forma oportuna, adecuada y de calidad y lograr la integración, articulación y coordinación de las diferentes intervenciones intersectoriales e interinstitucionales (PNSAN, 2012)

Una de las perspectivas del PNSAN es la perspectiva de los medios económicos con una de sus líneas de acción: “Contar con una adecuada oferta del grupo de alimentos establecidos en este plan” y otorga esta responsabilidad al Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MADR) y sus entidades adscritas y vinculadas; así mismo, el Ministerio de comercio, industria y comercio será el responsable de garantizar el abastecimiento en caso de presentarse limitaciones en la oferta de alimentos. El MADR será el coordinador de la Política pública de abastecimiento de alimentos a nivel nacional, departamental y municipal para garantizar el suministro estable y suficiente de alimentos, especialmente en tiempos de crisis, generados por diferentes causas. Dicha política se ejecuta a través de planes departamentales y municipales que den respuesta a las necesidades particulares de cada contexto y con el apoyo de las entidades e instancias responsables y competentes en el tema.

En el año 2010 se publica un estudio realizado por la Representación de Colombia de la FAO y la oficina de Acción Social denominado Alimentar a las ciudades de Colombia, Política para el desarrollo de los sistemas de abastecimiento y distribución de alimentos para la seguridad alimentaria; este estudio establece los problemas asociados a los sistemas de abastecimiento y distribución de alimentos –SADA- en Colombia, muchos de los cuales se originan en la producción misma, no es de olvidar que la situación de conflicto armado que se presentaba de manera fuerte en esa época afectó de manera el sector rural generando desplazamiento forzado de los campesinos y limitando la productividad del sector agropecuario. Aunque la preponderancia de los diferentes factores presentaba variaciones por regiones y ciudades, el hecho de que se presenten ineficiencias en uno u otro componente tiene importantes repercusiones en el conjunto del sistema. Así por ejemplo, hay ciudades con producción suficiente de alimentos desde sus áreas rurales como para abastecer su demanda, pero, por distintas razones, los alimentos pasan hacia mercados más lejanos para regresar después de un largo circuito comercial para ser consumidos en las mismas regiones productoras. Otras ciudades, en cambio, han enfocado su desarrollo económico y productivo hacia sectores de servicios o agroindustriales, minimizando la producción local., y han optado por proveerse de importaciones, ya sea desde otras regiones del país o desde el exterior, situaciones que ocasionan finalmente altos precios para los consumidores. Aún así, y aunque se encuentran particularidades entre ciudades y sus zonas proveedoras de alimentos, los siguientes son los problemas más comunes y con miras a mejorar la eficiencia de los SADA son: altos precios de los alimentos, deficiencia en el cumplimiento de normas, falta de transparencia en el mercado, falta de infraestructura, desarticulación de los agentes comerciales y de lo urbano rural, fallas en el transporte y en la calidad e inocuidad (FAO, 2010).

Se establece que llegar a un SADA eficiente y dinámico debe ser el propósito de las acciones del Estado en todos los niveles, autoridades nacionales y locales, en conjunto con todos los agentes vinculados e, incluso, con los consumidores. Un SADA eficiente significa que el sistema es capaz de llegar a los resultados esperados con los recursos utilizados; esta caracterización, se basa principalmente en un enfoque económico y se refiere ante todo al mercado. Por su parte, el dinamismo hace referencia a la habilidad del sistema para adaptarse a condiciones cambiantes. Los objetivos, en cambio, están ligados a la realidad particular de cada ciudad y se deben enfocar a resolver los actuales problemas que enfrenta el SADA. Sin embargo, siempre se deberá dar prelación a aquellas acciones que conduzcan a desarrollar estrategias que favorezcan principalmente a los habitantes urbanos más vulnerables y a los pequeños productores rurales (FAO, 2010).

A continuación se presentan las experiencias para las ciudades de Bogotá y Medellín en materia de abastecimiento de alimentos que articulan el contexto rural- urbano, que ha sido frecuente en algunas de las ciudades capitales de departamentos.

PLAN DE ABASTECIMIENTO DE ALIMENTOS PARA LA CIUDAD DE MEDELLIN.

El Plan de Desarrollo 2008-2011, Medellín es Solidaria y Competitiva, en su Línea 2, Desarrollo y bienestar para toda la población, componente 2.7: Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional, plantea como propósito promover la disponibilidad y el acceso de alimentos para toda la población en términos de calidad, variedad y precio justo, contribuyendo a mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional. Este componente tuvo como referente el Acuerdo Municipal 038 de 2005 que desarrolla el tema de abastecimiento y distribución de alimentos para generar transformaciones culturales, operacionales y normativas, conducentes a contribuir en la garantía de acceso y disponibilidad de alimentos a toda la población en cantidad, calidad y oportunidad a precio justo a Medellín y la región, con énfasis en la población más vulnerable, siendo un instrumento generador de desarrollo regional.

El plan de abastecimiento de alimentos para la ciudad de Medellín, es definido como una herramienta de planeación que relaciona de manera sistémica la compleja serie de procesos de producción, intercambio, comercialización, transformación, transporte, disposición final y consumo de alimentos, así como el flujo de la información necesaria para garantizar el derecho a la alimentación propiamente dicho en condiciones de disponibilidad de alimentos, acceso a la alimentación y calidad apropiada, el municipio de Medellín.

El plan tiene como punto de partida un diagnóstico de cada uno de esos procesos y luego avanza en la identificación de los actores y estrategias. Cada uno de estos actores tiene un papel concreto:

Uno de los principales retos del Plan de abastecimiento de alimentos para Medellín es identificar aquellas acciones que corresponden al sector público, a fin de incorporar estrategias de desarrollo e institucionalidad pública para la seguridad alimentaria, acciones de acercamiento entre productores y consumidores. Instrumentos de monitoreo para el seguimiento a las estrategias y los resultados del Plan…

El resto de los actores es más fácil de identificar en función de la Cadena de Suministro de Alimentos-CSA. la cual se refiere la interrelación sistémica de todas las empresas y actores (públicos, privados, gremiales y mercado solidario) que participan en la producción, distribución, manipulación, almacenamiento y comercialización de alimentos. La cadena de suministro integra todas las empresas y actores que hacen posible que determinados alimentos salgan al mercado y lleguen a la mesa en un momento explícito. Esto incluye productores, transformadores, distribuidores, transportistas detallistas y consumidores finales.

Mediante la metodología de marco lógico, se estructuraron los árboles de problemas y objetivos, a partir de los cuales se realizó la identificación, análisis de los interesados, situaciones negativas existentes, y la respectiva estructuración y definición de algunas estrategias de intervención, identificando los programas y proyectos asociados a ellas, que permiten orientar el Plan de acción del Abastecimiento y Distribución de Alimentos para la ciudad de Medellín-PADAM.

Las acciones del Plan de Abastecimiento y Distribución de Alimentos para Medellín se proponen dos logros estratégicos, los cuales a su vez se despliegan en estrategias, programas, proyectos y actividades; así:

El plan apunta a obtener dos grandes logros estratégicos:

1. A nivel de disponibilidad de alimentos:
2. [Estrategia 1:](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/node/ESTRATEGIA%201.pptx)planear la C.S.A. desde la institucionalidad pública y privada y en acuerdo a la política de S.A.N. de la ciudad.
3. [Estrategia 2:](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/node/ESTRATEGIA%202.pptx)mejora de la CSA de Medellín a partir del establecimiento y aplicación de un portafolio de normas, servicios y beneficios para los actores integrantes de la cadena.
4. [Estrategia 3:](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/node/ESTRATEGIA%203.pptx)estímulo a la producción y comercio sostenible de alimentos en la ciudad- región.

1. A nivel de acceso de los alimentos:

1. [Estrategia 4:](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/node/ESTRATEGIA%204.pptx)incorporar el tema de la seguridad alimentaria a los programas institucionales de generación de empleo e ingresos.

PLAN MAESTRO DE ABASTECIMIENTO Y SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA DE BOGOTÁ, PMASAB

El Plan Maestro de Abastecimiento de Alimentos y Seguridad Alimentaria de Bogotá 'Alimenta Bogotá' fue adoptado por DECRETO 315 DE 2006, (Agosto 15), con el fin de incorporar y articular los equipamientos y vincular los agentes públicos y privados a un Sistema Integrado de Abastecimiento de Alimentos; el cual es definido como un conjunto de políticas, planes, programas y proyectos que pretende mejorar la gestión de la cadena de suministro de alimentos; integrada por pequeños, medianos y grandes empresarios de la producción, la transformación, la distribución y la comercialización.

Objetivos:

El Plan Maestro de Abastecimiento y Seguridad Alimentaria tiene por objetivo general regular la función de abastecimiento alimentario del Distrito Capital de Bogotá para garantizar la disponibilidad suficiente y estable del suministro de alimentos, con calidad, con criterio nutricional y con acceso de manera oportuna y permanente, reduciendo el precio y fortaleciendo los circuitos económicos urbanos y rurales.

De igual forma pretende garantizar un efectivo aprovisionamiento por parte de la población y la comercialización de productos de la canasta básica de alimentos a precio justo y al alcance de todas y todos, articulando la producción distrital, regional y nacional a la demanda integrada de alimentos por medio del desarrollo de procesos transparentes y confiables y de la conformación de una red de equipamientos de apoyo al sector.

Para cumplir con el objetivo general se establecen los siguientes objetivos específicos:

En relación con la salud del sistema: a) Eliminar las prácticas inadecuadas en la manipulación de productos; b) Garantizar condiciones sanitarias de los equipamientos.

En relación con el suministro de alimentos para garantizar su calidad, cantidad y frecuencia: a) Aplicar la normatividad vigente y desarrollar nuevas normas que garanticen la calidad intrínseca de los alimentos que se comercializan y consumen en el Distrito Capital; b)

c) Promover concertación alrededor de procesos de estandarización para generar eficiencias colectivas y garantizar resultados; d) Realizar integración de equipamientos y sistemas de información operativa y estratégica; e) Integrar la oferta organizada desde los diferentes anillos de provisión alimentaria identificados por el presente Plan con la demanda pública y privada.

En relación con las transformaciones culturales: a) Inducir la adopción de buenas prácticas agroecológicas sostenibles por parte de los productores campesinos y de buenas prácticas de manufactura en la industria transformadora agroalimentaria; b) Propiciar la adopción de buenas prácticas de manipulación, almacenamiento y transporte en los diferentes actores de la cadena; c) Propiciar los cambios culturales que mejoren los hábitos alimentarios de la población, promoviendo el consumo de dietas balanceadas, el aumento de consumo frutas y verduras, priorizando los alimentos frescos y naturales; d) Diseñar y direccionar procesos incluyentes y participativos que reconozcan la diversidad y que garanticen el acceso de los actores más vulnerables dentro de las cadenas de abastecimiento a las facilidades, servicios y tecnologías que les permitirán mejorar su capacidad productiva y de gestión; e)Reconocer y potenciar contenidos y prácticas culturales que representan una oportunidad para el fortalecimiento del nuevo sistema de abastecimiento de alimentos.

En relación con la comunicación: a) Promover la integración de los agentes comerciales; b) Facilitar el acceso a la conectividad informática y al flujo físico de insumos y productos; c) Mejorar las condiciones de movilidad de los productos alimenticios por medio de la racionalización del uso de los medios de transporte y las vías. d) Desarrollar el sistema de información, educación y comunicación al consumidor que oriente de manera permanente la demanda de alimentos con criterio nutricional y a precio justo y promueva su organización para la exigibilidad de sus derechos.

En relación con el costo: a) Promocionar la organización e integración de redes de gestión campesina y de productores y transformadores primarios para potenciar su capacidad productiva y de gestión que les permita obtener precios justos para sus productos; b) Garantizar el acceso a los alimentos en términos de calidad, cantidad, oportunidad y precio justo a los consumidores; c) Propiciar la integración de cadenas de valor en los circuitos económicos locales responsables de la generación de riqueza en la región y en la ciudad; e) Fomentar el procesamiento de alimentos perecederos de manera que se aporte a la regulación en el suministro y el precio, amortiguando las variaciones estacionales y agregando valor para generar empleo e ingresos nuevos que fortalezca el tejido económico.

Identificar, analizar y proponer soluciones para reducir ineficiencias en la cadena de suministro de alimentos que impactan directa y primordialmente, el costo de los alimentos básicos.

• Desarrollar equipamientos estratégicos en la ciudad para disminuir ineficiencias.

• Localizar, implementar y desarrollar servicios que mejoren la gestión de la cadena de abastecimiento de alimentos.

• Desarrollar y facilitar herramientas que democraticen la información estratégica y operativa para la toma de decisiones.

• Diseñar e implementar procesos de capacitación que contribuyan a mejorar el desempeño y desarrollo colectivo del sector alimentario.

• Gestionar alianzas estratégicas público-privadas en la ciudad y la región para alcanzar los objetivos.

• Facilitar y organizar la dirección del Plan (mesas consultivas, consejo directivo)

Actores:

Se identificaron los actores de la cadena de abastecimiento de alimentos fundamentales para construir y participar de los beneficios del plan, que se mencionan a continuación

Productores:

A través de 'Alimenta Bogotá', los productores de alimentos y campesinos de la ruralidad de Bogotá y la región central pueden vender directamente sus productos, disminuyendo los costos de operación. Pueden obtener información que les permita decidir que y cuando sembrar y mejorar sus prácticas de producción

Operadores Logísticos:

El Plan Maestro de Abastecimiento de Alimentos y Seguridad Alimentaria permite a los operadores logísticos obtener mayor efectividad y rentabilidad en su servicio.

Transformadores:  
Brinda a los transformadores oportunidades que van, desde la facilidad en el acceso a los mercados, hacia capacitación en áreas como empaque y presentación de los productos.

Comerciantes:  
Los comerciantes que se suman al Plan pueden tener una mayor rotación de sus inventarios, teniendo acceso a oferta y demanda de productos y servicios.

Consumidores:  
El plan maestro permite a los consumidores potenciar sus buenas prácticas de alimentación y transformar las negativas, creando conciencia para equilibrar, la cantidad, calidad y variedad de alimentos que consume y dándole la oportunidad de comprarlos a precio justo.

Instituciones y organizaciones:

Para las instituciones y organizaciones que adelantan programas de alimentación solidaria, el plan abre canales para recibir lo que necesitan y ampliar su cobertura.

A universidades, gremios y empresarios les permite desarrollar programas de formación, extensión e investigación, de impacto para la cadena de abastecimiento.

El Plan Maestro de Abastecimiento y Seguridad Alimentaria está conformado, además de este decreto, por las normas que lo desarrollan y por la siguiente cartografía anexa: Territorio de intervención prioritaria, Plazas logísticas y comerciales y Zonas de integración logística.

Períodos de Ejecución: El Plan Maestro establece períodos de corto, mediano y largo plazo de ejecución. Para tales efectos, se entenderá como de corto plazo el período comprendido entre la fecha de publicación de este Decreto y el año 2010; como de mediano plazo, el período comprendido entre la fecha de publicación del presente decreto y el 2015; y, como de largo plazo, el período comprendido entre la fecha de expedición del presente decreto y el año 2019.

Políticas del PMASAB-. Son políticas del PMASAB:

Política social

Incidir en la calidad de vida de la ciudadanía en sus roles de consumo, producción, transformación y distribución de alimentos, garantizando la función de abastecimiento que repercuta en la garantía de la seguridad alimentaria en condiciones de equidad para toda la población.

Política operacional

Mejorar el sistema para disminuir los costos del abastecimiento, de modo que se reflejen en el precio al consumidor y mejores ingresos para los pequeños y medianos actores de la cadena de producción, transformación y comercialización, optimizando las eficiencias de los operadores y eliminando la intermediación que no agrega valor.

Política de integración territorial

Promover la integración de la región central, de manera que se fortalezca el tejido económico y social regional y se aproveche la riqueza de su biodiversidad, apoyándose en la dinámica propia de cada sector y de las diferentes comunidades para contribuir a una mejor distribución de población y actividades económicas en la ciudad ¿ región.

Política de sostenibilidad

Propender por las condiciones culturales, ambientales, sociales y económicas del entorno regional que garanticen la permanencia de la población en el territorio. Para el sector rural se desarrollarán estrategias que garanticen la sostenibilidad de su población en el marco de la política de ruralidad distrital.

Política de integración a las directrices de producción agrícola nacional

Se busca articular la política local a las directrices de la producción agrícola nacional para aprovechar los recursos técnicos y financieros que las respaldan.

Política de participación

Promover la participación de los distintos actores de la cadena de abastecimiento, reconociendo su diversidad y sus intereses, promoviendo escenarios de concertación de los propósitos del plan en la construcción de una ciudad incluyente y sin indiferencia.

Estrategias de ejecución del PMASAB

Estrategias básicas-. Constituyen estrategias básicas del presente plan las siguientes:

Estrategia de integración

Integración de los actores de la cadena productiva desde el cultivador hasta el consumidor final con los actores políticos, institucionales y particulares, públicos y privados y organizaciones sociales y comunitarias.

Estrategia de articulación

Articulación de acciones institucionales para garantizar el sistema de abastecimiento alimentario en el marco de las políticas públicas definidas en los diferentes niveles de planificación local.

Estrategia de gestión

Se centralizarán instrumentos de gestión y seguimiento del plan maestro para incrementar y ordenar la intervención pública con el objeto de reducir la vulnerabilidad funcional del sistema y garantizar su democratización.

Estrategia de participación y comunicación para la movilización social

Promoción de los procesos de participación organizada con incidencia de los actores y sus organizaciones en la formulación, ejecución, seguimiento, evaluación y ajuste del plan, así como en el ejercicio del control social. Se vincularán los actores sociales y privados en la definición de reglas de juego, construcción y operación del sistema, y veeduría del mismo.

Se desarrollará un amplio proceso de formación que difunda los mecanismos de participación.

Estrategia de regionalización

Se promoverá la vinculación política, de gestión, concertación y ejecución de proyectos con otros entes territoriales nacionales, especialmente de los departamentos y municipios de la región central, conformada por Cundinamarca, Boyacá, Meta y Tolima. Para esto se integrará el plan maestro como programa prioritario de la agenda de concertación de la Mesa de Planificación Regional Bogotá Cundinamarca, Mesa Región Central y Consejo Regional de Competitividad. En estos escenarios se promoverá la complementariedad, concurrencia y subsidiariedad de las políticas, programas y proyectos de los distintos entes territoriales que pueden aportar a la ejecución del Plan, buscando el beneficio regional.

Estrategia de sostenibilidad territorial

Se diseñarán indicadores para evaluar los impactos del Plan en las comunidades productoras de la ciudad ¿ región y se acordarán los ajustes respectivos.

Estrategias ambientales

Con el propósito de articular los elementos de gestión de carácter ambiental, el Plan Maestro se articula a las estrategias del Plan Distrital de Gestión Ambiental en los siguientes componentes:

1. Investigación. Se adelantarán los estudios ambientales asociados a cada uno de los eslabones de la cadena de abastecimiento, buscando la incorporación de tecnologías más limpias.

2. Educación. Se promoverán cambios en el comportamiento de los distintos actores involucrados en los eslabones de la cadena de abastecimiento de alimentos, partiendo del conocimiento y responsabilidades sobre los impactos ambientales asociados a cada uno de los procesos.

3. Participación. Se fomentará la participación - acción de los distintos actores involucrados en los eslabones de la cadena de abastecimiento de alimentos, en la formulación de alternativas de manejo ambiental y en los mecanismos de autocontrol de su aplicación.

4. Fortalecimiento. Se propenderá por el fortalecimiento de la capacidad de los distintos actores involucrados en los eslabones de la cadena de abastecimiento de alimentos, en mejorar su desempeño ambiental y al mismo tiempo en cumplir la normatividad y exigencias ambientales.

5. Coordinación. Se coordinarán y articularán de manera permanente las acciones entre los actores de oferta, demanda y de los soportes institucional y logístico.

6. Control y vigilancia. Se propenderá por el desarrollo de mecanismos de autocontrol en los actores de la cadena de abastecimiento de alimentos frente a los impactos ambientales de los procesos, para cumplir con la normatividad y exigencias ambientales.

7. Ubicación de la infraestructura. La ubicación espacial y funcional de la infraestructura y equipamiento de los eslabones de la cadena de abastecimiento de alimentos, se orienta bajo el direccionamiento de los criterios ambientales del POT y del PGA Distrital, así como también del Plan de Gestión Ambiental Regional de Cundinamarca ¿ PGAR.

Estrategias operativas

Las anteriores políticas se concretan y desarrollan en las siguientes estrategias operativas

1. Para la política social

1.1. Nutriredes, cuya función es integrar la gestión de vecindad de la demanda comercial e institucional con base en la UPZ, con el fin de reducir costos logísticos y comerciales y trasladar esta economía al consumidor.

1.2. Agroredes, cuya función es integrar la gestión de vecindad a nivel de vereda y municipio, con el fin de reducir los costos de los insumos de producción, despacho de la producción primaria o transformada y de los márgenes de intermediación.

1.3. Nutricombos, como mecanismo de distribución de raciones económicas nutricionalmente adecuadas.

1.4. Información, educación y comunicación al consumidor, como forma de transformar hábitos hacia dietas adecuadas, fortalecer su organización y participación para el conocimiento de sus derechos y deberes en relación una alimentación adecuada.

1.5. Recuperación, investigación y desarrollo de los productos de la biodiversidad local de alto valor nutritivo.

1.6. Marcas blancas, como mecanismo de reducir costos asociados a los productos -envase, marca y publicidad, flexibilidad en cantidades consumidas.

1.7. Plazas comerciales o de mercado como infraestructura física de la red de distribución urbana para la comercialización detallista de productos.

1.8. Plataformas logísticas (red de plazas, CIPAS, nodos logísticos) como infraestructura de conectividad física para reducir ineficiencias en transporte y transformación de alimentos, reduciendo los costos y, por tanto, el precio final al consumidor y para superar la vulnerabilidad funcional del sistema.

2. Para la política operativa

2.1. Conectividad del sistema, que facilita y garantiza el acceso de los operadores, en especial de la pequeña y mediana producción, industria y comercio, a la información del sistema (precios, oferta, demanda, oportunidades) y a las transacciones (pedidos, pagos, contrato de servicios)

2.2. Acceso a la información en condiciones de equidad por parte de los actores de las cadenas, desarrollando sistemas tecnológicos al alcance de todos y en concordancia con las líneas de política planteadas en el Plan Maestro de Telecomunicaciones.

2.3. Cultura de los operadores, para aprender y apropiar prácticas modernas y con aplicación de nuevas tecnologías, que potencien las culturas de producción, transformación y distribución existentes.

2.4. Centros de negocios, cuyo objeto es, para los productores, colocar productos en el mercado total de la ciudad y, para los comerciantes, acceder en bloque a oportunidades comerciales (subastas, productos clasificados y normalizados, compras en volumen).

2.5. Plataformas logísticas, con el objeto de proveer movilización en volumen para pequeños y medianos operadores, con las subsecuentes economías en transporte y procesos de transformación.

3. Para la política de integración territorial

3.1. Agrored, para aportar al desarrollo rural integral de la región.

3.2. Los nuevos mercados campesinos entendidos como un instrumento de posicionamiento de la economía campesina y como una instancia de generación de negocios, de ocurrencia periódica, que utilicen para sus transacciones el sistema de abastecimiento propuesto.

3.3. Nodos logísticos externos y CIPAS, para el desarrollo de la estrategia de red de ciudades de la región.

3.4. Plazas logísticas, para el desarrollo de la estrategia de fortalecimiento de la red de centralidades urbanas y zonales del POT. (Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial).

3.5. Nodos logísticos urbanos (Usme y Corabastos) para el desarrollo de la estrategia de fortalecimiento de las áreas estratégicas de integración regional en el Distrito Capital.

4. Para la política de sostenibilidad

4.1. Agroredes para la potenciación de condiciones sociales, culturales y económicas.

4.2. Prácticas agroecológicas para la protección de recursos naturales.

4.3. Organización de negocios, para el crecimiento y fortalecimiento de la economía campesina.

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## Edson Junqueira Leite, Investigador de Embrapa actuando en el MAPA Brasil, Brazil

**Original contribution in Spanish**

Estimados,  
Sigue la plantilla del formulario de la encuesta CSA.

Gracias,

Edson Junqueira Leite  
Investigador de Embrapa actuando en el MAPA Brasil

**Proponente**  
Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación MAPA.

**Principal entidad responsable**  
Coordinadora de Manejo Sostenible de los Sistemas Productivos   
  
**Fecha/periodo**  
01/12/2010 hasta 31/12/2020.

**Fuente de financiación**  
Fundos gubernamentales de Brasil

Otras fuentes de recursos financieros disponibles.  
  
**Lugar**  
Brasil  
  
**Antecedentes/Contexto**  
Al cabo de COP 15 Copenhague 2009, Brasil se ha decidido empezar voluntariamente la disminución de la emisión de gases de efecto invernadero de la orden de 1 mil millones de toneladas de CO2 eq. Hasta el año 2020.  
  
**Enfoque/Objetivos**  
Creo-se el Plan ABC con enfoque en la aplicación de tecnologías sostenibles en la agricultura, ganadería y bosques, que sean efectivas en la reducción de emisión de gases de efecto invernadero, visando lograr mejores condiciones para los productores rurales.

**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**El Plan ABC hace disponible para los productores rurales información, capacitación y créditos bancarios para aplicación de tecnologías que posan reducir la emisión de gases de efecto invernadero, bien como aumentar la renta de los productores rurales.

**Actores clave involucrados y su función**  
El MAPA en la coordinación nacional del Plan

Los Estados federados de Brasil con acciones relevantes para cada estado en el uso de tecnologías del Plan

Los productores rurales que son los más grandes beneficiarios con acceso a tecnologías, crédito bancario y aumento de renta en la propiedad.  
  
**Principales cambios observados que suponen una mejora de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**Con el aumento en la renta, el productor rural tiene oportunidad de empezar hábitos de dieta más sanos y consecuente mejoría en la cualidad de vida.  
  
**Desafíos a los que hubo que enfrentarse y cómo se superaron**El convencimiento de los productores rurales de que la adopción de las tecnologías eran buenas no solamente para disminución de emisión de gases de efecto invernadero, pero también que lograba mejores rendimientos en su propiedad con consecuente mejoría en la cualidad de vida.  
  
**Enseñanzas/mensajes clave**

Conocimiento, Deseo de mejorar la vida en el campo, Empoderamiento.

**English translation**

Dear FSN Forum members,  
Kindly find below the CFS survey template form.

Thank you.

Edson Junqueira Leite  
Researcher of the EMBRAPA (Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation) working at the MAPA (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply of Brazil)

**Proponent**  
MAPA (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply of Brazil)  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
Focal point for the sustainable management of productive systems  
**Date/Timeframe**  
01/12/2010 - 31/12/2020  
  
**Funding source**  
Brazilian government funds  
Other available funding sources  
  
**Location**  
Brazil  
  
**Background/Context**  
Following the COP15 held at Copenhagen in 2009, Brazil committed itself to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 1 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent in 2020.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
The*Plan ABC* (Low-Carbon Agriculture Programme) was launched with a focus on the implementation of sustainable technologies -effective in reducing greenhouse gas emissions- in agriculture, livestock and forests, with the aim of improving the conditions for rural producers.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
The*Plan ABC* provides information, training and bank loans to rural producers for the implementation of technologies aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increasing their income.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
The MAPA, in charge of the national coordination of the Programme.  
The federal states of Brazil, adopting relevant measures for the use of sustainable technologies.  
The rural producers, who are the major beneficiaries, gaining access to technologies and bank loans and increasing their income.  
  
**Key changes observed involving an improvement of food security and nutrition**  
With the increase in income, rural producers have the opportunity to adopt healthier eating habits and improve their quality of life as a result.  
  
**Challenges faced and how they were overcome**  
Persuading rural producers that, by adopting the technologies of the Programme, not only greenhouse gas emissions would be reduced but also farm yields would be increased, leading to an improvement in their quality of life.    
  
**Lessons/key messages**  
Knowledge. Desire to improve rural life. Empowerment.

## Lal Manavado, University of Oslo affiliate, Norway

**A Policy Framework to Achieve Food Security and Adequate Public Nutrition while Rural-Urban Population Dynamics Change**

In this discussion, the phrase ‘adequate public nutrition’ entails that people in a social group are able to consume a diverse, wholesome, balanced diet daily. Having this possibility implies that the dietary ingredients necessary for the purpose are available at an affordable price in a sustainable way. Moreover, what constitutes a balanced diet for an individual depends on one’s age, sex, state of motherhood, work, climatic conditions, etc. What its ingredients are is often governed by a person’s food culture.

Food security then will be understood as availability of such dietary ingredients at an affordable price in a sustainable manner. Even under ideal conditions, it may be difficult to ensure a sustainable and an adequate supply of them at all times. Therefore, within reasonable limits, we may have to be flexible about what those ingredients might be. My purpose here is to identify the main causes of this difficulty arising from the changing rural-urban population dynamics, and suggest a policy framework to overcome them.

It would repay to spend a little time on clarifying some important aspects of the problem before we proceed. I have defined the term ‘public’ as ‘people in a social group’, but this is too vague. I think it would be reasonable to include in this group all the urban and rural population of a country. Sometimes, it is useful to state what might seem to be obvious in order to ensure the inclusiveness of an approach.

I would identify the ingredients of a balanced diet for a given population with reference to its food culture, because it reflects both the general dietary needs of the people and what plant and animal food are best raised under the climatic and geographic conditions obtaining in an area. Further, supporting various food cultures is crucial to ensuring the bio-diversity in agriculture and animal husbandry. When there is a justifiable reason for changing or adding to them, it would be wise to choose species closely related to them.

Challenges Faced by Sustained Procurement of a Varied and Balanced Diet

Before we consider what policy framework would be suitable for our purpose, it is necessary to identify the difficulties in food procurement people would face under the present change in population dynamics. Let us assume that most people know what ingredients they need for a varied and balanced diet, and are willing and able to prepare them for consumption. Then, our problem will be one of sustained availability and affordability.

Taking availability first, in developing countries, most of the food production is carried out in rural areas using labour-intensive methods. In affluent countries, food production has been industrialised with the consequent environmental degradation. Migration of rural population in developing countries will inevitably lead to a reduced food production owing to a man-power shortage, while industrialising the food production there would hardly change the unemployment rates among the emigrants, but would result in environmental damage.

This indirectly brings us to the problem of affordability. Division of labour is now so ingrained in nearly all societies, vast majority of people have to resort to procuring food by buying it. So, even when the appropriate food items are available, their inability to afford them owing to their poverty has already made millions hungry and malnourished.

Our third problem affects both the availability and affordability of food. Whether we are concerned with increasing population in urban centres or world-wide, it is indisputable that ecosystem services necessary for food production are finite, hence, it is untenable to believe that food production could keep pace with population growth ad infinitum. A regular rainfall, suitable temperature, natural restoration of soil fertility and green fodder, are among the key products of the ecosystem services which are already over stretched.

So, let us recall the challenges a policy framework should be designed to overcome:

• Halting further environmental degradation and inducing its regeneration with a view to increasing the available ecosystem services necessary for enhancing food production, hence, its availability.

• Limiting the global birth rates in general and limiting urban population increase through migration in particular. This necessity is dictated by the fact that the possibility of life on earth depends on the equilibrium between the availability of certain finite mineral resources and the living. These include water, Oxygen, Carbon dioxide, Nitrogen, etc.

The possibility of the first equilibrium depends on the qualitative and the quantitative equilibrium among all living species. Its qualitative aspect reflects the bio-diversity among the living, while its quantitative component refers to the supportable population of each species including man.

• If we could succeed in dealing with the two difficulties above, then we still face a shortage of labour for food production owing to the migration of rural people to cities. But if it is proposed to introduce capital-intensive agro-technology to increase rural food production, we revert to environmental degradation as before that drives us into the same evil circle from which global warming and Aral Sea catastrophe arose.

• Moreover, most of those migrants do not possess the education and/or training that could enable them to secure employment in a city. Besides, most developing countries suffer from high unemployment rates, which is highest in cities. This would make a balanced diet beyond most migrants even when it is available.

• Even if migration into urban centra were manageable, and the migrants could find employment in their new homes, and rural food production in developing countries became sufficient, we would still encounter an infra-structure inadequate to guarantee a satisfactory level of food availability in urban areas.

Dealing with these challenges is not only a question of food security and nutrition, but it also involves the form of future human settlements in the world and all its very grave implications for the present and coming generations. Here, two approaches are available to us. First is the easy and apparently intuitive selectionist’s way, and the second is the more difficult but inclusive holistic way. Let us look at them in turn before we consider some appropriate policy options.

Assessment of Each Approach

The selectionist’s approach comes in several flavours, each reflecting the extent to which it takes into account all the factors that influence a sustainable availability and affordability of food. In one form of its manifestations, action is directed at food production in or near urban settlements, but ignores Population dynamics.

As the population in the settlements increase, it would result in their ‘singaporisation’ dotting the world with gigantic conurbations. The availability of food in them is expected to be ensured by highly industrialised, capital-intensive, factory farms of limited bio-diversity using a great deal of energy.

In a more inclusive variant of this approach, a certain area around an urban centre may be singled out as a specific region of food production. When there are several such regions, food production may be coordinated to increase its availability and lessen individual regions vulnerability due to the fluctuations in its ecosystem services, etc.

Another variant directs its focus of action to areas ranging from squatter camps to rural areas facing depopulation due to emigration. Here too the emphasis is on food production, and its affordability to the needy is believed to be safeguarded by getting them to engage in trade or food production using advanced capital-intensive methods.

There can be several more selectionist’s variants strung between the modes of action I have described. Provided that they are incorporated into a hierarchy of holistic strategies implemented by somewhat modified operational approaches, I shall have no reason to deprecate them. But, freed from such an anchor, they could do more harm than good.

Let me illustrate my point. Most selectionist’s approaches (eg. PERI)  are built on the idea of ‘agricultural entrepreneurship. But, this only addresses the problem of availability of wholesome food, because it does not tell us how the tens of thousands of other migrants who are not agricultural entrepreneurs could afford the food thus made available. Naturally, this method would benefit the food producers, sellers and the urban people who already have some source of income and whose dietary difficulties were mainly due to the shortage of food. A tour around the Angolan capital, big cities in South Africa, India, etc., I think, would convince us of the need for a holistic approach.

Another selectionist proposal allows singaporisation of human settlements, and advocates the use of latest technology as an environmentally benign way of producing sufficient quantities of novel food for all. It has three grave defects which exclude its incorporation into a rational and humane strategy designed to solve our problem.

1. As the previous solution, it only considers the question of availability, but ignores the question how the migrants can afford the food on sale.
2. In every part of the world, unplanned urban population growth has greatly increased the incidence of all forms of crime, urban violence, homelessness, insecurity, and unemployment, lack of health care and education and training facilities. Moreover, infectious diseases propagate extremely quickly in areas of high population density, while high building density causes extreme and insalubrious weather fluctuations as observable in New York City. Effect of such settlements on the climate of adjacent areas remains to be determined.
3. Most of us do not eat just because we are hungry, or just to get in the nutrients we need in a way analogous to what we do when we fill our car with petrol. I think I am justified in saying even the poorest of us derive some enjoyment by eating. It is stimulated by the taste, flavour, colour, texture, temperature, etc., of the food. I have called this experience dietary enjoyment.

Nobody knows how many natural ingredients have been used as food after due preparation. We can call this collection the human dietary ingredient set (HDIS). Some of its ingredients have been removed either because they were discovered to be poisonous (eg. Bitter Almonds), or became socially unacceptable for some reason.

The remainder includes a great variety of fruits, vegetables, cereals, edible seeds, fish, meats, etc. The knowledge and skill needed to grow, raise, harvest, prepare and consume items in this HDIS represents our collective food culture, a priceless artefact that sets us apart from a brutish existence. We still can enjoy it more or less fully.

We have no right to deny this heritage to the future generations. We have no right to destroy or make extinct any item in the present day HDIS thus denying the future generations what we may enjoy today. We have already done a great deal of harm here by deprecating the value of many local cultivars in favour of foreign varieties, and driving them into extinction through disuse.

If allowed, production and sale of ‘novel’ dietary ingredients would shrink HDIS in conurbations. These will be used to ‘make’ simulations of the ‘real thing’. So, not only would be the future generations denied the enjoyment of some real food, but they are expected to be content with some ersatz product, marvelling at our ‘cutting edge’ technology  that was used to cut them off from the real thing. This is the way technology opens to singaporised communities and it might end in a dietary ‘Brave New World’ every reasonable human being would regard with horror and loathing.

I shall now look at the overall solution a holistic approach to our problem would yield.  Obviously, unless we have decided on a solution to a problem, it is impossible to form a policy whose successful implementation would resolve it. My objective is to enhance the quality of life of a nation’s population whether people live in town or country.

The only reasonable way of achieving this universal felicity seems to be to make the relationship between the urban centres and the outlying areas one of real mutual dependence, where both parties are able and willing to engage in a fair exchange of values in peace and security.  An over simplified example of this would be the fair price a city-dweller pays to a rural Gardner for quality fresh fruits and vegetables.

So, my proposal is concerned with achieving a sustainable, higher quality of urban life not in isolation, but as something that applies to both city and state as an integrated whole. A holistic framework for this would be concerned with ameliorating the quality of life in both areas in tandem. As the space at my disposal here compels me to restrict my self to nutrition, the interested reader might find useful a fuller description of this tandem model described in <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/evolution-cities-sustainable-means-enhancing-our-quality-lal-manavado>

Our problem then is how to ensure a sustainable supply of suitable food stuffs available and affordable to both the urban and rural people while keeping their respective populations at optimal numbers. It will be seen at once addressing the migration from rural to urban centres is only one component of dealing with our overall problem of enabling the people to experience a reasonable quality of life in the face of global population growth.

Qualifications and Provisos

Food security and nutrition are a key component of the success in enhancing a nation’s quality of life using my tandem model where town and country advance in unison. Even when separated from the whole, success in achieving food security and nutrition still depends on how successful we are in enabling our target group achieve their other fundamental needs, viz., education, health and security,  and how reasonable they are in meeting their procreational need, not to mention our non-material need.

While strongly emphasising the crucial importance to our success of undertaking appropriate and simultaneous action in those other areas, I will only touch on education as it relates to people’s dietary competence and food systems. Meanwhile, it will be necessary to include some policy decisions outside the domain of nutrition, because food systems are formed of some components outside of it, viz., transport, storage, and communications, and buying and selling systems.

As it is crucial to avoid certain mistakes we have made time after time, I shall first specify what I shall not do:

1. Shall not regard current migration from the rural to urban centres as sustainable.
2. Shall not suggest that It is possible to achieve a secure supply of wholesome affordable food if the current pattern of migration should continue, unless it is accompanied by a more or less equal movement of people in the opposite direction.
3. Shall not ignore the fact that the number of migrants is very large, a comparatively few will be able to take up agriculture as a living in their new urban setting.
4. Shall not over look that vast majority of migrants will be buyers of food.
5. Shall not advocate the use of technology as a means of creating ‘employment possibilities’, that would enable majority of the unemployed migrants to find paid work, and thus be able to afford to procure food. That this is a fallacy becomes clear when we recall technology is intended to be labour-saving, and  most rural immigrants into cities lack the basic education and training needed to master the proposed technology.
6. Shall not ignore the logical and scientific inseparability between bio-diversity in food production and local food culture.
7. Shall not assume it is justified to regard food as just another thing to be commercially exploited for maximum possible profit.
8. Shall not believe or assume that it is safe to supplement the ecosystem services beyond today’s limits using agro-technology and engineering.
9. Shall not suggest that food security and adequate public nutrition can be achieved in isolation.
10. As purchasing is the commonest means of food procurement, and rising urban unemployment in developing countries is a fact, I shall not try to solve our problem only in terms of availability.
11. Shall not overlook that its wastage throughout food systems is a major obstacle to the availability of food.
12. Shall not under estimate the importance of insecurity (war etc.), inept and/corrupt government, and fallacious pictures of city life propagated by the ‘media’ as causes of this demographic change and drop in food production.

It is clear that we need a raft of well-integrated policies whose more or less successful implementation is essential to our success.  This requires the decision-makers to be willing and able to integrate their policies in a way that each would support the others. The key to our success is the effective implementation of a set of mutually supportive policies embodying intra- and inter-policy harmony.

As to the areas to be included, I would like to clarify two issues that have often clouded many discussions, viz., research and technology. It is crucial to understand their inclusion in a policy is only as a means or a tool to be used, and never as a goal. This is a logical fact. So, a policy on how to achieve our objective may contain the policy segment, ‘appropriate research and the use of suitable technology will be use to achieve …’

Strictly speaking, the above is nothing more than a strategic decision on the tools to be used to achieve a specific goal. Later on in this discussion, I will offer an example of how research and technology become a part of a strategy required to implement a sound agriculture policy. This is not to deny that a government may justifiably have a policy on research and technology. But that has nothing to do with its use for a particular purpose.

For the sake of completeness, I will outline some of the supportive attributes other policies must possess to ensure the successful implementation of a good food and agricultural policy. It is axiomatic that all policies should take into account every relevant aspect of the local reality, viz., climate, geography, existing infra-structure, public services, available financial and other material resources, current level of human know-how, etc. Unless this is done with scrupulous care, resources will be wasted and very meagre results will be obtained.

Sustainable production of wholesome food, a healthy climate, access to clean air and water, etc., depend on the extent to which ecosystem services are available to us. Extent of this depends on the continued well-being of our environment. Its well-being is sustained by freedom from environmental degradation, while it is enhanced by environmental regeneration. Hence, it is crucial for the achievement of our objective to have an environment policy that embodies the following:

I. Ensure that the use of Ecoservices or natural resources will not cause environmental degradation.

II. Promote qualitative and quantitative bio-diversity in general and in particular in agriculture, animal husbandry, and in fisheries.

IIII. Prevention of any undertaking releasing into environment material toxic to the living, could cause mutations in them, or could bring about an artificial imbalance among the species such as algal blooming in bodies of water. All undertakings will be required to progressively reduce their emission of green-house gases and materials detrimental to earth’s Ozone layer.

IV. Environmental regeneration is given a high priority.

V. Rewarding innovations that reduce the consumption of energy and finite natural resources, or the prolongation of the life span of articles in common use, while penalising the opposite.

VI. Unless it is necessary for national security, no undertaking may use agricultural and arable land for any other purpose.

As vast majority of people depend on buying food as their principal means of its procurement, it is vital to begin with enabling them to earn a decent income. But in most developing countries, high unemployment levels are prevalent among both urban and rural populations. Regardless of their national economic status, most of the unemployed in the world do not possess the background know-how necessary for them to acquire new skills that would fit them for decent employment within a reasonable period of time.

So, making it possible for them to afford food requires a humane employment policy that emphasises the importance of adopting labour-intensive means of earning a sustainable, decent income immediately or after a comparatively short training. Moreover, it should be relevant to the actual local needs, and should be well within the capabilities of people under training, and should underline the great value of food production and agricultural pursuits. It should never forget unless technology is used with greatest care, it results in more or less permanent unemployment to a varying extent.

A legal issue has emerged as a major stumbling block to employing rural migrants under 18 years of age. A variety of global conventions on children’s rights and the legal restrictions on the employment of minors makes it legally impossible to implement schemes to train and employ youth unwilling or unable to acquire a conventional education.

No doubt, best intentions motivated those conventions and laws, but they exclude rural youth who lack educational opportunities or are unwilling to go to school, from any thing other than illegal under-paid work or vagrancy in cities. Perhaps, it would be wise to revise those conventions so that national authorities may be empowered to design a realistic and humane youth employment policy that should ensure minimum wages, financial rights, safety at work, etc. Indeed, giving those youngsters a chance to earn a decent income through rural food production would reduce their migration into cities.

In some areas, insecure land tenure has been a great obstacle to the availability of food, and the cause of people migrating to cities. This may involve a community’s sole right to harvest a forest, or an individual’s tenure of a plot of land. An enforceable legal framework to publicise, uphold and enforce some communities’ right to harvest their forests keeping them free from intrusion, and securing one’s ownership of the land one cultivates,  ought to constitute a part of a country’s legal policy.

Nearly every legal system seems to uphold freedom of expression unless it is used to incite violence through public mind management using media as a tool.  It incites violence by manipulating public beliefs by inducing people to believe that some half truth or a lie is true.  Likewise, media now manipulate the rural people’s beliefs about city life, rendering them blind to urban reality, and promoting a nation-wide belief in the fashion ability and the ‘good quality’ of industrial food and drink.

This act of public mind manipulation manifests itself as advertising and other forms of ‘promotion’. Their effect on the rural to urban demographic shift, public health, a country’s food culture, agriculture, bio-diversity, and environment needs no elaboration. I think it is high time to question the specious notion of freedom of expression having a value in itself, and to curtail its above use which results in public misery, just as we rightly do it with respect to extremist propaganda.

As the legal issues above have a direct bearing on both aspects of our discussion, I have mentioned them explicitly. However, in the following discussion, legal policy would be required to clear the way for revision of several existing policies that are governed by international agreements, some of which promote migration to cities and adversely affect domestic food production of developing countries. For instance, international trade policies are totally incompatible with any effective national policy to prevent environmental degradation, or to promote its regeneration.

Next, a policy on appropriate education and training is necessary to our success both with respect to the availability of food, and enabling the people to work and earn enough to procure food and other essential items and services. I think we have already waited too long to admit the great errors on which current education systems are based:

1. Every child \_should\_ get an education enabling it to get a highly paid ‘white collar’ job.
2. Sole purpose of a good education is to enable a child to earn the highest possible income/get the most prestigious job.
3. What consequences doing such jobs may have to others and to our environment are not a part of education.
4. Every child wants I and II; therefore it has a right to education. But, no child is born with any such knowledge, hence, this is a notion propounded by some ‘educated’ parents for all the children in the world, regardless of what other children’s parents think, nor yet what those youngsters are willing and capable of acquiring. Not only is this grossly arrogant, but it results in countless number of drop-outs from schools.
5. This has led to the deprecation of agricultural pursuits as something beneath the dignity of white collar workers. Now, evidence of this is so easy to observe in every society.

If it should earn the respect it deserves, a good education policy shall reject the untenable ideas on which I-V are based, and strive to tailor a country’s education on its real needs and values, i.e., how best it may enable its people to adequately satisfy their six fundamental needs without entailing harm to others and to our common habitat. Perhaps this will always remain a dream, but, man has managed to realise some of his dreams in spite of himself.

Other things being equal, neither education nor work could be satisfactorily undertaken unless one’s health permits it. So, a sound health policy relevant to the local burden of diseases is a key element in our raft of policies. Often, resources needed for the purpose are hard to come by, and outside help may be available. But, unless such help is carefully integrated into a sound national health plan by policy, such help could do more harm than Good.

Distribution of authority to determine and direct the internal affairs of a nation varies so greatly from country to country, that it is impossible to make general policy recommendations. Further, the matter is made even more complex by the extent to which political power may be devolved in a country. Within these limitations however, it would repay to design a deployment policy which would require a suitable distribution of educational, health, agricultural, etc., institutions in areas of the country where they would be of the greatest relevance. For instance, agriculture training facilities located in farming areas would be of the greatest use.

By today’s standards, a fair financial policy seems to be a contradiction in terms. The notion of a prudent financial policy is simply another way of saying put your money into what will most likely to yield you the highest return. But it does not entail any considerations like avoiding environmental degradation, foreclosure of mortgages, redundancy of workers due to automation (very cutting edge technology indeed),  relocation of production facilities, etc., etc. It is easy to see the effect of such a financial policy on affordability of food to some city dwellers, let alone the migrants.

A supportive financial policy will ensure an adequate budget allocation for the implementation of appropriate policies in agriculture, education, health, etc, while refraining from allocating resources to policies that with thwart us in achieving our objective. It would make it easy to secure financial backing for labour-intensive cooperative ventures whose returns may be modest. It will promote a fair exchange of values between producers of goods and providers of services, and their consumers. It will refrain from backing those who profit by speculation.

I have often spoken of trade policies as a major obstacle to our objective in more than one way. They can have a negative impact in three ways:

1. Availability of food reduced through export of food to secure foreign currency or through the replacement of food crops by cash crops. Very often, this is encouraged by development agencies that advocate the subordination of agriculture policy to that of trade.
2. Establishment of local or multi-national near monopolies in food buying and selling system. As these will ‘maximize’ their profits/increase their effectivity, food producers are forced to grow what those sellers would buy from them. What sellers’ buy depends on what they sell most. What they sell most is what they have manipulated people into buying through advertising. Effects of this insidious process is now becoming more and more evident even in developing nations as increasing incidence of obesity and deficiency diseases.

This is because such selling entities resort to industrial food processing to increase profit by reducing production cost by using fewer cultivars/animal breeds to make a few standard products. Not only does this trend reduce bio-diversity in agriculture, but it promotes factory farms that employ fewer people and causes greater environmental degradation.

1. International and domestic trade policy that undercuts domestic food production and the local HDIS by allowing the import, manufacture and sale of industrial food that does not belong to the local food culture. This brings about the health problems mentioned earlier and a reduced demand for some items in the local HDIS, which in turn, leads to unemployment among the local farmers and forcing them to migrate to urban centra.
2. So, a supportive trade policy shall make certain that I, II and III do not obtain, and actively promote domestic food production and fair trade through trade devolution, viz., food bought and sold by smaller buying and selling units preferably by food cooperatives.

Trade and financial policies can act in tandem to increase employment rate, reduce the need for long-term food storage and to replace the ‘convenience food’ of industrial origin by freshly cooked local cuisine,  by supporting the establishment and running of strategically located small restaurants for people who find it difficult to prepare their daily meals. When food is offered at a reasonable prices, such establishments will become gathering places for families. This presumes that there is adequate urban security.

Development policies of some countries have caused a great deal of misery and suffering to billions of people. In its design, they have been encouraged by international agencies to embrace industrialisation and free trade as a panacea to all social ills. Almost invariably, whenever an industrial installation was built, it was near some large urban centre and depended on people willing to work under harsh conditions. Most of those people came from rural areas.

When such projects were completed and went into operation, thousands of rural workers were laid off and settled down in urban slums. As the vast majority of them were unskilled labourers, and no efforts were made to mitigate their plight, they derive no benefit whatsoever from the national development to which they have contributed. Meanwhile, the free trade policy has alarmingly denuded forests of tropical hard wood, and several once forest-clad areas in Africa, South-East Asia and the Amazons have become semi-arid scrubland to which none would return.

Hence, development policy should not be dictated to by the amount of financial profit its implementation may yield. It should be governed by three prime considerations, viz., does it provide long-term employment to the greatest possible number of people with the skills they now possess, does it adversely affect the country’s current or potential food production, and does it promote environmental sustainability? A negative answer to any of those questions disqualifies a policy proposal as unsound and irresponsible.

For decades, defence budgets of most nations have been excessively high. Its consequences range from deficit spending to under funded services concerned with agriculture, health, education etc.  I think it is high time that the defence planners began to appreciate that large hungry and malnourished groups are a greater threat to the stability and the internal security of a country than enemies without. A willingness to agree to a rational defence budget would prove a very useful adjunct to the implementation of a sound financial policy.

A country’s infra-structure is often the responsibility of more than one authority. I shall confine myself to transport and telecommunications as they are the most relevant here. Policy on the former should develop harbours and water ways, railway and a road networks in a country, preferably in that order for that reflects their respective energy efficiencies. A considerable number of food items are not affected by relatively slow transport, eg. cereals, dried, salted or otherwise preserved food. Moreover, their construction and maintenance offers many employment opportunities.

Telecommunications policy should be realistic with respect to the current level of technical expertise of the country (both technicians and users), cost of installation and maintenance, and the actual need. At the same time, it should aim to build a system that is robust, flexible and open to future evolution into a more complex system of greater functionality if the need for it should emerge.

The very possibility of our satisfying any legitimate need depends on the level of security we enjoy.  Please note that every form of discrimination, violence, theft, etc., etc., are manifestations of inadequate security.  Our security depends on our willingness and ability to observe certain ethical and legal norms, and the authorities’ willingness and ability to do the same, as well as their willingness and ability to apprehend and justly deal with those who do not observe these norms.

So far, the debate on security and its achievement has been conducted in a very fragmented way by various closed groups of professionals. These include jurists, defence experts, policemen, criminologists, etc. None of these groups are willing or able to conceive of security as a single state of affairs that may manifest itself in a variety of forms. Therefore, this debate should be opened to the public so that we may develop a non-partisan, holistic approach to the problem.

Perhaps the most important and controversial policy issue we need to address is that on population growth. I have already outlined why it is critical to our well-being and that of the future generations. At social level, its implications for national and international security are very grave indeed. In the full knowledge that my view expressed here, would be vigorously attacked, I propose a family planning policy that encourages with every possible incentive, single-child families.

These then are some of the attributes policies in the ambience of the suggested food and agriculture policy must possess in order to ensure its success. Neither the list of ambient policies, nor that of their desirable attributes given here is exhaustive. I have devoted much space to outline how we may ensure inter-policy harmony here, because unless it obtains, even the best food and agriculture policy implemented with greatest skill would only yield an indifferent result.

Food and Agriculture Policy

I shall now outline a food and agriculture policy framework whose appropriate and skilful implementation would enable us to achieve our objective. It can be divided into three main components, viz., production, intermediate part and finally procurement and consumption. This division will make it easier to understand the different segments of the needed policy.

The purpose of the food and agriculture policy we need is to ensure a sustainable availability of a qualitatively and quantitatively adequate supply of food at an affordable price. Qualitative component of this supply ensures the diversity and the wholesomeness of the available diet, hence the need for bio-diversity in agriculture and animal husbandry. So, let us consider how to address those logically inseparable four aspects of the food supply with reference to three areas of policy described earlier.

Let us first consider how each area of food and agriculture policy may contribute to the sustainability of the desired food supply. In order to achieve this, production component of a food system, which I have called the yielder system, will have to be governed by the following policy decisions:

1. A yielder system may not require ecosystem services in excess of what is optimal with reference to the local environmental conditions. When local ecosystems services have been supplemented by agro-technology (irrigation etc.) or the use of agro-chemicals, it would be wise to reduce their use in a gradual and a pragmatic way.
2. Undertaking to promote the use of local cultivars and livestock through incentives to their producers, and public education as to their merit.
3. Making food production a source of a decent income, a rewarding activity, and a valued profession, to which an adequate number of skilled people will always be attracted.
4. Promotion of multi-culture, agro-forestry on appropriate scale, and environmental regeneration in the area.
5. Ensuring an uninterrupted supply of suitable seeds and livestock at a reasonable price to the producers. Sometimes, it may be necessary to ensure them a similar access to some ecosystem service supplementation (eg. irrigation) and animal feed.
6. Dependable means of harvesting the produce at a suitable rate. For example, if bad weather is anticipated, rapid harvesting may be essential to save a crop. Obviously, the strategy needed here will include the establishment of a reliable meteorological service accessible to food producers.

Please note that the implementation of each of the above four policy segments to ensure a food system’s sustainability requires strategies that may sometimes cut across other policy segments. For instance, segment 3 above may require the following strategies:

* 1. Establishment of appropriate agriculture schools/training facilities in strategic locations.
  2. Public education to make people understand the importance of food production, dietary diversity and the local food culture.
  3. Design and use of suitable funding mechanisms for training in agriculture, to establish oneself in food production, etc.

Let us now examine the policy segments that influence the sustainability of what I have called the intermediate part of a food system. It includes transport, storage, food preserving and buying and selling systems.

1. All those systems ought to be as environmentally benign as possible.
2. When faced with unemployment, it is necessary to make those systems as labour-intensive as possible, because most people procure food by purchasing it, hence they need an income.
3. Strategic deployment of storage facilities, appropriate food preserving units, transports systems, etc. This ensures a sustainable availability by reducing waste due to spoilage on transit and storage.
4. Promote the establishment of strategically located family restaurants selling wholesome food at reasonable prices for the benefit of those who are unable to prepare their own food. These ought to be run on a cooperative basis, and similar food selling units in direct contact with producers will be of great service.

Just to note two strategies needed to implement the policy segment 7 above:

* 1. Require the systems involved are as energy efficient as possible.
  2. Ensure they do not release into the environment pollutants or green-house gases.

Sustainable procurement and consumption of food represent one side of an exchange where production and intermediate parts make up the other. It is vital to remember       that it is the former that justifies the existence of the latter, and never vice versa. The reason for this is obvious; everybody’s need for food in order to live generates the need for its production, transport, etc. Policy segments to ensure sustainability of procurement and consumption include:

1. Induce the public to appreciate and value food production as one of the most important activities.
2. Encourage the public to procure and consume a varied and wholesome diet, preferably composed of local produce.
3. Take steps to induce the public to avoid food whose production adversely affects the availability of ecosystem services and the current HDIS.

Implementation of these policy segments principally depends on adopting suitable education strategies like dietary education at the institutional level, and campaigns of public education. Now going over to the question of quality and quantity, I shall deal with them together because they have many policy segments in common. Let us begin with food production:

1. An agriculture policy that encourages and supports cultivars and livestock best suited to the geography and the climate of the area involved. Additionally, this will increase the sustainability of production and its bio-diversity.
2. Establishment of food quality control agencies with authority to order the withdrawal of unhealthy products.
3. Support maximum production of food locally, especially when high unemployment rates, migration of peoples to cities, and malnutrition are causes for concern. Under these circumstances, it is unwise to support cash-crop production.

As an example of strategies needed here, maximising food production would require among other things, effective measures to confer secure land tenure to peasantry. Moreover, policy segment 14 will also contribute to it, but at a higher level. We can now move onto the intermediate part of a food system.

1. Institute actions to minimise food wastage in storage and transit.
2. Ensure that a reliable and timely supply of food from stocks is available to the end-users.
3. Make sure that when fresh food is needed now, it is not preserved for future sale.
4. Ensure that speculation in food does not adversely affect the quantity of staple food stuffs like cereals etc., available to anyone.

As an illustration of a strategy to implement segment 17, one may initiate help to procure ships, barges, goods wagons etc. Please note what we are interested in here is to move from production units to end-users either directly or via a storage facility in a timely fashion to ensure that an adequate quantity of it is available to them. Our next stop is procurement and consumption.

1. End-user education concerned with the importance of a varied, wholesome and a balanced diet, their preparation or procurement, and the importance of dietary enjoyment as a civilised need and avoidance of domestic food wastage.
2. Curtailing the availability of unhealthy food.

Example strategies to implement 22 might include taxation, sales restrictions, and counter-advertising to deglamourise the desirability of partaking highly advertised products. Now it is time to look at what policy segments are necessary to make the output of a food system affordable. As the previous policy segments are concerned with ensuring the sustainability, quality and quantity of its output, here we need to look at the system as a whole to ascertain the affordability of its products.

1. Devolution of the food trade.
2. When unemployment is high, labour-intensive sources of employment should be required. When conditions including population increase improve, more sophisticated but appropriate technology may be introduced. Success of every evolutionary approach and the universal failure of every ‘revolutionary’ approach should always be borne in mind.
3. Effective steps to create more employment opportunities in food and agriculture field should be undertaken. Implementation of segment 23 is essential to achieve this as will be explained below.
4. An increase in agricultural production shall not be undertaken using capital-intensive methods hoping that would lower food prices, because---
   * 1. It does not decrease unemployment rate, but can make many jobs in food production redundant and thereby adding to the numbers of those who cannot afford to buy enough food.
     2. It automatically assumes that food wastage cannot be remedied, surplus production of several common staple items cannot be distributed in a fair way,  and the excessive profits made by the intermediate part of a food system does not have to be addressed with some vigour.
     3. Its negative impact on environmental sustainability, hence on climate change.

Let me repeat that the list of policies given here is not exhaustive.  I shall outline some strategies useful in implementing the policy segments 23 and 25 because they would expand the employment possibilities in food and agriculture in town and country while making a contribution to the quality and quantity of public nutrition.

The argument to support the decision on policy segment 23 refers to some irrefutable facts obvious to everyone. First, High unemployment and population increase are endemic in countries where the incidence of mass hunger and malnutrition are greatest. Secondly, vast majority of the world’s population procures food by purchasing it.

Therefore, we need to take simultaneous action to enable people to purchase their food and to increase quality food production when it is necessary. Unless both are done, all we can expect to achieve is a food surplus in the producing country that may be exported to some intermediary’s profit while the plight of those who could not afford food remains unchanged.

Activities in the intermediate part of a food system, viz., transport, storage, preserving, catering, buying and selling are getting increasingly concentrated in hands of few people or their façade ‘a legal entity’ a phrase used by law to refer to a commercial establishment to make its human owners free of certain liabilities.

They are motivated by their desire to maximise their profits. Use of technology is one of the most effective ways of cutting production costs by cutting down the number of people needed for the purpose.

Most unemployed people in developing countries, especially migrants into cities have no chance whatsoever in finding work in the kind of capital-intensive establishment operating the systems in the intermediate part of a food system. But with some suitable training of comparatively short duration, they can support themselves if opportunities to do so exist and they are willing to take them.

Company fusions and takeovers that are common among the tradesmen are always followed by redundancies. Therefore, if we sincerely want to create employment opportunities really open to both young and old rural migrants to cities, it is essential to devolve the economic power of many big companies especially in buying and selling food, catering and some types of preserving.

In general terms, the best devolutionary strategy would be to confine the activities of a commercial unit to a certain geographical area.  Here the political question is simply whether it is fair that many should make a modest profit so that they may be able to meet their fundamental needs including nutrition, or is it fair a few tradesmen should be allowed to make large profits while the plight of the billions of unemployed remains unchanged.

The companion strategy to the above would be the one to implement the policy segment 25, using the strategies needed for the provision of technical, legal and financial assistance to suitable people to establish and run preferably on a cooperative basis the following:

1. The type of family restaurants described above.
2. Similar strategically located sales outlets.
3. Transport, storage and common preserving and semi-refining units (eg. milling) closely linked with food producers.
4. Variety of suitable farms.

Concluding Remarks

To sum up, I have proposed here a policy framework that consists of two parts. The first outlines some suggestions concerning those other relevant policies that surround a food and agriculture policy. The success of the latter is inextricably linked with how much support they can offer to its implementation. The second part describes various segments of a holistic food and agricultural policy intended to mitigate the immense burden of nutrition millions of people face today.

At the same time, I have proposed a few strategies that may be used to implement some segments of the food and agriculture policy. It is very important to remember that the success of a policy depends on the appropriateness of the strategies chosen to implement it. The unifying thought throughout has been that adequate and wholesome public nutrition depends equally on the sustainability of a food supply, and the availability and affordability of the food it provides.

A word on examples of successful projects; They represent how one or more strategies have been put into practice in the field or at the operational level as some prefer to call it. It is the last link in the chain that begins at policy design and reaches out to people through strategic plans of implementation.

Obviously, when they are appropriate with reference to the local needs, their success and continuance on a larger scale depend on how seamlessly they can be integrated into the strategies we need to implement the food and agriculture policy described here because sustainability of food production, and the quality, quantity and affordability of its output depend on it.

For instance, if some local technology dependent agriculture project is successful, we must always  ask ourselves the question how many people does it enable to afford enough to eat, how many dos it deny that possibility, and is it sustainable? If the answer to the second is greater than that to the first, the project is unacceptable in spite of its local success. If it is not sustainable and enables more people to afford an adequate diet, it may only be used as a short-term emergency measure.

What I have emphasised throughout this discussion is the fundamental value of nutrition, well-being of our environment, and the need for cooperative endeavour rather than competition for unlimited personal gain regardless of its consequences to the others. We know the magnitude of the problem, we have the means of solving it, but can we overcome the inertia of our indifference and our reductivist partisanship through centuries past?

Best wishes!

Lal Manavado.

## Emile Houngbo, National University of Agriculture, Porto-Novo (UNA), Benin

La transformation de la ville en campagne pose le défi de la production d'une quantité suffisante de nourritures. L'apparition de la ville s'opère avec la réduction des espaces cultivés et l'accroissement de la demande en nourritures: produits bruts agricoles et produits manufacturés. Une expérience faite au Bénin dans les années 90 a permis de se rendre compte que l'on n'a pas toujours besoin d'accroître le niveau de production d'aliments, mais d'améliorer le niveau de l'efficacité de leur utilisation par la bonne distribution spaciale des produits agricoles et la limitation des pertes et gaspillages. Le Projet d'interventions locales pour la sécurité alimentaire (PILSA) avait beaucoup travaillé à faciliter la jonction entre zones déficitaires (souvent plus urbanisées) et zones excédentaires de produits agricoles (souvent plus rurales). En effet, certaines réalités spatiales éloignaient des communautés voisines qui ne pouvaient échanger facilement les vivres entre elles. Un grand cours d'eau appelé "Couffo" empêchait par exemple les populations de la Commune d'Agbangnizoun (zone déficitaire) de se rendre facilement dans la Commune de Lalo, à moins d'un kilomètre, pour se procurer des vivres.  Elles sont obligées de contourner le Couffo en passant par la région Lanta; ce qui les oblige à parcourir plus de 20 km à pied, en taxi ou avec des moyens de déplacement en mauvais état. Il en résultait l'accentuation du phénomène d'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans ces zones. Le PILSA a à cet effet réalisé des infrastructures pour corriger cette situation. Un ponceau avait donc été réalisé sur le Couffo, connectant ainsi facilement et à moindre coût les populations de ces deux Communes mitoyennes. Les effets de cette infrastructure sur la sécurité alimentaire et même financière des populations ont été tangibles. Des actions pareilles ont été aussi réalisées à Dètèkpa dans la Commune de Za-Kpota et à Kpokissa dans la Commune de Zogbodomey.

## Dorcas Ukpe, Benue State Government, Benue State, Nigeria

First and foremost, thanks for providing the medium for this dialogue.

In many African Countries like Nigeria, policies for above is top heavy. These policies must first consult the urban dwellers prior to developing them.  
Then proper sensitize sensitization and education to ensure the urban dwellers fully participate in the changes proposed. While these policies might look good on paper and it appears govt or Dev partners are doing them a favor, lack of their involvement  renders these programs/ projects almost useless and therefore, not utilized.  
The African continent has lists of potential. Benue State in Nigeria, labeled the food basket of Nigeria stands to feed Nigeria and indeed Africa with net export globally.  
Agricultural Mechanization is desired, however, in our country the effort must carry these farmers along. While doing so, the peasant farmers must be encouraged and carried along as these primitive methods will take a while to change to ensure food and nutrition security.  
Then comes the value addition post harvest to transport, storage, processing, and marketing. This will overall prevent post harvest losses with fortification and enrichment which are the bedrock of nutrition and food security.  
This means that micro and small enterprises will be established in the rural areas. In Benue, uninterrupted sources of power must first be established. No food and nutrition security can take place anywhere in the world without consistent & adequate power supply. This is especially needed in rural areas of Nigeria particularly Benue State.

Looking forward to feedback from others to learn what the rest of the world is doing in his area. I've joined to learn from all of you pls.

Hon. Dorcas Ukpe  
Adviser to Governor on Food and Nutrition Security.  
Benue State.  
Nigeria.

## Diana Lee-Smith, Mazingira Institute, Kenya

This submission comes from Mazingira Institute, an NGO in Nairobi, Kenya, summarizing its support to the City County of Nairobi, for improved urban food security and food systems planning. Here is an excerpt on the process of deveoping training for city staff. The full submission is in the attachment.

This was a collaboration between government and civil society towards improved governance and food systems management in a primate city of Eastern Africa. The over-arching characteristic of the process has been to implement a new piece of legislation developed under Kenya’s Constitution and Bill of Rights which includes the right to food, within the framework of Kenya’s institutional structures and towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and sustainable, resilient cities.

The Nairobi City County government has consolidated its pioneering role in integrating agriculture and food security into urban local administration and governance. Within the framework of the Nairobi Strategic Plan 2015-2025, it has brought together different sectors of local government to implement a novel piece of legislation that aims at alleviating hunger and poverty while protecting food safety and the environment.

The training course consisted of five modules:

Module 1: Urban Food Production and Agriculture

1. NCC’s presentation on agriculture and the 2015 Nairobi City County Urban Agriculture Promotion and Regulation Act
2. Urban agriculture in Africa and globally
3. Urban Agriculture and waste management in the food system
4. Discussion on implementing the 2015 Act

Module 2: Urban Food Systems Policy and Planning

1. The urban agri-food system
2. Urban food systems: a world-wide policy challenge
3. Local government jurisdictions in the food system
4. Other stakeholders in the food system
5. Discussion on Nairobi’s inter-sectoral opportunities and challenges

Module 3: Planning and Design for Urban Food Systems

1. Challenges of planning and design for urban food systems
2. Components of urban food systems that need planning and design
3. Types of food spaces in Nairobi
4. Case of NACHU housing cooperative
5. Discussion on planning and design of food systems in Nairobi

Module 4: City and Regional Food Economies

1. Urban agriculture, incomes and poverty
2. Agro-ecology v WTO and trade agreements
3. Making the local and regional food economies work
4. Services and programs to get small farmers out of poverty
5. Discussion on Nairobi City County’s food system as a productive sector

Module 5: Urban Food and Nutrition Security

1. Urban food and nutrition security globally and in Africa
2. The right to adequate food and nutrition – how urban agriculture helps
3. Veterinary public health and livestock consumption – learning from Nairobi
4. Aquaculture, fish and water management
5. The way forward for Nairobi City County

After the course, evaluation in consultation with an international City Region Food Systems Training Group of which Nairobi City and Mazingira Institute are members, it was decided in future courses to add a sixth Training Module on Waste Management and Re-use.

**Proponent**  
Mazingira Institute

**Main responsible entity**

Nairobi City County

**Date/Timeframe**

2015-2017

**Funding source**

Nairobi City County, plus Mazingira Institute channeling funds for training from Rooftops Canada, Global Affairs Canada and IDRC

**Location**

Nairobi, Kenya

**Background/Context**

Mazingira Institute has hosted the Nairobi and Environs Food Security, Agriculture and Livestock Forum (NEFSALF) and farmers’ network since the early 2000s, including lobbying for policy change on urban food security and agriculture. In 2010 it was established that the majority of children living in informal settlements in the City are malnourished, as is also the case in other African cities, mainly due to low incomes and lack of employment making food unaffordable to many.

**Focus/Objectives**

In 2013, Nairobi City government was devolved under the 2010 Constitution and became responsible for agriculture in the city. It passed the Urban Agriculture Promotion and Regulation Act in 2015. The objectives of the Act include:

Item a. “To contribute to food security through the development of agriculture in the county by empowering people and institutions through allowing and facilitating agricultural activities for subsistence and commercial purposes”

Item d. “Regulate access to land and water for use in urban agriculture within the county, giving priority to residents of high density and informal settlements”.

In late 2015 Nairobi City County conducted a sensitization workshop for senior staff on the purposes and implementation of the Act. The workshop was supported by Mazingira Institute. In March 2016 Nairobi City County held a two-day Intersectoral Training on Urban Food Systems and Agriculture, in collaboration with Mazingira Institute.

**Key characteristics of the experience/process**

**This was a collaboration between government and civil society towards improved governance and food systems management in a primate city of Eastern Africa. The over-arching characteristic of the process has been to implement a new piece of legislation developed under Kenya’s Constitution and Bill of Rights which includes the right to food, within the framework of Kenya’s institutional structures and towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and sustainable, resilient cities.**

**The Nairobi City County government has consolidated its pioneering role in integrating agriculture and food security into urban local administration and governance. Within the framework of the Nairobi Strategic Plan 2015-2025, it has brought together different sectors of local government to implement a novel piece of legislation that aims at alleviating hunger and poverty while protecting food safety and the environment.**

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3. Veterinary public health and livestock consumption – learning from Nairobi
4. Aquaculture, fish and water management
5. The way forward for Nairobi City County

**After the course, evaluation in consultation with an international City Region Food Systems Training Group of which Nairobi City and Mazingira Institute are members, it was decided in future course to add a sixth Training Module on Waste Management and Re-use.**

**Key actors involved and their role**The process was led throughout by the Nairobi City County’s Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry and Natural Resources Sector. Officers from the various Departments, including Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries prepared the training materials for officers from their own and other sectors of City government. A task force was established for this purpose.

Staff of the Mazingira Institute collaborated fully with the City staff in preparing the training materials and delivering training courses, as members of the Task Force.

The City of Toronto, Canada, participated in the training course, in the person of the Head of its Food Strategy. Toronto is conducting parallel training at home, and is a member of the City Region Food Systems training Group.

**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
It is too early to assess the impact of either the Nairobi UA Promotion and Regulation Act, or the training course of March 2016, although post workshop evaluation was favourable. The measurement of food and nutrition security in Nairobi, particularly low-income informal settlements should be done later to assess any changes in key indicators in relation to the 2010 data.

**Challenges faced**   
There is a long history of neglect of the widespread phenomenon of urban agriculture in African cities and a legislative history that either restricts of ignores it. Food security itself has not been an item for local urban governments until very recently. Likewise various related professions such as town planning and urban design as well as public health have not adequately incorporated these subjects into their curricula for professional training.

**Lessons/Key messages**  
Urban poverty and hunger need sustained collaborative input from a wide range of concerned institutions, but in particular decisive leadership such as has been shown by the City County Government of Nairobi.

## Erjavec Iztok, InTeRCeR, Slovenia

**Proponent**

Erjavec Iztok, Klemen Bizjak

**Main responsible entity**

Erjavec Iztok

**Date/Timeframe**

Due to problems problem is facing we could not make a timeframe for implementation. Timeframe of project proposal is based on the growing season.

**Funding source**

We have only small donation from Austria (70 €) which cover office rent and bank account costs and enable us to further develop project for application for national and international calls for founding but all of team work is on voluntarily basis.

**Location**

Maribor and rural area around the town. We would like to extend implementation in other regions of Slovenia and abroad.

**Background/Context**

In the town we have high unemployment and a lot of social endangered people whose salary isn’t enough for decent living. They would like to eat healthy food but cannot afford it. They would like to grow their food but have no land and no knowledge. On the countryside we have a lot of elderly farmers who cannot work on the land due to their age and cannot earn from agriculture, small pension isn’t enough for decent living. Consequently the land is overgrowing and we are losing landscape diversity and biodiversity of traditional cultural landscapes. Both groups are socially isolated and in bad psychosocial condition. Among major population of Slovenia we have apathy and depression. Between employed people we have negative selection which is consequence of fear that people will lose their job. A lot of employed people have salary which not provide them decent living and live at risk of poverty. Low self-sufficiency of Slovenia with domestic food production. Problem is that the situation is getting worse and agricultural ministry did not stop this trend. In case of our project and our experiences we can say that there is no will for implementation of the project although there are negative demographic trends in the rural areas, overgrowing of agricultural land and low food self-sufficiency.

**Focus/Objectives**

Connect these mztwo socially endangered groups from different environment (rural and urban) for cooperative food growing and improvement of their social and economic situation. Elderly farmers will teach people from towns to grow food and they will share the harvest. During this process people will also learn about traditional knowledge of food processing, crafts and skills which will provide them basis for future employment. This is also work integration process and aim of the project is to establish Work Integration Social Enterprise for benefit of both groups and extend this model to other regions of Slovenia and abroad.

**Key characteristics of the experience/process**

Empower people for intergenerational cooperation. Establish once common practices in our environment (cooperation, cooperatives, intergenerational transfer of knowledge) which are being lost in today’s society, but were common until 1991. Our experiences have shown that people are not willing and afraid to reintroduce these practices but knowledge and experiences are present among older generation. This is also due to legislation which monetary punished people involved who help each other and develop community practices, which are present throughout the history in this area and enable people in the past to survive. We could say that people are living in the fear which is much bigger that in former Yougoslavia.

**Key actors involved and their role**

* Elderly farmers: allow re-start farming on their land, teach people how to grow food and transfer other knowledge of older generation to younger ones for insight into possibilities to earn income from agriculture, traditional crafts and skills
* Unemployed and social endangered people in towns: learn how to grow food and learn about traditional crafts and skills for improvement of social and economic condition.
* Members of the Institute InTeRCeR team: connecting people, help them by cooperation with experiences and knowledge, management and coordination of process.
* Founders: enable implementation of the process.

**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**

The biggest change in agriculture in Slovenia happened in year 1991. To this date Slovenia was self-sufficient and all food processing chain was based on domestic production. All the agricultural policies were based on the approach to cultivate all agricultural land and everyone who possesses land could earn income from cultivation. There was also a lot of direct contacts between farmers and consumers with direct buying from farmers - know your farmer. Then we entered “free market” and now we have huge problems. Change of the system has brought mistrust between people because there is no legal protection against criminal acts, which are associated with non-payment and frauds. Policy of subsidizing agriculture does not favor small farmers who live in areas with limitations for agriculture; consequently small farmers are abandoning agricultural production.

**Challenges faced**

The biggest problem which has prevented project implementation is Slovenian legislation. Our approach is considered as illegal work. We are addressing more problems combined so there is need for interdepartmental coordination but relevant ministries are not willing to cooperate among themselves for support of the project. WILSE (work integration social enterprise) need founding due to fact that the most important impact is work integration of long-term unemployed and social endangered people There is also no interest of ministries for support by project application for national and international calls for founding.

**Lessons/Key messages**

Slovenia is not ready for such social innovation, although we have received awards abroad; the most important is selection among 30 semi-finalist on European Social Innovation Competition 2015. Due to legislation problems in Slovenia project could not receive one of the awards despite the fact that it had the biggest social impact among all selected projects. We need to take different approach o legislation - Integral approach, from the southern realm – nature and community. Legislation on nature protection, social legislation and human rights, especially legislation about decent living of citizens. The right to live in a natural environment, to drinking clean water, eat healthy food and to live in dignity should be provided to every citizen of Slovenia. In this situation is the only possibility to go abroad and there start with the implementation of the project in the international environment.

## Luiz Henrique Bambini, Minha casa, Brazil

**Original contribution in Spanish  
  
Políticas de interacción de las zonas urbanas y rurales y su relación con la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional**

**Proponentes**  
Ana Flavia Badue, André Luzzi, Christiane Gasparini Araújo Costa, Danuta Chmielewska, Lívia da Cruz Esperança, Luiz Henrique Bambini.

**Principal entidad responsable**  
Órgano de Coordinación para la Alimentación Escolar de la Secretaría de Educación de São Paulo, Brasil.

**Fecha/periodo**

A ser completada.

**Fuente de financiación**  
Programa Nacional de Alimentación Escolar en Brasil.

**Ubicación**  
Ciudad de Sao Paulo (BR).

**Antecedentes**  
La Ley Municipal Nº 16.140/2015 establece la política pública de inclusión de alimentos orgánicos en la alimentación escolar de São Paulo. Esta medida tiene por objetivo garantizar el derecho humano a la alimentación escolar saludable, y también contribuir a la transformación de los sistemas productivos en las zonas rurales, tomando la compra institucional como herramienta de estimulación.

Del mismo modo, la revisión del Plan Director Estratégico de la ciudad de São Paulo define la composición del campo, trayendo oportunidad de aumentar la producción de alimentos en el municipio. Además, São Paulo ratificó el Pacto de Milán sobre la política urbana de alimentos. Entre las acciones recomendadas para las ciudades, se destaca la reorientación de los programas de alimentación escolar y otras compras institucionales con el fin de proporcionar alimentación saludable, local, estacional, y producido de forma sostenible (Milán, 2015)[[i]](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/discussions/call-urbanization-rural-transformation" \l "_edn1" \o ").

**Enfoque/Metas**  
Garantizar el cumplimiento de esta Ley, dando preferencia a los agricultores familiares, creando condiciones favorables para que en 2026, el 100% del sistema escolar municipal consume este perfil de alimentos.

**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**  
La construcción de esta política se produce desde el diálogo institucional con la sociedad civil, poderes ejecutivo y legislativo, tiendo esta experiencia como un innovador en términos de la participación social.

Para asegurar la aplicación efectiva de la ley, se instituyó un comité de seguimiento, cuyo objetivo es supervisar la gestión de la política y asegurar la participación social también en esta etapa del proceso.

Actualmente la ciudad de Sao Paulo toma alrededor de 90 artículos alimenticios, incluyendo 12 productos alimenticios de la agricultura familiar, dentro de los cuales podemos citar el arroz producido en el sistema orgánico. Para el año 2017, el Municipio de Sao Paulo apunta a adquirir 3% del presupuesto para la compra de alimentos (cerca de U$ 3 millones) en los productos orgánicos.

**Los actores clave involucrados y su papel**  
El poder ejecutivo (Departamentos Municipales de Educación, Salud, Medio Ambiente y Trabajo; el poder Legislativo (Ayuntamiento con la representación multipartidista) y la sociedad civil organizada por representantes de los principales consejos Municipal relacionado con el tema.

**Principal cambios que conducen a mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**  
La democratización del acceso a la alimentación orgánica en las escuelas es un garantizador de una mejor calidad nutricional de la dieta y también promueve una mejor salud para los agricultores. Por otra parte, se proporcionan algunos servicios ambientales por la agricultura orgánica, como la preservación de las fuentes de agua y el establecimiento de áreas protegidas. Otra contribución importante es reducir al mínimo los efectos externos negativos que no cuentan para los costos de los alimentos convencionales. Por último, la producción orgánica contribuye a minimizar los efectos del cambio climático, ya que proporciona el uso racional y sostenible de los recursos naturales.

**Desafíos que enfrentan y cómo fueron superados**  
Después de retos importantes en la conquista participativa de la Ley Municipal 16.140/2015, son retos en diferentes dimensiones que se enfrentan ahora. Un es la adecuación de los documentos de licitación específicos para la agricultura familiar y orgánica, que requiere cambios en los procedimientos. Poco a poco, con la amplia participación de la sociedad civil, se han logrado grandes cambios: la apertura de las discusiones técnicas necesarias; discusión de fijación de precios que refleja la realidad de la agricultura familiar; coordinación de una red con otros organismos públicos que tienen políticas similares en este orden para el intercambio de acciones.

Con respecto a los cambios en el proceso de producción de alimentos en el campo, la compra preferencial de la agricultura familiar agroecológica funciona como un gran estímulo para la transición agroecológica. En un contexto productivo como el nuestro, muy centrado en es sistema convencional, cualquier acción para revertir esta lógica es un reto. Para guiar este proceso, São Paulo firmó el protocolo de mejores prácticas desarrollado por el organismo responsable de medio ambiente, el documento que debe aplicarse a los agricultores en la capital. Por otra parte, en la búsqueda de la mejor utilización de la producción local, se tiene la intención de crear, con las agencias locales de asistencia técnica y extensión rural, los mecanismos que fomenten el diseño de producción y satisfacer las demandas de compra a gran escala.

Otro aspecto desafiante se refiere a la heterogeneidad de la población. La fuerte presencia de los migrantes, refugiados y población indígena, requiere la construcción de un programa de alimentación escolar que respete los diferentes hábitos alimenticios observados de esta diversidad. Todavía, en educación alimentaria y nutricional, incluyendo los aspectos recomendados por la Guía de Alimentos para la Población Brasileña, de 2014, el jardín educativo aparece como una de las soluciones. A partir de ahí, la propiedad de la cadena de producción de la población es viable, lo que genera un contexto de mayor respeto por la alimentación y la formación de unos hábitos alimenticios adecuados.

**Clases/mensajes clave**  
políticas de seguridad alimentaria y nutricional requieren una construcción participativa. El acceso a los alimentos orgánicos puede ser democratizado a partir de su inserción en los programas de compras públicas. Las ciudades deben promover este tipo de sistema de producción es en las zonas rurales y también en zonas urbanas, desde jardines de la comunidad. Educación alimentaria y nutricional es una parte esencial de este proceso, y su estímulo se asocia con el éxito de una operación como ésta.

Por último, destacamos que la Ley Municipal 16.140/2015 es la primera en ser regulada en Brasil y establecer que, para el año 2026, el 100% de las comidas escolares en el municipio sean producidas en el sistema orgánico. La Ley también innova mediante la externalización de la necesidad de un reto para una amplia discusión intersectorial, con la apertura de la rama ejecutiva que permite el acercamiento entre las zonas que nunca habían dialogados antes.

[[i]](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/discussions/call-urbanization-rural-transformation" \l "_ednref1" \o ") <http://www.anmp.pt/files/dpeas/2016/div/PactoMilao.pdf>

**English translation**

**Policies focused on rural-urban linkages and their relationship with food and nutrition security**

**Main responsible entity**  
Coordinating Body of the Secretariat of Education of São Paulo (Brazil) for School Feeding

**Proponents**  
Ana Flavia Badue, André Luzzi, Christiane Gasparini Araújo Costa, Danuta Chmielewska, Lívia da Cruz Esperança, Luiz Henrique Bambini.  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
To be determined  
  
**Funding source**  
National School Feeding Programme of Brazil  
  
**Location**  
City of São Paulo (Brazil)  
  
**Background**  
Municipal Act No. 16 140/2015 establishes the inclusion of organic food in school feeding in São Paulo. This measure aims to guarantee the human right to healthy school feeding, and to contribute to the transformation of productive systems in rural areas, using institutional procurement as a stimulating tool.

Similarly, the new Strategic Master Plan of the city of São Paulo defines the composition of the land, bringing the opportunity to increase food production in the town. In addition, São Paulo ratified the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact. Among the recommended actions, the reorientation of school feeding programmes and other institutional procurement to provide healthy, local, seasonal and sustainably produced food is particularly highlighted (Milan, 2015) [i].  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
Ensure compliance with this Act, giving preference to family farmers and creating favourable conditions that enable the consumption of healthy, local, seasonal and sustainably produced food by the entire municipal school system by 2026.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
This policy is built on the institutional dialogue with the civil society and the executive and legislative branches, making it an innovative experience in terms of social participation.

To guarantee an effective implementation of the Act, a monitoring committee was established to control the policy management and ensure social participation at this stage of the process.

Currently, about 90 food items are consumed in the city of Sao Paulo. This includes 12 family farming products such as organic rice. By 2017, it is expected that the city of Sao Paulo will allocate 3% of its budget (nearly USD 3 million) to the procurement of organic food products.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
The executive branch (Municipal Departments of Education, Health, Environment and Labour); the legislative branch (City council with multi-party representation) and the civil society represented by delegates of the main municipal councils involved in this topic.  
  
**Key changes leading to an improvement of food security and nutrition**  
Democratising access to organic food in schools guarantees an improvement in the nutritional quality of diets and promotes better health for farmers. On the other hand, organic agriculture provides several environmental services, such as the preservation of water sources and the establishment of protected areas. Another important contribution is the minimisation of the detrimental external impacts that do not affect the costs of conventional food products. Finally, organic agriculture contributes to mitigate the impact of climate change, as it makes a rational and sustainable use of natural resources.  
  
**Challenges faced and how they were overcome**  
After facing major challenges in Municipal Act 16 140/2015 -a noteworthy participative achievement-, difficulties in various fields are currently being addressed. For example, adapting tender documents for family and organic agriculture, which requires modifying the procedures. Little by little, with the broad participation of civil society, substantial changes have been achieved: the necessary technical discussions have started; pricing has been discussed reflecting the reality of family agriculture; a network including other public bodies with similar policies has been coordinated for a beneficial exchange.

With respect to the changes in the food production process on the field, the preferential procurement of agroecological family agriculture acts as a major incentive for the agroecological transition. In our productive context, highly conventional, any divergent approach poses a challenge. To guide this process, São Paulo signed the protocol on good practices, developed by the body responsible for protecting the environment, and applicable to all the city farmers. On the other hand, with the aim of optimising the utilisation of local production, mechanisms to promote production design and meet large-scale procurement demand will be developed in cooperation with technical assistance and rural extension local agencies.

Another challenge is related to the diversity of the city’s population. The strong presence of migrants, refugees and indigenous people requires developing a school feeding program that respects the different food habits. Aside from the recommendations of the 2014 Food Guide for the Brazilian Population, educational gardens are still one of the solutions foreseen in food and nutritional education.  From this understanding, the participatory ownership of the production chain is feasible, creating a context of greater respect for food and adequate eating habits.  
  
**Lessons/key messages**  
The formulation of food and nutrition security policies has to be a participatory process. Organic food can be made accessible to many people if it is included in the public procurement programmes. Cities should promote organic production in rural and urban areas and community gardens can be a suitable driver. Food and nutritional education is an essential part of this process, and its promotion is linked to the success of a process of this nature.

Finally, we would like to stress that Municipal Act No. 16 140/2015 is pioneer in regulating school feeding in Brazil, as it stipulates that 100% of school meals in Sao Paulo will be organically produced. The Act is also innovative as it outsources this challenge to foster a wide intersectoral discussion, enabling the opening of the executive branch and facilitating the approach between unrelated parties.

## Seth Cook, IIED, United Kingdom

**Proponent**Seth Cook, IIED;

Chris Henderson, Practical Action UK

Menila Kharel, Practical Action Nepal

Afsari Begum, Practical Bangladesh

Abdur Rob, Practical Bangladesh

Sujan Piya, Practical Action Nepal

**Main responsible entity**

Practical Action, IIED

**Date/Timeframe**

2016  
  
**Funding source**DFID  
  
**Location**Bangladesh and Nepal  
  
**Background/Context**According to the FAO, one third of the world’s soils are moderately to severely degraded. Unsustainable farming practices can lead to a decline in soil organic matter, and a change in soil structure that reduces water retention and microbial activity. These effects in turn diminish agriculture’s ability to withstand drought and climate change, and the soil’s ability to provide nutrients to plants. They also contribute to pollution and soil erosion.

One solution to this problem is to improve soil fertility through greater applications of compost, manure and other organic fertilizers. However, organic matter in rural areas of South Asia is often in short supply. Mechanisation has replaced draught animals with tractors, livestock rearing is in decline and crop and animal residues tend to be mostly used for fuel and fodder rather than returned to the soil. Meanwhile, government agricultural policies heavily favor chemical fertilizer over organic fertilizer. As a result of all these trends, not enough organic matter is making it back to the fields to sustain healthy soils.

In light of the organic matter shortages in rural areas, making use of urban organic waste is an attractive option, as it can address several problems at once. The production of urban organic waste in South Asian countries has grown significantly in tandem with urbanisation and economic development. In fact, the management of municipal solid wastes remains one of the most neglected areas of urban development in many developing countries. In Bangladesh, municipalities generate approximately 13,000 tons of waste a day and spend about 10-15 per cent of their budget on solid waste management. Despite such heavy expenditures, waste continues to pose a threat to public health and environmental quality in general.

Some 60-70 per cent of waste produced in urban areas in Bangladesh is organic, while the rest is inorganic. While markets (mostly informal) exist for inorganic waste, this is not the case for organic waste. Considering the large amounts of organic waste that are generated, there is clear potential to use these materials for productive purposes, such as energy generation or for reuse and recycling. Organic waste can be composted and turned into fertilisers for agricultural production, and can help to compensate for shortages of organic materials in rural areas. The conversion of urban organic waste into fertilizer is one of the strategies that is being used to address problems of soil fertility in rural areas of Bangladesh and Nepal.

**Focus/Objectives**To improve soil fertility in Bangladesh and Nepal through collaboration and a system facilitation approach to the markets and mindsets of actors relevant to organic fertilizer and compost value chains.

**Key characteristics of the experience/process**Greater use of organic fertilizer and/or other methods of improving soil fertility require coordinated action at many levels. Collaboration can address issues in the organic fertilizer sub-sector and achieve actions beyond the reach of individual actors or interventions. In particular, collaboration is needed:

* with farmers and their communities to understand their constraints and build capacity to produce their own compost
* with policymakers to ensure an enabling environment for investors, manufacturers, traders and farmers
* with investors and manufacturers to develop the supply side of the sub-sector, including agro-dealers and providers of knowledge and advice.

With this need in mind, the action research helped to establish collaborative mechanisms to drive innovation and coordinated action in both countries. These collaborative mechanisms involved a series of multi-stakeholder platforms combined with action planning and implementation of a common agenda. Thus they were far more than just a discussion platform, instead requiring sustained engagement by key partners and stakeholders.

**Key actors involved and their role**Practical Action Bangladesh – implementation role

Practical Action Nepal – implementation role

Practical Action UK – advisory role

International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) – advisory role and lead on publications

**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**In Bangladesh, consumers are demanding safe food and this demand is creating opportunities for producers and marketers alike. One of the key changes we observed is a growing awareness by farmers of the negative impacts of excessive chemical fertilizer and pesticide applications. Most farmers said that they are using organic fertilizer and compost on lands growing food for own consumption. However, due to limited supplies of organic fertilizer, they are not able to do the same for their commercial crops.

At the same time, policy makers are increasingly cognizant of the need for changes in existing policies to create an enabling environment for organic fertilizer value chains. This includes the need to liberalize the licensing policy and remove requirements for organic fertilizer producers to have their own laboratory for testing samples. Meanwhile, collaborative mechanisms bringing together farmers, government officials, NGOs and the private sector have become self-perpetuating.

In Nepal, the Soil Management Directorate of the Department of Agriculture has committed to leading the collaborative mechanism and working with other stakeholders to strengthen organic fertilizer value chains. The country’s long term Agriculture Development Strategy has also highlighted the need for improving soil fertility through organic matter. Upscaling the use of organic fertilizer can contribute to reversing soil fertility decline and also has potential to increase the productivity of Nepal’s agriculture, which is the lowest in South Asia.

**Challenges faced**Work on organic fertilizer value chains is still at an early stage in Bangladesh and Nepal, and has encountered significant obstacles. The policy environment and input distribution system in both countries still heavily favours chemical fertilizer over organic fertilizer. It has also been difficult to convince farmers to use balanced applications of chemical and organic fertilizers.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**To break the vicious cycle whereby intensive agriculture in South Asia depletes soil organic matter and increases vulnerability to drought, an integrated approach is required which balances applications of organic and chemical fertilizers and promotes agronomic practices that enhance soil fertility. Research is needed to develop cost-effective agronomic and market-based strategies adapted to the wide range of circumstances and kinds of farmers. Ensuring that large enough quantities of organic matter are returned to soils will require policies that raise awareness of soil fertility problems, encourage and support organic matter value chains, simplify licensing procedures and unrealistic standards, build capacity among companies, secure sufficient quantities of raw materials from multiple sources, and stimulate demand.

One of the key lessons of this case study is that such value chains for commodities such as organic fertilizer do not simply materialise by themselves. They need to be nurtured over time, and require action by multiple stakeholders. This includes the private sector, NGOs, Government agencies and farmers. Knowledgeable and well-respected civil society organisations have a crucial role to play in facilitating collaborative mechanisms between different actors and building momentum.

## Kalida Amanova, Гражданский альянс за улучшение питания и продовольственную безопасность, Kyrgyzstan

Значительная часть сельского хозяйства в Кыргызстане ведется как «органическое по умолчанию». Это означает, что фермеры не используют химические удобрения, пестициды и другие добавки, которые запрещены в органическом хозяйстве, а также не содержат скот в стойлах круглогодично, потому что эти возможности им недоступны в силу финансовых, инфраструктурных и других причин.

Такие органические «по умолчанию» фермеры никогда не делали выбор - стать ли им «органическими». Эти фермеры начнут использовать химические пестициды или удобрения, если получат к ним доступ. Поэтому органическое производство включает обучение фермеров. Получив знания о нехимических способах ведения сельского хозяйства, фермеры смогут сделать информированный осознанный выбор, вести ли им органическое хозяйство или нет. Фермеры, выбравшие органическое сельское хозяйство, также должны иметь доступ к необходимому им оборудованию и технической помощи по его монтажу и эксплуатации. Каждый фермер, который хочет сделать грамотный выбор, должен иметь возможность его сделать и осуществить свои намерения на практике.

Органическое производство способствует развитию экологического сознания, поддерживает сохранение полезных традиционных знаний и технических приемов, позволяет сочетать традиционный образ жизни с доступом к наивысшим достижениям научно-технического прогресса.

**Маркетинг органической продукции**

С точки зрения рынка, существует огромный и растущий спрос на органическую продукцию на международном уровне, появляется спрос и на местном рынке. Но потребители, переработчики и торговцы хотят уверенности в том, что продукты, которые они покупают, действительно являются органическими. Городские потребители все лучше понимают и одобряют устойчивое сельское хозяйство, и все больше узнают о вредном воздействии токсичных химикатов. Если бы у них был выбор, они выбирали бы продукты, которые гарантированно не были обработаны химикатами. Чтобы завоевать рынок в Кыргызстане, нужно представить потребителям и торговцам убедительные доказательства того, что они покупают настоящие органические продукты. Для этого необходима система сертификации. Сертификация лежит в основе маркетинговых стратегий органической продукции на внешнем и внутреннем рынках.

**Сертификация третьей стороной и необходимость системы гарантийного участия**

Система органической сертификации третьей стороной развивалась как основное средство гарантии органического происхождения продуктов для мировой торговли. Она предоставляет систему защиты от юридической ответственности дистрибьюторам, переработчикам и розничным торговцам. Сертификация третьей стороной основана на проведении аудита каждого шага производства - начиная от покупки семян и до продажи продукта. Это очень затратный процесс - как в отношении прямых расходов, так и в отношении потраченного времени. Бумажная работа остается сложной, и хотя использование системы внутреннего контроля (СВК) сократило и расходы, и бумажную работу для фермеров, эта система далека от совершенства. Требования к бумажной работе в сертификации третьей стороной также отталкивают малых фермеров, имеющих разнообразное производство, но привлекают тех, кто производит большие объемы немногих продуктов. Такая сертификация дает преимущество небольшому количеству состоятельных фермеров, которые имеют возможность отвечать денежным и бумажным требованиям сертификации. Поэтому только очень малая часть фермеров в Кыргызстане сертифицирована, и то за счет донорских организаций.

Для внутреннего рынка более приемлема система гарантийного участия. Эта система дополняет систему гарантии третьей стороной. Она гарантирует органическое происхождение продукта, способствует развитию органического движения, обучает фермеров и потребителей и дает толчок росту внутреннего рынка. Система гарантийного участия закладывает основу для более широкого доступа в будущем к внешнему рынку. В перспективе, она способствует росту количества фермеров, сертифицированных третьей стороной.

**Стандарты**

В настоящее время необходимая для развития государственного стандарта органического сельского хозяйства правовая база находится в процессе разработки. В качестве временной меры используется частный стандарт органического сельского хозяйства, который разработан на основе международных органических стандартов IFOAM.

Основные принципы органического сельского хозяйства

Настоящие принципы сформулированы IFOAM – Международным органическим движением

* Здоровье: органическое сельское хозяйство сохраняет и увеличивает здоровье почвы, животных, растений, человека и планеты как единого и неделимого целого.
* Экология: органическое сельское хозяйство основано на живых экологических системах и естественных циклах, работает с ними, подражает им и помогает им стать устойчивыми.
* Честность: органическое сельское хозяйство строится на честном отношении к общей окружающей среде и возможностям, предоставляемым жизнью
* Забота: органическое сельское хозяйство управляется с предупредительностью и ответственностью, для того, чтобы защитить здоровье и благополучие нынешнего и будущих поколений и окружающей среды.

Цель развития органических аймаков в Кыргызской Республике

Органические аймаки в Кыргызской Республике создаются и развиваются для обеспечения потребителя здоровыми продуктами питания через ведение устойчивого сельского хозяйства местными общинами на основе принципов органического движения и использования потенциала традиционной культуры и сохраненной природы.

Задачи органических аймаков:

1. Обеспечить развитие устойчивого сельского хозяйства для преодоления бедности, смягчения воздействия миграции, развития зеленой экономики, обеспечения продовольственной и пищевой безопасности в Кыргызской Республике.
2. Обеспечить производство сельскохозяйственной органической продукции высокого качества, конкурентоспособной на внутреннем и внешнем рынках.
3. Установить гармонические отношения местных сообществ и окружающей среды на основании осознанного использования имеющихся природных ресурсов и обращения к полезным народным знаниям и практикам.

**Связь между развитием органических аймаков и питанием**

Концепция органических аймаков исходит из того, что в Кыргызской Республике органическое сельское хозяйство является надежным, доступным и перспективным источником здорового питания как для фермеров и членов их семей, так и для населения в целом. Производство подуктов питания на местах снижает зависимость от импорта продуктов, отменяет необходимость в их обработке химическими веществами как части логистического процесса, делает высококачественную продукцию доступной на селе, и имеет хорошие экономиечские перспективы и политическую поддержку правительства.

**Устойчивость**

Преимущество органических аймаков, как системы, основанной на гарантийном участии, в отличие от систем, основанных на сертификации третьей стороной, заключается, в перспективе, в отсутствии зависимости от внешних источников поддержки. Это делает систему органических аймаков более устойчивой в долговременной перспективе по сравнению с другими моделями органического производства, реализуемыми в Кыргызстане.

Критерии отбора аймаков для подготовки к сертификации в качестве органического

* Расположенность в верхней горной зоне, наиболее приближенной к источникам воды является преимуществом. Если аймак расположен ниже других используемых земель по течению, выполняется анализ почвы и воды для подтверждения их чистоты.
* Удаленность от мест захоронения радиоактивных и химических отходов, отсутствие горных разработок и месторождений на расстоянии не менее 10 км до границы аймака.
* Соблюдение процедуры принятия решения о переходе на органическое сельское хозяйство, включая предварительные беседы с фермерами, принятие решения о переходе общим собранием жителей сел аймака, утверждение протокола общего собрания местным Кенешем.

При соблюдении этих требований и на основнии решения общего собрания аймаку присваивается статус «переходного к органическому» с выдачей соответствующего сертификата. На въезде в такой аймак устанавливается знак (баннер) органического аймака. В статусе «переходного к органическому» аймак существует в течение 36 месяцев.

Не все фермеры аймака обязательно должны быть сертифицированы как органические. Некоторые фермеры могут не соответствовать требованиям, но, тем не менее, присоединяются к Местной группе, чтобы узнать больше об органическом земледелии. В аймак также могут входить не соответствующие требованиям фермеры, которые были сертифицированы и чей сертификат был временно приостановлен.

Присвоение фермерскому хозяйству статуса «органического»

По прошествии каждых 12-ти месяцев хозяйства аймака, которые выполнили сертификационные требования, получают сертификаты, подтверждающие, что его угодья соответствуют требованиям, предъявляемым к органическим хозяйствам.

Статус «органического» присваивается фермерскому хозяйству при условии применения в нем органических способов ведения сельского хозяйства и соблюдения общественных процедур по прошествии 36 месяцев с момента принятия решения о переходе к органическому сельскому хозяйству. Статус присваивается на основании заключения местной группы фермеров о соответствии критериям СГУ и частному стандарту Федерации органического движения «Bio-KG”. Статус присваивается Национальным Сертификационным советом и подтверждается сертификатом.

Система гарантийного участия в органических аймаках

Программа сертификации органических аймаков доступна для малых семейных хозяйств, которые могут делать продажи на очень маленькие суммы. Сертификация органического аймака осуществляется в рамках системы гарантийного участия и полагается не на бумажную работу, а на декларацию фермера и документированные "групповые оценки", проводимых фермерами Местной группы. Каждый фермер осознанно дает обязательство, что он будет вести производство в соответствии требованиям органического сельского хозяйства. Местные советники или уважаемые лица также могут быть вовлечены в процесс оценки, чтобы обеспечить внешнюю проверку процесса групповой оценки.

Горизонтальная поддержка имеет важное значение для построения органического движения и поощрения увеличения количества органических аймаков. Горизонтальные сети остаются неформальными, что позволяет создавать и включать в движение новые группы малых фермеров. Фермеры аймаков пользуются в полной мере фермерскими сетями, которые обеспечивают поддержку и обучение своих членов. Это позволяет мелким фермерам по всей широкой сети поддержать друг друга в совместном использовании перерабатывающих и маркетинговых возможностей, что было бы слишком трудно для одной семьи или одного села. Так как фермеры органического аймака находятся под взаимным контролем, они, естественно, заинтересованы в том, чтобы поддерживать и консультировать друг друга, чтобы обеспечить успешность группы в целом. Опора на равную оценку облегчает обмен информацией, а также создает широкую сеть технической и моральной поддержки, к которой фермер может обратиться при затруднениях. Местные группы также координируют эксперименты по селекции и агротехнике, чтобы найти приемы, наиболее эффективные для своей местности. Новые органические фермеры, которые охвачены практикой органического земледелия, но чьи земли еще не очищены от запрещенных химикатов во время предписанных 36 месяцев, больше всего нуждаются в поддерживающей сети и наращивании потенциала, которым их обеспечивает система гарантийного участия.

Система гарантийного участия сертифицирует возделываемые земли и, соответсвенно, действие сертификата распространяется на все продукты, органически произведенные на ферме. Каждый фермер органического аймака получает индивидуальный сертификат. Таким образом, фермеры могут воспользоваться всеми доступными маркетинговыми возможностями как индивидуально, так и вместе.

Органические аймаки обеспечивают последовательность и прозрачность своей сертификации. Это позволяет им получить доверие покупателей. Также важно, чтобы органические аймаки получили государственную поддержку и признание.

Роли и обязанности ключевых групп

Система гарантийного участия тщательно регулирует отношения между группами, необходимые для координации органических аймаков на национальном уровне. Каждая из перечисленных ниже групп имеет свои обязанности, и ни одна группа не имеет достаточного контроля, чтобы навязывать свою позицию в процессе в целом.

* 1. Ферма и семья отвечают за развитие собственного понимания органического стандарта, соответствие методов ведения сельского хозяйства органическим, участвует в ключевых тренингах – Полевых Днях, в оценках и проверках других хозяйств в Местной группе, дает советы соседям, обменивается информацией и прилагает усилия для повышения потенциала группы в целом, разрешает посещать хозяйство потребителям и покупателям (в подходящее время).
  2. Местная группа - фермеры, которые живут в той же деревне или в близких деревнях и регулярно взаимодействуют друг с другом. В местную группу могут входить также местные уважаемые люди и потребители. Это реальное ядро Системы Гарантийного Участия в органических аймаках. Местная группа обеспечивает соответствие производственных мощностей (земли, оборудования) и продукции требованиям органического сельского хозяйства, выраженным в сертификационных требованиях СГУ; координирует проведение и подписывает результаты оценки и инспекции хозяйств. Как минимум, три человека из Местной группы должны присутствовать на каждой оценке и подписаться под ее результатами. Члены Местной группы консультируют друг друга по фермерским проблемам, научно-исследовательским проектам групп и всеми доступными способами поддерживают производство. Члены Местной группы отвечают друг за друга. Местная группа решает, какие фермеры должны быть сертифицированы в текущем году, принимает меры за невыполнение руководящих принципов и налагает санкции, предусмотренные Национальным сертификационным советом. Она подбирает Поручителей, обеспечивает документирование Поручительства и Заявления фермера и готовит Оценочный доклад по каждому фермеру. Местная группа представляет Национальному совету годовой отчет с оценкой площади, отведенной на каждую культуру, и количества собранных различных культур. Она также назначает контактное лицо, ответственное за взаимодействие с Национальным координационным советом, и несет полную ответственность за сбор документов "Органической Гарантии" для каждого фермера и общий список группы в целом.
  3. Национальный Координационный Совет – это группа, состоящая из представителей Министерства сельского хозяйства, Объединений Потребителей, профильных НПО, представителей покупателей и неограниченного количества квалифицированных Местных Групп, функционирующих не менее одного года. Национальный Координационный Совет координирует семинары по обучению Местных групп, утверждает / аккредитует новые Местные группы (на основе процесса равного обзора между существующими Местными группами), разрабатывает и обновляет политики и документацию для документации Органической Гарантии (поручительство, Краткий Стандарт, процедуру Взаимной Оценки). Национальный координационный совет разрабатывает, утверждает и обновляет «Основной Органический Стандарт», основанный на критериях производства, а также поддерживает базу данных фермеров для присвоения идентификационных номеров Местным Группам и фермерам. Совет также вводит изменения, улучшения и поправки в национальную программу в целом и координирует ее без вмешательства в автономное функционирование структур и процессов Местных групп. Совет координирует образование, поддержку и маркетинг на национальном уровне и предоставляет информацию об органике потребителям и СМИ, поддерживает базы данных всех Местных групп и переработчиков, поддерживает позитивные отношения с Агентствами сторонней Сертификации, которые помогают связать Местные Группы с мировым рынком. Совет координирует выборочную проверку на остатки пестицидов. Он также изыскивает финансирование от государства и из других источников для оказания услуг фермерам и местным группам.

В данное время 26 фермеров и домохозяйств по семи направлениям во всех регионах демонстрируют успешный опыт и создают модель для копирования. На местном уровне создана сеть действий горных агро-экосистем MAAN, где собираются знания, инструменты, истории успеха и социальный капитал сельских сервис-провайдеров.

* этой Платформе идет обмен между всеми 5-ю странами. Успешный опыт уже копируется, есть инициативы расширения, например, сушки фруктов, ягод, овощей во всех регионах страны для сохранения без потерь полученного урожая. Другие направления этого проекта - разведение кур, питомников, постройка теплиц, парников при школах, детсадах и других социальных объектах тесно переплетаются с другими проектами в стране, в целом улучшая питание населения их же силами.

На данном этапе инициативы по органическому производству и микропроекты взаимообогащают друг друга и помогают малым фермерским хозяйствам, включая семейные фермерские хозяйства, уязвимых лиц и групп населения (женщин, молодежи, коренного населения направлены на сокращение уровня бедности и улучшение питания.

## Tori Okner, ICLEI, Germany

To Whom it May Concern,

Please accept our submission in response to the CFS call for experiences and effective policy approaches in addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics.

The below serves as an overview of the efforts of Metro Vancouver to improve the sustainability of their city-region food system.

We would be happy to answer further questions on the case and look forward to the forthcoming CFS publication.

Best regards,

Tori Okner

**Proponent**  
Local governments of Metro Vancouver  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
Metro Vancouver Board  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
2011-present  
  
**Funding source**  
The Regional Food System Strategy (RFSS) had no allotted budget for the period between 2011 (when it was adopted) and 2014. With the operationalization of the Action Plan, the RFSS will have an as-yet unspecified budget.  
  
**Location**  
Metro Vancouver  
  
**Background/Context**  
In Vancouver, there are growing concerns about the rising incidence of obesity, food safety, disappearing of farmland and increasing prices, depleted fish populations, food waste, pesticides, fertilizer, pollution, depletion of local markets, and the large carbon footprint of food. The globalized food system and the rapid population growth put high pressures on the resources and local farmers. In British Columbia (BC), 86% of food was produced locally in the 1970s; in 2010 only 43% is produced locally. However, there is a renewed interest in growing food, preparing healthy meals, and buying locally produced foods. Yet, the average age of farmers in BC is 57 years; only 6% of the farmers in BC are under age 35. The discrepancy between the supply of local food and increasing demand requires local government action. The Regional Food System Strategy (RFSS) was adopted by Metro Vancouver in 2011, with a vision to create, “a sustainable, resilient and healthy food system that will contribute to the well-being of all residents and the economic prosperity of the region while conserving our ecological legacy.” The RFSS contains five goals (see following section) aiming to mitigate negative impacts of food systems services, promote positive developments, include public participation and utilize interdependent synergies at the regional level.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
The RFSS strategy is focused on actions at the regional level to lead to a more localized, sustainable, resilient and healthy food system while continuing to be embedded in the larger food system at the national and global scales.  
**Goal 1: Increased Capacity to Produce Food Close to Home  
Goal 2: Improve the Financial Viability of the Food Sector  
Goal 3: People Make Healthy and Sustainable Food Choices  
Goal 4: Everyone has Access to Healthy, Culturally Diverse and Affordable Food  
Goal 5: A Food System Consistent with Ecological Health**

**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
1.1 Protect agricultural land for food production  
1.2 Restore fish habitat and protect sustainable sources of seafood  
1.3 Enable expansion of agricultural production  
1.4 Invest in a new generation of food producers  
1.5 Expand commercial food production in urban areas  
  
2.1 Increase capacity to process, warehouse and distribute local foods  
2.2 Include local foods in the purchasing policies of large public institutions  
2.3 Increase direct marketing opportunities for local foods  
2.4 Further develop value chains within the food sector  
2.5 Review government policies and programs to ensure they enable the expansion of the local food sector  
  
3.1 Enable residents to make healthy food choices  
3.2 Communicate how food choices support sustainability  
3.3 Enhance food literacy and skills in school  
3.4 Celebrate the taste of local foods and the diversity of cuisines  
  
4.1 Improve access to nutritious food among vulnerable groups  
4.2 Encourage urban agriculture  
4.3 Enable non-profit organizations to recover nutritious food

5.1 Protect and enhance ecosystem goods and services  
5.2 Reduce waste in the food system  
5.3 Facilitate adoption of environmentally sustainable practices  
5.4 Prepare for the impacts of climate change  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
The engagement of a diverse group of stakeholders, including: local governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, community groups, educational institutions, provincial health authorities, food banks and charitable organizations, is promoted by Metro Vancouver, its members and the action plan. The involvement of these stakeholders is aimed at enhancing idea generation, capacity building and problem-solving and ultimately at revitalizing the regional food system.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
Since the adoption of the RFSS, local governments have undertaken many actions, they:  
**Goal 1:**  
• protected agricultural land through the implementation of Metro 2040  
• adopted guidelines to restore and enhance fish habitat  
• invested in irrigation and drainage infrastructure to enable farmers to expand food production  
• facilitated commercial food production in urban areas  
• addressed the deposition of illegal fill on farmland through municipal bylaws and enforcement activities  
  
**Goal 2:**  
• reviewed policies to include local food in purchasing agreements  
• expanded marketing of local foods (leases on city owned lands for farmers markets, municipal services, improved promotion of farm tours and events, etc.)  
• developed plans to address food related issues and reviewed regulations, bylaws and policies to remove obstacles and to create a more enabling business environment for local food enterprises  
  
**Goal 3:**  
• involved educational institutions and hosting annual events  
• initiated a program to increase student capacity to manage and expand teaching gardens, and supported agricultural-related content and programming at the local museum  
• developed new curriculum resources to support K-12 teachers and students on integrating ‘food systems’ thinking into the classroom  
  
**Goal 4:**  
• initiated pilot projects to allow residential bee keeping and urban chickens  
• did research on how to improve food security in social housing sites • supported programs to facilitate food access for vulnerable populations  
• created community gardens for residents  
  
**Goal 5:**  
• developed Integrated Stormwater Management Plans to manage water flowing from urban areas and the impact on aquatic and terrestrial species, vegetation manage, and groundwater recharge  
• educated residents and businesses about the disposal ban on food wastes through media campaigns and advising on ways reduce organics and food waste as part of the regional Organic Waste Ban  
• launched initiatives in support of Best Management Practices for stream crossings, and land management for horse and small-lot owners  
• developed climate change adaptation strategies that considers impacts on local food production  
  
**Challenges faced**  
The local governments have many competing priorities and obligations. Across the region there is a lack of adequate resources committed to food and agricultural issues and a lack of consistency in terms of where and how agri-food issues are addressed within each municipality, which makes it difficult to coordinate among departments and across the region. The siloed nature of local governments limits the ability of government agencies to work across multiple jurisdictions to capture synergies. The range of levels of political commitment to a food system approach often results in actions being completed when staff time and funding become available, rather than being a strategic priority. The region continues to work to improve the financial viability of local farmers and food processors and thereby increasing the capacity to produce more local food. The effort to encourage people to eat healthier diets is ongoing as the need to ensure a more equitable access to nutritious food.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**  
To improve urban food systems requires a city-region, ecosystem approach. Pollutants, pesticides, exhausting fumes, dumping sewage, etc. do not adhere to political boundaries and erode the natural resources that supply our food. A city-region food system approach requires awareness of the different and interdependent relationship between agricultural municipalities, which tend to be focused on protecting agricultural land and expanding commercial food production, and municipalities with less agricultural land, which can help to bring local food awareness and social benefits to residents through activities such as farmers’ markets and urban agriculture. Building an awareness and understanding of the respective roles and interdependence of local governments is a key to effectively expand local food production. Stakeholder engagement is critical; allow each community to build on its own strengths to address food issues, while also working together on cross-cutting actions and learn from others’ experiences. We must continue to invest in and expand innovative approaches across the region and embark on new initiatives to address the persistent challenges and emerging regional food system issues.

## Lisa Filipuzzi, United Kingdom

Dear Sirs and Madams,

please find here in attachment Mercato Metropolitano's submission form in response to FAO's Call for experiences and effective policy approaches in addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics.

More information on the initiative are available at the following link and in the attached Booklet.

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0BwXG3pfE8BiDSnZsMEFPa281eVU>

Introduction:

Worldwide we face an extraordinary challenge: how to nutritiously feed a population of 9bn people by 2050, without putting further strain on the planet.

First we have to admit that the food systems of today are failing to feed the population we have. The headlines will soon be dominated by a series of famines unlike the world has seen in modern times. But in general, even without this crisis, 1 in 8 people today are suffering from chronic hunger and most of those are in fast urbanizing countries of Africa and Asia. Unlike in the past, all forms of malnutrition are a problem. 1/3 of the world’s population is overweight or obese, with more than 60 percent in developing countries.

As people are urbanized so that rapidly shift their food preferences. For example, meat consumption in developing countries is projected to grow 75 percent from 2010 to 2050. This will have major environment consequences. For example, ruminants (goats and sheep) require 5 times more feed to produce a kilo of protein as meat than as milk.

But while we struggle to produce food for this growing population, our broken food system today wastes food. We lose between a quarter and a third of all food produced. In Europe and North America we generate 95-115 kilos of food waste per person, per year. In Africa, South and South East Asia the number is just 6-11 kilos. In the developing world most of the waste occurs between farm and storage or processing. In the developed world the vast majority of the waste occurs between market and home or home and plate.

Add to this picture of a broken food system that is not meeting our needs, climate change – the ultimate threat intensifier. On land, climate change threatens to diminish crop yields with its extreme weather events, weather volatility, rising temperatures and disrupted and altered rainfall patterns. In the oceans, warming and acidification threaten fish stocks and livelihoods in particular the 1bn people in coastal developing countries who rely on fish protein.

At the same time while we are concerned with the impacts of climate change on agricultural production and the nutritional value of yields, we must also remember that agriculture and land use change account for around 30% of greenhouse gas emissions – the way we produce food today is destroying the ability of the planet to produce food tomorrow.

We need increased efficiency in food production leading to lower emissions per calorie or kilo of food. At present this metric is not how we evaluate success.

Our challenge then is to develop integrated, holistic approaches to food systems where nutrition, climate change and sustainability come together to feed the growing, newly urbanizing population. We will have to live by three goals:

·         increase productivity – increasing food and nutrition security by producing more food without punishing environment

·         enhance resilience – reduce farmers’ exposure to short terms risks and shocks allowing smallholder farmers to be able to ride out shocks

·         lower agricultural footprint - reduce green house gas emissions per calorie or kilo produced, avoid deforestation and increase carbon storage in soils and sinks

In the developed world and in the cities, for us to have more and better food, using fewer resources in landscapes that support people with jobs and livelihoods, we will have to reconnect with food. The relationship to the farmer, the stewards of food from farm to fork, needs to be one in which we as a society are prepared to invest. Cities will become producers of food (estimates say 10% of food production will have to come from parks, gardens and rooftops in cities).

Mercato Metropolitano is one holistic, integrated response to our need to press a reset button for our food system.

It builds community, closes the gap between farm and fork, focuses and educates on nutrition as a goal not just yield and restores places to become economic and production hubs.

Our future depends on business models that work to strengthen sustainability. Mercato Metropolitano is a working, evolving experiment that shows, profitably, what part of the future can look like.

Attachments:

<http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/discussions/contributions/MM_BOOKLET.pdf>

**Proponent**  
Andrea Rasca  
 **Main responsible entity**  
Mercato Metropolitano ltd   
The FarMM ltd  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
May 2015 – ongoing  
  
**Funding source**  
Private  
  
**Location**  
Two pilots have been launched in Milan and Turin in 2015. Since July 2016, the initiative is active in London. The program targets urban and associated rural areas across the world in need of regeneration (from Miami to Tokyo, from Manchester to Nairobi, Teheran, Tel Aviv and Cape Town).  
  
**Background/Context**  
In a context of broken food systems, data show:   
• A convergence towards a diet high in fat, sugar and processed food, often associated with sedentariness and high levels of Non-Communicable Diseases;   
• The exacerbation of the Double Burden of Malnutrition, which encompasses both undernutrition and over-nutrition   
• Limited access of small producers to national and international markets due to:

• Scarce education and use of ICT   
• Infrastructure gaps   
• Fragmentation related to small/micro business dimension   
• Lack of business capacity to organize into integrated, result-oriented structures   
• Limited capacity to find appropriate marketing channels and access to appropriately priced local financing   
• Global competition from big industries, which can reach all markets at low prices

• Scarce customer education on value of natural, sustainable products, compared with low-price, easy-to-prepare “junk foods”.   
• Rise in urban agriculture (UPA), now responsible for 15/20% of global food supply. Still illegal in some countries, it provides a significant contribution to household food security and valorizes the nutritional and social value of food.   
  
In this complex and emerging context, the project celebrates food as an important catalyst for conviviality and social cohesion. At the same time, it helps build inclusive development in local communities and contributes to economic development by supporting the regeneration of declining urban areas. Mercato Metropolitano acts as magnets for education around food and nutrition, community led gardens and sourcing ventures, as well as other community development activities, embracing the arts and focused on young people. Food is put at the center of culture and community in a sustainable way.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
The initiative aims to:   
• create a sustainable community market concept, which targets urban and rural areas in need of regeneration. Working with local governments and strategic partners, it generates business and social ecosystems, where neglected metropolitan areas need it most, thereby stimulating private investments with the initiative providing an anchor for sales and marketing.   
• bring natural, sustainable food producers and consumers closer together. Acting as an aggregator, the initiative reduces supply fragmentation while providing a reliable marketing channel for small-scale agri-food actors.   
• raise awareness about sustainability, environmental, economic and social issues. To educate adults and children on the nutritional, cultural and social value of food.   
• boost sustainable and inclusive economic growth by creating new jobs for low-skilled workers. The initiative is able to offer opportunities across the community and encourages social engagement, involving individuals and organizations independent of their political, religious or social status. Simply put, in the communal experience of eating and preparing food together acts as a foundation for integration helping people to meet in a place where they can experience the taste of simple and authentic beliefs.   
• promote research and innovation, inside and alongside the agri-food sector. To promote start-ups and cooperate with educational institutions, providing support to talented students in developing their career in the field of food, nutrition or environment.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
The experience is characterized by a holistic approach to food and nutrition security, embracing a multitude of factors such as food availability, food access, education, social inclusion, innovation, and urbanization.   
This approach is combined with a Quadruple Helix model: the program is designed and implemented in a continuous dialog with public authorities, business actors, universities and communities.   
Food becomes part of a broader intervention, a means of stimulating sustainable and inclusive development in challenging and declining environments. This is a flexible model that adapts itself to specific conditions: there are no rules, but values that aim to empower traditions, while enhancing local food security.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
Participation is at the basis of the present initiative, which involves several key actors:   
• *Local communities*. A first contact is established to present the program, set up conditions for project’s acceptance and understand local needs.   
• *NGOs and non-for-profit*. This collaboration ensures the participation of the most vulnerable people to the project   
• *Farmers and small-scale producers*. They act as project’s partners for the supply of high-quality food, which complies with sustainable production standards   
• *Customers*. Direct customer feedbacks help to shape the program and adapt to changing necessities.   
• *Public and private institutions* (governments, international organizations, universities). This cooperation aims to create a highly collaborative environment where academics, policy-makers, professionals and entrepreneurs work together to address issues such as food security, sustainability and traceability, sharing vision and principles for coordinated intervention.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
The success of a retail concept, which does not commercialize any industrial mass products (e.g. Coca-Cola) but only natural and locally owned ones demonstrates that people are naturally attracted to healthy, nourishing food and to food education. In a low/middle-income residential area in South London, a vibrant melting pot of ethnic groups (the highest number of Colombian and Congolese residents in London), MM captivates 150.000 people/month.   
  
Children participate in cooking classes; families, young adults and the elderly populate the whole place. The multi-generational space, rare in modern city life, is centered around healthy food and brings people into contact with food and nutrition security in a way that allows them to engage with issues naturally. It is offering a demonstration of how food security is a cross-cutting issue which concerns people of all ages, sex and social status.   
  
More than 100 local producers have found in MM a platform for internationalization and aggregation, an opportunity to try their hand at direct marketing with minimal upfront investment. National and international institutions have shown their interest in the project and universities are in contact with MM’s board of directors to present and study the project as a Sustainable Business/Policy Case (Harvard Model). Mercato Metropolitano is now recognized to be a movement, a complex structure of highly passionate professionals, who share a vision for a world without hunger, poverty and social injustices.  
  
**Challenges faced**  
One of the main challenges of the project is the current level of underfunding, which creates constraintsfor development. Nevertheless, the management has been able to implement an innovative approach with a solid basis for further expansion. A closer collaboration with the public sector might help to overcome this limitation. Expressions of interest are ulitplying from cities around the world, and depending on the city, the possibility for redevelopment of large tracts of land in marginal urban areas offers public sectorleadership that would allow the inititative to move forward more swiftly.   
Scarcity of well-performing small artisans needs a structured approach to vendor on boarding and start-up. Suppliers evaluation and selection, combined with education and training is fundamental to achieve project objectives.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**  
The FarMM and MM profess the following values:   
• Food excellence   
• Craftsmanship   
• Urban renewal   
• Sustainability   
• Short food value chain   
• Engagement   
• Consistency   
• Glocal approach   
• farm-to-mouth CSR   
  
This experience shows that people care about social projects focused on local and global issues that affect present and future generations. In Milan, more than 2 million people came to visit the site in 4 months, about 28.000 micro and small farmers have been involved in the project, and more than 300 new jobs have been created.   
  
An effective policy should be based on participative processes. Public/private initiatives must be presented beforehand to target communities, which share opinions, express doubts and specify needs. This step eventually brings to adjustments before implementation.   
  
Finally, recognizing the multiple dimension of food security is a key element to success. A comprehensive public/private program is not sector-specific. Instead, it analyses and tackles direct and indirect causes of food security.

Attachment:

<http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/discussions/contributions/MM_BOOKLET.pdf>

## Dominique Couret, IRD, France

**Dominique Couret - Abidjan- le 14 mars 2017**

**Contribution en réponse à l'appel à contributions sur les expériences et les approches efficaces de politique pour aborder la question de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition dans le contexte de la dynamique changeante des relations entre zones urbaines et zones rurales**

**Concevoir une écologie politique de la salubrité publique**

La question de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition dans les pays de la zone intertropicale pourrait être abordée d’un point de vue éco-environnementale et comme un enjeu de sécurité/salubrité nationale. Juridiquement la bonne alimentation peut être posée comme relevant de la salubrité nationale dont la prise en charge relève de la responsabilité des Etats quant à la sécurité civile des peuples qu’ils abritent et le droit au respect de son intégrité physique et éco-environnementale de tout citoyen. Les citoyens sont donc en mesure de faire procès à leur gouvernement et demander réparation pour atteinte à leur intégrité et perturbations endocriniennes si besoin est.

Depuis les années 60, le modèle de production agro-industriel et de consommation reposant sur une production massive et de haute rentabilité puis de transformation pour conservation longue, a créé beaucoup d’abondance mais aussi de gaspillage et surtout des effets collatéraux dommageables avec l’introduction dans les produits transformés d’huiles hydrogénées, de conservateurs chimiques, sels et sucres à saturation ... Ceci alors même que les productions alimentaires locales et propres à la zone intertropicale sont particulièrement riches en vertus diététiques sont éliminées des étales par la concurrence de ces produits de masse.

Que cela soit en Côte d’Ivoire, en Equateur ou au Brésil, il est facile de constater chez les populations des quartiers populaires les effets délétères d’une mauvaise alimentation issu notamment de la surconsommation de sucres raffinés et d’huiles hydrogénées ou cuites (surpoids, diabètes, hypertensions, malformations, dysfonctionnements des reins….)

En regard il existe une grande qualité diététique et nutritive de la production alimentaire locale, si on pouvait en assurer la production stable et le bon approvisionnement des villes proches, cela contribuerait efficacement tout à la fois à améliorer la santé des populations et en même temps à créer des filières économiques dynamiques de micro et très petites entreprises, des filières économiques d'échelle locale et infra locale dont la stabilité et la diversité permettrait par ailleurs de faire société et économie locale durable et prospère (et de recourir à l’usage des savoirs localement existants pour augmenter l’efficacité par exemple en permaculture).

Les questions à résoudre :

- Comment s’assurer d’une production non toxique (limitation des intrants chimiques, exploitation en permaculture) , comment limiter les pollutions par et de l’eau ;

- comment assainir le système existant de la production agroalimentaire pour en retirer les modes inadaptés, trouver des solutions de substitution propres (par exemple les bassins de décantation végétalisés pour les eaux vannes);

- comment organiser les échanges et approvisionnements des aliments en zones de production complémentaire de préférence en proximité ou continuité spatiale;

- comment fluidifier et faciliter le transport des productions paysannes vers les villes (équipement routier, sécurisation et facilitation des transports, organisation des filières à partir des organisations existantes, aménagement marchés centraux et de quartiers dans les grandes villes….)

Avoir de la part de l’Etat une politique sanitaire et de salubrité publique très volontaire , en s’appuyant sur les savoirs et compétences scientifiques universitaires locales, et en récupérant ainsi une autonomie et une souveraineté locale de l’intégrité physique et éco-environnementale des personnes qui permettrait de réguler les marchés économiques et de concevoir leur limites au bien commun essentiel de la salubrité publique.

Propositions

1) Concevoir et promouvoir un modèle d’agriculture paysanne et villageoise sinon bio au moins raisonné et limité à des intrants non toxiques.

2) Imposer la non nocivité des produits importés : interdire les produits qui remettent en question la salubrité et la santé publiques.

Etablir un tableau des nocivités des produits phystosanitaires, intrants chimiques dans l’agriculture et des antibiotiques dans l’alimentation animale.

3) Monter un observatoire des effets délétères et des bienfaits des produits alimentaires disponibles sur place (produits importés, produits locaux paysans, produits locaux plantations agro industrielle) du point de vue des biotopes, des écosystèmes et milieux mais aussi des microbiotes et faunes intestinale.

4) Élaborer et diffuser un savoir et un savoir faire sur l’alimentation diététique et le fonctionnement intestinal, les produits nocifs. Informer sur les dangers de la candida albican (référence : Giulia Enders, 2016, Le charme discret de l'intestin : tout sur un organe mal aimé..., Paris, A vue d'œi), sur les vertus de santé pérenne du mil, manioc, coco, huile de palme non cuite, fruits, mangoustan …

5) Taxer les produits dont la production existe localement, ils coûtent écologiquement chers à transporter, leur importation en masse et à prix cassé empêchent les acteurs économiques locales de faire économie durable autour des marchés de consommation locaux. Les produits étrangers qui arriveront sur les marchés locaux devront être diététiquement acceptables et surtout plus chers.

Élaborer et poser des normes et des standards dissuasifs à l’importation et incitatifs à la culture et l’élevage bio et ou raisonnés (respectueux des gens et des milieux).

Établir un code alimentaire national subordonnant toute les concessions ou mises en exploitation végétales et animales à des entreprises étrangères (démarche similaire du code minier ou du code industriel). Ce code doit être en correspondance avec la signature au niveau mondial et de l’Onu d’une charte du droit de chacun au respect de son intégrité physique (Le corps humain n’est pas une marchandise)

La pratique et l’affichage d’une éthique gouvernementale par l’instauration d’une veille scientifique indépendante à la bonne application de ces normes et codes pourrait être pour chaque état un véhicule pour imposer son émancipation et sa souveraineté quant à la salubrité nationale et par extension quant au devenir des peuples, et la qualité environnementale des milieux qu’ils abritent et ainsi régulé et circonvenir hors du bien commun de l’intégrité physique et environnementale de chaque citoyen, les pratiques extractivistes du néo libéralisme entrepreneurial imposées par le marché mondial.

**6) Proposition pour approfondir le sujet :**

Réaliser une étude comparative Équateur, Brésil, Côte d’Ivoire sur les alimentations actuelles des classes populaires et comment le plus grand nombre dans chaque pays pourrait bénéficier des vertus diététiques des productions alimentaires locales .

Par exemple en Côte d’Ivoire les produits alimentaires d’importation sont venus remplacés de nombreux produits locaux sans en avoir les vertus. Déversés en abondance sur les moindres marchés, ils sont venus concurrencés dans l’alimentation quotidienne les aliments produits localement sans en avoir les qualités nutritives et diététiques :

- sodas sucrés aux arômes artificiels à la place des multiples fruits locaux naturellement porteurs de sucre

- riz d’importation et farine de blé à la place des riz locaux, des maniocs, bananes plantain, ignames (sans gluten),

- viande de bœufs et poulets importés dont on ne connaît pas les modes d'élevage contre productions des petits volaillers et éleveurs locaux.

## Mangiza Chongo, Lusaka City Council, Zambia

**Proponent**  
Mangiza Chirwa Chongo  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
Lusaka City Council  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
The project is still at conceptual stage. The pilot will be done for a period of three years from July 2017-June 2020  
  
**Funding source**  
The project will be co-funded by Lusaka City Council and Kasisi Agricultural Training Center  
  
**Location**  
Lusaka, Zambia  
  
**Background/Context**  
Lusaka is the capital city of Zambia and is experiencing one of the fastest urbanization rates in Africa. The city covers an area of 360 square kilometers and is not only the most populated but most densely populated city in the country. It had a population of 2,191,225 and density of **100 persons per km2** as of 2010. This characteristic of the city implies that the city’s expanding population cannot be supported comfortably due to insufficient land to support agriculture activities. The situation is worsened by the growing need for housing development which seems to be a more lucrative investment than agricultural production. Thus Lusaka relies on nearby peri-urban areas for supply of fresh foods to the city. An on-going project by the Food and Agriculture Organization in Zambia called “City Regions Food Systems” reports that food losses and food waste have been observed to be major concern for the city region food system, especially at the market level. This is as a result of poor transportation facilities, bad road network and lack of storage facilities to mention but a few. This negatively impacts farmer incomes as a good amount of produce is lost before it reaches the market. It also creates a challenge for waste management for the city council due to huge amounts of waste that has to be disposed.  
  
The Lusaka City Council therefore intends to partner with organic farming institute called Kasisi Agriculture Training Centre which requires a huge tonnage of organic waste to make manure. This will help the local authority with waste management as well as promote better nutrition for the city through promotion of organic farming products. It is hoped that after the pilot project, the council may be able to assess the projects viability and demand for organic waste such that farmers from the nearby Peri-Urban areas may not entirely lose out when their produce goes to waste but can sell their damaged produce at a minimal fee. It is also hoped that through this project, demand can be created for organic waste and other large scale farmers can partner with the council. The project also hopes to train underprivileged women in organic farming to increase their incomes given that organic produce fetches more monetary value as compared to conventionally grown produce.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
The major objective of the project will be to alleviate the problem of food losses and food waste by getting economic value out of food that does not make it to the table. More specific objectives will include:  
1. Assess the possibility of increasing farmer incomes by buying off wasted produce  
2. Increasing possible incomes for women who will be trained by Kasisi Training institute in organic farming as they will get higher incomes by producing organic agricultural produce  
3. Supporting the production of more organic food stuff as it is healthier and has friendlier environmental impacts  
4. Improve waste management in the city  
5. Improving the culture of waste separation which the city is struggling with at the moment  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
Lusaka City Council manages all markets within the city and is consequently responsible for waste management in the markets. Currently, waste collection is a challenge because waste management fees charged by the council are insufficient to collect all the generated waste and the council usually has insufficient resources and collect and dispose of waste generated in the markets. Much of the waste results from food coming from the nearby towns due to lack of storage facilities and poor infrastructure to get the produce to market in time. On the other hand, Kasisi Agriculture training center is an agriculture training institute for Jesuits of the catholic church and it trains students in organic farming. The training center also has a large farm where they grow organic produce.  
  
The project will therefore aggregate food waste from the markets and supply it to Kasisi Agriculture Training Center to be used in the institute’s farm. While the council will be responsible for separation of waste at source and aggregation of the waste, the training institute will be responsible for collection thereby enhancing council’s efforts in management of waste. The council will also sponsor a selected number of women (from its existing women groups engaged in gardening) to the agriculture institute to be trained in organic farming. During the project, assessments will be done on how to economically value wasted fresh foods so that eventually, the farmer can sell wasted food at a small fee thereby improve farmer incomes. This will reduce the amount of food that goes to waste and make better use of the wasted product.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
The project will involve four major actors:  
1. The local authority whose role will be food waste aggregation in the market place  
2. Kasisi Agricultural Training Institute whose role will be to transport the waste from points of aggregation to the their farm as well as to train the less privileged women that will the local authority will sponsor  
3. Women groups that will be sponsored to be trained in organic farming  
4. Selected researcher to assess the amount of food waste generated, amount of organic fertilizer generated from the waste and possible value for the farmer as well as cost sharing mechanisms in the aggregation and transportation costs for future pricing of the wasted food staffs.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
This project is still at conceptual stage but it is hoped that the following results will be achieved at the end of the project:  
1. Reduced economic losses (improved economic muscle and food security)for the farmer as a result of reduced food waste  
2. Improved nutritional status of the city due to improved farming methods through increased production of organic farm produce  
3. Improved incomes of women who will be trained in organic farming thereby improving their food security status  
4. Promotion of sustainable agriculture systems through increased organic farming  
  
**Anticipated Challenges**  
Anticipated challenges on the project include:  
1. It is expected that the women who will be trained in organic farming might have challenges in marketing their produce in the local markets as organic products are usually sold in local super markets which require large quantities in order to purchase from the farmer. It is hoped that since Kasisi agriculture training institute produces organic farm produce on a large scale, they can buy the produce from the women and aggregate with what they produce.  
2. Once the pilot project is over and the farmer can sell wasted produce. The challenge anticipated is that who will bear the cost of aggregating the food waste to make it easy for Kasisi institute to collect large amounts of the waste. This is a concern because during the pilot project the food waste will be free but it is hoped that eventually the farmer can get a return on the wasted product. This has an implication on attaining the objective of the project to increase the farmer’s income. It is hoped that the researcher to be engaged will clearly show how all parties can benefit from the project.  
  
**Key messages**  
1. Food waste can be useful and has economic value  
2. Promotion of organic farming can increase incomes for poor households  
3. Challenges that result in food losses faced by farmers from rural and peri-urban areas such as poor transportation and inadequate storage facilities can be alleviated by making use of the wasted products

## Marco Foschini, Confederazione Nazionale Coldiretti, Italy

**Proponent**  
Campagna Amica Foundation  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
Confederazione Nazionale Coldiretti – Coldiretti National Confederation  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
The Italian law n.228/2001 introduced the concept of agricultural multifunctionality and allowed direct sales from farmers. The foundation “Campagna Amica” (Friendly countryside) was founded in 2009 and coordinates the activities of the project.  
  
**Funding source**  
Own resources of farmers. Furthermore farmers can invest on multifunctionality and direct sale by accessing the resources of rural development, which is a part of the Common Agricultural Policy (EU)  
  
**Location**  
Italy  
  
**Background/Context**  
With the reorganization of the large-scale retail distribution and a vision of agriculture as a simple provider of raw materials for the industry, the presence of farmers in local markets seemed a leftover from the past and was becoming increasingly marginal. But such a model began to show its limits both on the producers side, with inadequate compensation that did not cover their production costs, and consumers, forced to pay an excessive mark-up for the products on sale.  
The production’s surpluses drove the agricultural enterprises to diversify and to seek new markets as not to close down. Direct processing and sale was revalued, and a new relationship with consumers started, centered on transparency, quality, link with the local community and freshness of the products sold, at a price that is fairer for everyone. In this way, farmers managed to reach the final consumer, obtaining a more equitable remuneration for their work and improving the knowledge of their reality among consumers. In some cases, as for example in the hinterland of Rome, these farmers successfully managed to sell their products in local markets and shops of the city, but the lack of organization and self-regulation to guarantee consumers, made those initiatives fail.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
The aim of the Campagna Amica initiative is clearly to give strength and continuity to experiences that would have otherwise remained isolated and little lasting in time, by offering a comprehensive and coherent approach to direct sales, thanks to a single brand to be implemented throughout the country. A political and economic plan, built by the producers themselves and shared by the community, capable to offer: a fair price and an effective guarantee of quality and transparency of foods, the enhancement of leading products and the distinctiveness of our territories and of those who live and work there, a general growth of the heritage of our Country.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
Within this context, the farmers association Coldiretti promoted the creation of a self-regulated organization of producers, sharing common principles and rules for the protection of consumers and producers themselves, adhering to farmer markets: the “Fondazione Campagna Amica”. Over the years a network of farms involved in direct sales has grown, creating many Campagna Amica markets, selling genuine farm-to-table products, with transparent and fair prices. Farms that adhere to the network and want to use the brand “Campagna Amica” accept to undergo periodic checks that ensure the agricultural and Italian origin of the products sold, in order to protect and safeguard the consumer. The Campagna Amica network has become a real commercial network of more than 10,000 points of sales, including over 1,000 Campagna Amica farmers markets, almost 7,000 that on farm points of sales, more than 2,000 agritourisms and 170 Italian shops. It also brings together entities not directly linked to the agricultural world, such as no food companies and restaurants that are an integral part of the Italian value chain and ambassadors of "Made in Italy".  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
• Family farms and cooperatives that have converted their production to sell directly, reprocessing and rediscovering methods of production and traditional varieties.  
• Fondazione Campagna Amica, the organizational reality in which farmers gave themselves a regulation to ensure consumers, and collaboration with the local authorities, consumer organizations, schools and the civil society, in order to jointly develop the role and the purpose of this type of food production.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
The development of Campagna Amica farmers’ markets occurred in parallel and in dialog with the spread of the "from farm to fork” idea for a more sustainable consumption that also gives attention to the working conditions at the production stage, together with nutritional campaigns on the effects of junk food, promoting the consumption of fresh seasonal fruits and vegetables. All these nutritional, environmental and cultural considerations come with the citizens/consumers awareness of their power to influence the model of development that the country follows, through their purchase choices. It is also clear that Farmers Markets encourage the consumption of healthy foods and an informed consumption of traditional products, allowing the conservation and development of a network of agricultural enterprises in the suburban areas of the cities. They generate a connecting link between city and countryside, while guaranteeing biodiversity and diversification of food, involving enterprises increasingly sensitive to the protection of the environment, and often active in rural tourism.  
  
**Challenges faced**  
Over the years, many results have already been achieved, going from the creation of an economic alternative for many family farms to the creation of a new awareness among consumers. From a quantitative point of view, the number of farmers markets has significantly increased. Furthermore, a strict control system promoted by Campagna Amica ensure consumers that they will find an authentic agricultural Italian product on sale. New challenges have to be faced: Farmers Markets must become even more a meeting and exchange point for all those actors who are interested in good food, both in business (restaurants, canteens, buying groups, etc.) and cultural terms.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**  
Even within the traditional retail system of cities, it is essential to create a space for the direct sales of food. This has positive consequences from the point of view of nutrition and environment, and for the planning of cities and their hinterland. It favors a more fruitful relationship city-countryside, creates opportunities for qualified employment in the food sector, and a closer and more equitable and inclusive relationship between consumers and producers, even in a context of "Circular Economy". The presence of farmers markets and the selling of their products in the markets, also contributes to improved behavior and sensitivity of large-scale distribution that, after a phase of obstruction, can find spaces of collaboration with farmers. The key message is the ability of organization and self-regulation of the farmers who can and intend to undertake this journey, the dialog and confrontation with the civil society that can share it and sustain it, the advocacy in public institutions and the political world.

## Sophie Hirsig, FDFA – SDC, Switzerland

The Agriculture & Food Security (A&FS) Network of SDC is proud to add the following contribution from our colleagues in the Humanitarian Aid and SHA Unit (Desk for South Sudan Sebastian Eugster) to the CFS call:

South Sudan, FAO: Urban & Peri-urban Livelihoods. Improved food security, nutritional status and incomes among vulnerable households in Juba, South Sudan (second phase)

If you have any questions regarding the project, please contact the Desk responsible, Sebastian Eugster [sebastian.eugster@eda.admin.ch](mailto:sebastian.eugster@eda.admin.ch)

Kind regards, your A&FS Team, Felix Fellmann and Sophie Hirsig

**Proponent**

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) – Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)  
  
**Main responsible entity**

Humanitarian Aid and Swiss Humanitarian Aid (SHA) – Africa Division – Greater Horn of Africa – SCPO-Juba

**Date/Timeframe**

Phase 1: 01 July, 2015 to 30 June, 2016

Phase 2: 01 February, 2017 to 31 December, 2018  
  
**Funding source**

The Government of the Swiss Confederation through Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)  
  
**Location**

South Sudan  
  
**Background/Context**

In South Sudan, agriculture (crops, horticulture, livestock, fish and forests) is the mainstay livelihood for over 70 percent of the population in rural and peri-urban areas. In spite of the potential for the poor urban population of Juba to grow vegetables and cereals for their own production, 51 percent of the households are food insecure – more than double the 2015 levels of food insecurity. 11 percent of children from 6 to 59 months are acutely malnourished. The prevalence of food insecurity is related to a complex web of protracted internal problems, as well as to structural shortages of the local food system.

Over 80 percent of the urban populations depend entirely on markets for their food needs. Urban poor find themselves caught up in a complex situation of worsening economic downturn that shows rapid price increases of food commodities in the market in the face of loss of value of the South Sudanese pound against the dollar. Prices of staple foods and other basic commodities have increased significantly. Despite the abundant fertile soil and water supply in and around Juba City, accessibility by urban and peri-urban residents to nutritious diet is undermined and most of the food sources are from the neighbouring countries. Since the security and economic crisis escalated, trade routes have been seriously affected, the majority of traders who are mainly from Uganda and Kenya have lost confidence in the local currently. Production around Juba has been disrupted. Together with hyperinflation, this has resulted in shortages of commodities and skyrocketing of prices on the market**.** The purchasing power of the urban poor has dwindled alarmingly. Urban and peri-urban agriculture in Juba has a large potential to address the food security gap and provide for the city dwellers. It has become increasingly important as a means to enhance a household’s food basket and earn extra income.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**

Impact: Improved food security, nutritional status and income of vulnerable households in and around Juba, South Sudan.

Outcome: Improve livelihoods and income opportunities for enhanced resilience of vulnerable populations in and around Juba.

Outputs:

1: Production of vegetables, fruits and honey improved for 2’000 households.

2: Employment and income opportunities for 200 vulnerable women and youth created.

3: Access to fish, honey, vegetables, fruits and milk for 4’500 vulnerable households improved.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**

* *Successful distribution of inputs and tools to 1’000 beneficiary households at the onset of the dry season*
* *The two implementing partners (DMI, Caritas-Juba) conducted successful trainings to all town groups of farmers on vegetable production*
* *Implementing partners reported that most farmers undertook vegetable cultivation at the early part of the dry season; and were able to produce food and sell the surplus during the November–December lean season*
* *The procurement of seeds and other inputs (as annexed) in bulk for the entire project has helped minimize delays in project implementation*
* *By capitalizing on the competitive bidding process of ELRP partners and taking into account the previous experience these partners have collaborating with FAO in Juba, FAO was able to minimize the need for additional training and facilitate an easy transition to urban agriculture methodologies.*

The major challenge identified by poor and vulnerable households around Juba is limited income and livelihood sources. Land as a factor of production is constrained due to the rapid settlement and urbanization of Juba City. The distribution of agricultural inputs was at the main offices of the implementing partners and at the *boma* centres of the participating villages where the beneficiaries collected them. After distribution of the inputs, the implementing partners conducted on-site, demonstrative trainings for the selected beneficiaries. Vegetable production within the dry season was undertaken along areas with water points either in groups or individually. Beneficiaries reported that this period was characterized by high demand for fresh vegetables in both households and markets. Marketing and sale of fresh vegetables were reported to take place at the production sites (gardens) where middlemen traders and neighbours come to buy.

School environmental health and nutrition clubs were formed in four schools.

Nursery beds and vertical gardens were established, beneficiaries overall had an improved nutrition food baskets and generated income up to SSP 320 to 496 per week.

**Key actors involved and their role**

Contract partner: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Coordination and synergies with other projects and actors: WFP, FSL, Cluster, World Vision International, Health Link, DMI, Caritas-Juba.

Other partners: OCHA, UNMISS  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**

**Key changes after the first phase were:**

*1: Increased vegetable and fruit production for 1’000 most vulnerable households with particular focus on female-headed households (66% of these 1’000 were women) and women groups in both urban and peri-urban locations around Juba.*

*2: Increased food security through vegetable and fruit tree production in five primary schools (targeting 4’000 students and their families) with a view of extending the distribution of vegetable kits to families of participating students.*

*Output 3: Involved communities and users are enabled to sustainably and consensually manage natural resources namely land and water sources to prevent or peacefully address conflicts related to these resource,* is yet *to be fully implemented.*

Beneficiaries overall had an improved nutrition food baskets and generated income up to SSP 320 to 496 per week.

**Challenges faced**Contextual: Conflict and insecurity will occur, causing displacement of beneficiaries into or from the intervention area.

Project level: Pests and diseases on vegetable and stray animals can inhibit production; a sudden decline in demand for the community value chain selected for the project can also be a risk. Unpredictable weather patterns associated with the poor rainfall in and around Juba has in the past led to challenges.

Financial: The economic situation of South Sudan remains unstable (price hikes, inflation, etc.)  
  
**Lessons/Key messages  
Urban and peri-urban agriculture in Juba has a large potential to address the food security gap and provide for the city dwellers. It has become increasingly important as a means to enhance a household’s food basket and earn extra income.**

* There is high demand for education in urban agriculture techniques among beneficiaries, the wider community and local implementing partners. Many more people wanted to receive the kits than those targeted to participate in the project. Sensitization of the community on agriculture production in relation to crop and livestock farming is necessary.
* The promotion of and training on vertical farming is recommended owing to the rising cost of water as a result of inflation.
* The school children and the community members actively participated in the food security programme, inspiring people from other villages to become more involved in urban agriculture.
* School administrations and the communities actively participated in the programme. The intervention was appreciated by the communities in all the *payams*.
* The feasibility of forming village-level farmers’ association as required to ensure sustainability of the project should be explored.

## Ophélie Robineau, CIRAD, France

I would like to mention the approach we developed about "agri-urban systems" (Joint Research Unit Innovation, CIRAD/INRA french research centers). The agri-urban system approach is a way to understand the complexity of city-agriculture interaction both at the territorial level of a city and its region. This systems approach is based on the intersection of three groups of interactions: i) spatial and historical interactions between nature, agriculture and the city, ii) interactions between the current urban system and urban agriculture (spatial interactions, functional interactions and socio-political interactions), and iii) interactions within the agricultural system. The aim is to identify how a variety of relationships between city and agriculture are developed and what is at stake for the durability of urban agriculture. We have developed this approach in Bobo-Dioulasso (Burkina Faso), and firstly, we showed the historical contribution of agriculture to the development of the city. Farmers have mobilized local resources to develop a diversity of urban or peri­urban farming activities. Secondly, analyzing the agri­urban system reveals specific forms of urban governance and the weight of informality in the development of urban agriculture. Finally, our analysis highlights the weight of crop­-livestock and rural-­urban interactions in the functioning of the agri­urban system (we highlighted strong links between regional agriculture and the developement of urban agriculture: these links are made through agro-indutries located in the city).

It is an approach that has policy implications. Indeed, in allows to consider what is at stake when designing planning policies regarding both urban and rural areas.

We have an article that we soon be published regarding this approach:

Robineau O., Soulard C-T. 2017. Comprendre la complexité des liens ville-agriculture: intérêt d'une approche par le système agri-urbain. Le cas de Bobo-Dioulasso, Afrique de l'Ouest. *Natures Sciences Sociétés*.

## Sergio Laguna Bretel, FAO, Bolivia

To Whom it may concern,

On behalf of Mr. Moreira Representative of FAO Bolivia, I Would like to share with you our experience about Urban Agriculture in the city of Sucre-Bolivia, as part of the actions encouraged by FAO and the Bolivian Government in relation to food security, nutrition and gender in urban and periurban areas which are reproducing to other Bolivian cities.

That is the reason for our strong interest to be included in the publication “Addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics: experiences and effective policy approaches” organized properly by the CFS.

Best Regards

Sergio Laguna Bretel  
Asociado de Programas  
Representación de la FAO en Bolivia

**Original contribution in Spanish**

**Proponente**Representación de FAO Bolivia

**Principal entidad responsable**Unidad de Operaciones  
  
**Fecha/periodo**14 de marzo de 2017  
  
**Fuente de financiación**

* Ministerio de Desarrollo Productivo y Economía Plural, Programa Nacional de Agricultura Urbana y Periurbana
* Gobierno Autónomo Departamental de Chuquisaca, Proyecto Huertos Urbanos de Sucre
* Gobierno Autónomo Municipal de Sucre, Proyecto de Agricultura Urbana de Sucre
* Asociación de Productores Urbanos de Sucre
* Fundación ACLO, Fundación IPTK y ONG ADI.
* Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y Agricultura. TCP/BOL/3406 Baby 2 “Asistencia Técnica para la consolidación del Sistema Nacional de Agricultura Urbana y Periurbano”

Según el siguiente Cuadro:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Institución** | **Inversión (Bs)** | **Aporte de los beneficiarios - APUS (Bs)** | **Tipo de institución** |
| GADCH | 5.350.000,00 | 3.400.000,00 | Publica |
| GAM Sucre | 2.400.000,00 | 1.715.000 | Publica |
| MDPyEP | 99.300,00 | 900.000 | Publica |
| Fundación ACLO | 398.000,00 | 300.000 | Fundación |
| ONG ADI | 48.000,00 | 0 | ONG |
| Fundación IPTK | 33.500,00 | - | Fundación |
| FAO | 3.228.300,00 | - | Cooperación |
| **Total (Bs.)** | **11.557.100,00** | **6.315.000,00** | **17.872.100,00** |
| **Total (USD)** | **1.660.502,87** | **907.327,59** | **2.567.830,46** |
| **Porte (%)** | **65%** | **35%** | **100%** |

**TOTAL: 2.567.830,46 USD**

**Lugar**Sucre, Bolivia

**Antecedentes/Contexto**

Bolivia, situada en América del Sur, tiene una superficie de 1.098.580 Km2, por lo que puede considerarse un país de superficie considerable si se relaciona con su número de habitantes de 10.724.705 personas.

Su capital es Sucre, ciudad de montaña en la que se ha iniciado la implementación de un sistema agroalimentario urbano y periurbano incluyente, resiliente y sostenible con el apoyo de FAO Bolivia.

En los últimos años ha experimentado un importante crecimiento económico y un rápido proceso de urbanización debido a flujos migratorios campo – ciudad. Según el Instituto Nacional de Estadística de Bolivia (INE), en el año 2012 la población vivía en áreas urbanas era del 67,49% y se estima que para el año 2020 la población urbana llegará al 75%.

Desde el año 2009, una nueva Constitución Política establece que el Estado boliviano tiene la obligación de garantizar la seguridad alimentaria con soberanía, a través de una alimentación sana, adecuada y suficiente para toda la población. En Bolivia, la soberanía alimentaria se entiende como la autodeterminación de los pueblos y naciones de definir e implementar libremente sus políticas y estrategias de *producción, transformación, distribución y consumo* de alimentos para garantizar su autoabastecimiento.

**Enfoque/Objetivos**

Desde el año 2012, la FAO Bolivia asumió el reto de brindar asistencia técnica al [Programa Nacional de Agricultura Urbana y Periurbana](http://pnaup.produccion.gob.bo/pnaup/index.php/videos) (PNAUP) dependiente del Ministerio de Desarrollo Productivo y Economía Plural para diseñar, implementar y [territorializar un sistema agroalimentario urbano y periurbano](https://es.scribd.com/presentation/341190042/Territorializacion-de-Sistemas-Agroalimentarios-Sustentables-Resilientes-e-Incluyentes) ***incluyente*** con los cuatro elementos de la soberanía alimentaria y que se adecue a las ambientales circundantes a la ciudad.  
  
**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**Actualmente, como base del Programa de Agricultura Urbana y Periurbana, la ciudad de Sucre, tiene inversiones del [Gobierno Autónomo Departamental de Chuquisaca](http://chuquisaca.gob.bo/productivo/index.php/component/content/article?id=155:gobernacion-inicia-proyecto-de-agricultura-urbana-y-peri-urbana-de-sucre), el Gobierno Autónomo Municipal de Sucre y la población beneficiaria (soberanía económica) con asistencia técnica de Fundaciones, ONGs y FAO, dando como resultado 1.303 unidades productivas familiares de Agricultura Urbana y Periurbana lideradas por [mujeres](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/FAO-countries/Bolivia/docs/Agricultura_urbana_en_manos_de_mujeres_01.pdf) madres de familia ([enfoque incluyente](http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/10/native-women-green-the-outskirts-of-the-city-feed-their-families/)), asociadas y reconocidas como Productoras Urbanas y Periurbanas de Sucre [(APUS)](https://es.scribd.com/document/341184167/Pesoneria-Juridica-APUS), quienes usan tecnologías de [carpas solares de 30 m2 y cosecha de agua](https://es.scribd.com/document/341184174/Plano-Oficial-2015) (enfoque de resiliencia para montañas) para producir un promedio 520 kg de diversas hortalizas al año, con [certificación ecológica de Sistemas de Participación de Garantías](https://es.scribd.com/document/341184168/Spg) (enfoque sostenible).

Gracias a esta experiencia y sus [impactos](https://es.scribd.com/document/341396492/Impactos-AUP-Sucre-Al-2016-FAO), en octubre del año 2015, el alcalde de Sucre, Iván Arciénaga fue invitado a firmar el “Pacto de Política Alimentaria Urbana de Milán”. En octubre del 2016 la misma autoridad participó del evento Habitat III en Quito. En diciembre de 2017, la ciudad de Sucre fue anfitriona del [Primer Encuentro Plurinacional de Agricultura Urbana y Periurbana](http://www.prensarural.com.bo/loultimo/encuentro-plurinacional-de-la-agricultura-urbana-y-periurbana-reune-a-300-productores/), evento en la que se la distinguió como la [”capital” de la agricultura Urbana y Periurbana de Bolivia](http://enlace.comunicacion.gob.bo/index.php/2016/12/14/se-declara-a-sucre-como-capital-de-la-agricultura-urbana-y-periurbana/).

**Actores clave involucrados y su función**

1. Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, normador de la [Política de Alimentación y Nutrición (PAN), 30 de octubre de 2014 Decreto Supremo Nº 2167.](http://www.lexivox.org/norms/BO-DS-N2167.xhtml)
2. Ministerio de Desarrollo Productivo y Economía Plural, implementador de [Programa Nacional de Agricultura Urbana y Periurbana (PNAUP)](http://pnaup.produccion.gob.bo/pnaup), conforme al Decreto Supremo Nº 2167.
3. Gobierno Autónomo Departamental de Chuquisaca, [implementador del Proyecto Huertos Urbanos de Sucre](http://chuquisaca.gob.bo/productivo/index.php/component/content/article?id=155:gobernacion-inicia-proyecto-de-agricultura-urbana-y-peri-urbana-de-sucre)
4. Gobierno Autónomo Municipal de Sucre. [implementador del Proyecto de Agricultura Urbana de Sucre.](http://correodelsur.com/local/20160124_los-huertos-urbanos-en-sucre-empiezan-a-ser-autosostenibles.html)
5. Asociación de Productoras Urbanas y Periurbanas, [sujetos beneficiarios de las políticas nacionales.](http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/10/native-women-green-the-outskirts-of-the-city-feed-their-families/)
6. Fundación ACLO, Fundación IPTK y ONG ADI.
7. Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO Bolivia), [aliado estratégico de asistencia técnica al Estado de Bolivia](http://www.fao.org/bolivia/noticias/detail-events/es/c/343850/)

**Principales cambios observados que suponen una mejora de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición  
  
Impacto Económico:**

* Las familias genera un ingreso neto adicional de 4.000,00 a 5.000,00 Bs/año (574,7 - 718,4 USD/año) por familia.
* Las familias que ya no adquieren hortalizas del mercado e incorporan 16 variedades de hortalizas en sus dietas de 6 que consumían antes del proyecto.
* Empoderamiento económico de mujeres que aportan a la economía familiar, mediante la producción y venta de hortalizas.

**Impacto Social:**

* Apoyo a familias migrantes de zonas periurbanas.
* Autoempleo (70% de las mujeres en las zonas periurbana eran Amas de Casa, ahora tienen un empleo, que es el trabajo en la huerta).
* Generación de líderes mujeres (Juana Serrudo – Presidenta de la Asociación APUS y Reyna Mallcu – Representante SPG Sucre).
* Participación de los miembros de la familia en la producción

**Desafíos a los que hubo que enfrentarse y cómo se superaron**

* Articulación desde sistema Nacional de Agricultura urbana entre el Ministerio, las Gobernación y el Municipio a través de Comités Directivos (autoridades), y Comités Técnicos Nacionales y Comités Técnicos Locales (técnicos).
* Gestión de financiamiento de recursos nacionales propios (soberanía alimentaria a partir de soberanía económica), apoyando en la formulación de proyectos y reformulación de POAS departamentales y nacionales, según la norma nacional.
* Empoderamiento y organización de mujeres para conformar una asociación a través del fortalecimiento organizacional con enfoque de género.

**Enseñanzas/mensajes clave**

AGRICULTURA URBANA Y PERIURBANA EN SUCRE, BOLIVIA: *Una contribución a la seguridad alimentaria con soberanía para ciudades de montaña*

**English translation**

**Proponent**FAO Representation in Bolivia

**Main responsible entity**Operations Unit  
  
**Date/timeframe**14th of March 2017  
  
**Funding source**

* Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economics, Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture National Programme
* Departmental Autonomous Government of Chuquisaca, Sucre Urban Gardens Project
* Municipal Autonomous Government of Sucre, Sucre Urban Agriculture Project
* Association of Urban Producers of Sucre
* ACLO Foundation, IPTK Foundation and the NGO “ADI”.
* Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. TCP/BOL/3406 Baby 2 "Technical Assistance for the consolidation of the Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture National System"

As detailed in the following table:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Institution** | **Investment (Bs)** | **Beneficiaries contribution - APUS (Bs)** | **Type of institution** |
| Departmental Autonomous Government of Chuquisaca | 5 350 000,00 | 3 400 000,00 | Public |
| Municipal Autonomous Government of Sucre | 2 400 000,00 | 1 715 000 | Public |
| Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economics | 99 300,00 | 900 000 | Public |
| ACLO Foundation | 398 000,00 | 300 000 | Foundation |
| ADI NGO | 48 000,00 | 0 | NGO |
| IPTK Foundation | 33 500,00 | - | Foundation |
| FAO | 3 228 300,00 | - | Cooperation |
| **Total (Bs)** | **11 557 100,00** | **6 315 000,00** | **17 872 100,00** |
| **Total (USD)** | **1 660 502,87** | **907 327,59** | **2 567 830,46** |
| **Share (%)** | **65%** | **35%** | **100%** |

**TOTAL: 2 567 830,46 USD**

**Location**Sucre, Bolivia

**Background/Context**

Bolivia, located in South America, has a surface area of 1 098 580 km2. Hence, it can be considered a fairly large country, in particular in relation of its population (10 724 705 people).

Its capital, Sucre, is a mountain town where the implementation of an inclusive, resilient and sustainable urban and peri-urban agro-food system has been launched with the support of FAO Bolivia.

In recent years, Sucre has experienced significant economic growth and rapid urbanization due to rural-urban migratory flows. According to the INE (National Institute of Statistics of Bolivia), 67,49% of the population lived in urban areas in 2012, and it is expected that urban population will rise to 75% in 2020.

Since 2009, a new Constitution establishes the obligation of the Bolivian State to guarantee food security and sovereignty through a healthy, adequate and sufficient diet for the entire population. In Bolivia, food sovereignty is understood as the self-determination of people and nations to freely define and implement their food *production, transformation, distribution* *and consumption* policies and strategies to ensure self-sufficiency.

**Focus/Objectives**

Since 2012, FAO Bolivia has taken on the challenge of providing technical assistance to the [PNAUP (Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture National Programme](http://pnaup.produccion.gob.bo/pnaup/index.php/videos)), under the Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economics, with the aim of designing, implementing and territorialising an ***inclusive*** [urban and peri-urban agro-food system](https://es.scribd.com/presentation/341190042/Territorializacion-de-Sistemas-Agroalimentarios-Sustentables-Resilientes-e-Incluyentes) that addresses the four areas of action of food sovereignty and is appropriate for the city environment.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**Currently, the Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture Programme is based at the city of Sucre. It is funded by the [Departmental Autonomous Government of Chuquisaca](http://chuquisaca.gob.bo/productivo/index.php/component/content/article?id=155:gobernacion-inicia-proyecto-de-agricultura-urbana-y-peri-urbana-de-sucre) and the Municipal Autonomous Government of Sucre, but also by the target population (economic sovereignty). Technical support is provided by several foundations, NGOs and FAO. The Programme targets 1 303 family productive units led by [women](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/FAO-countries/Bolivia/docs/Agricultura_urbana_en_manos_de_mujeres_01.pdf) ([inclusive approach](http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/10/native-women-green-the-outskirts-of-the-city-feed-their-families/)) who are associated and acknowledged as APUS (Urban and Peri-urban Producers of Sucre). They use [family gardens with a surface area of 30 m2 and water harvesting](https://es.scribd.com/document/341184174/Plano-Oficial-2015) (resilience approach for highlands) to produce an average of 520 kg of various vegetables every year, with an [ecological certification of Guarantee Participation Systems](https://es.scribd.com/document/341184168/Spg) (sustainable approach).

Thanks to this experience and its [impacts](https://es.scribd.com/document/341396492/Impactos-AUP-Sucre-Al-2016-FAO), the mayor of Sucre, Ivan Arciénaga, was invited in October 2015 to sign the "Milan Urban Food Policy Pact". In October 2016, he also participated in the Habitat III event in Quito. In December 2017, the city of Sucre hosted the [First Pluri-national Encounter of Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture](http://www.prensarural.com.bo/loultimo/encuentro-plurinacional-de-la-agricultura-urbana-y-periurbana-reune-a-300-productores/), and was declared [the Bolivian "capital" of Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture](http://enlace.comunicacion.gob.bo/index.php/2016/12/14/se-declara-a-sucre-como-capital-de-la-agricultura-urbana-y-periurbana/).

**Key actors involved and their role**

1. Pluri-national State of Bolivia. Legislated the [PAN (Food and Nutrition Policy), October 30, 2014, Supreme Decree No. 2167](http://www.lexivox.org/norms/BO-DS-N2167.xhtml).
2. Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economic. Implemented the [PNAUP (Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture National Programme)](http://pnaup.produccion.gob.bo/pnaup), in accordance with Supreme Decree No. 2167.
3. Departmental Autonomous Government of Chuquisaca. [Implemented the Sucre Urban Gardens Project](http://chuquisaca.gob.bo/productivo/index.php/component/content/article?id=155:gobernacion-inicia-proyecto-de-agricultura-urbana-y-peri-urbana-de-sucre).
4. Municipal Autonomous Government of Sucre. [Implemented the Sucre Urban Agriculture Project](http://correodelsur.com/local/20160124_los-huertos-urbanos-en-sucre-empiezan-a-ser-autosostenibles.html).
5. Association of Urban and Peri-urban women Producers. [Beneficiaries of the national policies](http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/10/native-women-green-the-outskirts-of-the-city-feed-their-families/).
6. ACLO Foundation, IPTK Foundation and NGO “ADI”.
7. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO Bolivia). [Strategic ally providing technical assistance to the State of Bolivia](http://www.fao.org/bolivia/noticias/detail-events/es/c/343850/).

**Key changes observed leading to an improvement of food security and nutrition**

**Economic impact:**

* Each family generates an additional net income of 4 000,00 – 5 000,00 Bs/year (574.7 – 718.4 USD/year).
* Families no longer buy vegetables in the market. The amount of vegetable varieties included in their diets rose from 6 to 16.
* Economic empowerment of women who contribute to the household economy by producing and selling vegetables.

**Social impact:**

* Support for migrant families in peri-urban areas.
* Self-employment (70% of women in the peri-urban areas were housewives and now have a job working in the gardens).
* New women leaders (Juana Serrudo, President of the APUS Association, and Reyna Mallcu, SPG Sucre Representative).
* Participation of family members in production

**Challenges faced and how they were overcome**

* Coordination under the Urban Agriculture National System between the Ministry, the Governor and the City through Steering Committees (authorities), and National Technical Committees and Local Technical Committees (technicians).
* Management of national resources funding (food sovereignty based on economic sovereignty), based on the drafting of projects and redrafting of AOPS, according to the national law.
* Empowerment and organization of women to develop a partnership through organizational strengthening with a gender focus.

**Lessons/key messages**

URBAN AND PERI-URBAN AGRICULTURE IN SUCRE, BOLIVIA: *A contribution to the food security and sovereignty of mountain towns*

## Emanuele Merlino, Casale Caletto, Italy

**Proponent**  
Dr Emanuele Merlino, project Manager of the cultural centre “Casale Caletto” on behalf of the associations “Trousse”, “AICEM” and the social cooperative “Spazio Nostro” that are managing the space jointly now.  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
The leading association of the centre is the Trousse association ([www.associazionetrousse.it](http://www.associazionetrousse.it/)), which has been dealing with the establishment of local theatres and various cultural activities since 1977 in Rome and Lazio’s socially disadvantages areas in collaboration with the Italian Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities and numerous other local entities. The association Trousse has been managing these public spaces by qualifying in public tenders and has been awarded several times. While safeguarding its own mission, vision and identity, the association Trousse has established successful collaborations with its peers.  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
January 2012 to date  
  
**Funding source**  
The main funding sources are both public and private. The public funding comes from qualifying in public local, regional and national tenders for social activities, such as social inclusion, actions against poverty and discrimination, recycle labs and reuse aimed at preserving the common good, theatre, various specialisation courses, cinema festivals and promotional videos on social topics, culture and peri-urban areas. Moreover, campaigns such as “No Hate” took place at the centre thanks to the contribution of the Council of Europe: more specifically, AICEM oversees the translation into Italian the online manual on hate words on behalf of the Council itself.  
  
The private sources come from the Bank of Cooperative Credit Foundation and from other cultural associations and cooperatives.  
  
**Location**  
All activities take place at  
Cultural Centre “Casale Caletto”  
via Jacopo della Quercia SNC  
00155 – Roma  
ITALY  
  
The Centre belongs to the IV Municipality of Rome but is managed by the association after qualifying in a public tender in 2012 by the trio of association Trousse, AICEM and Spazio Nostro Cooperative  
  
**Background/Context**  
The Cultural Centre “Casale Caletto” takes its name from the neighbourhood where it is in the outskirts of Rome. Its location weights an enormous importance and contributes to convey its mission greatly. Casale Caletto ranks second on the scale of social discomfort index (Indice di Disagio Sociale – IDS), as calculated by the Municipality of Rome and published in January 2016; moreover, Casale Caletto is peri-urban area with vast green areas, some of which are rural. Unfortunately, an absent housing policy together with very high criminality rates render the area immune to public efforts in improving the general conditions. Both literacy and unemployment rates are quite high: 12% and 20% respectively, with young women, single mothers below thirty and house wives being the most exposed and vulnerable to organised crime and addictions. There is virtually no economic activity in the area, except for ICT companies, which has a relevant conglomerate nearby; however, this is of no attraction for the local dwellers for their lack of necessary skills.  
  
In this sense, Casale Caletto has strong linkages with the centre or Rome, as it depends on it economically, administratively and politically but possesses vast green areas, most of which are rural and often cultivated without proper supervision or even illegally. The overall conditions of the entire neighbourhood expose its dwellers to erratic food consumption patterns, leading to malnutrition both in terms of obesity and lack of many nutrients. Lately, migration has slowly become a pressing issue because migrants are perceived as a threat to the already feeble and uncertain household incomes, with some outbreaks of violence and dissatisfaction towards foreigners. Generally, inhabitants perceive themselves as unfairly treated by local, regional and national authorities. This is the context that led many to form these local associations with the aim of triggering a positive reaction with significant spill-over effects for every inhabitant.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
With a general mission of safeguarding the common good and aiming at an inclusive and aware local community, the Cultural Centre Casale Caletto has been delivering successful experiences in terms of cultural activities. Some of said activities aimed at raising awareness amongst its members and local inhabitants on food-related matters, especially in terms of waste reduction and reuse.  
  
The Centre would like to become a listening and information post regarding local initiatives linked to food security and nutrition. The motives behind this choice reside both in the aforementioned context and background focusing on including the most vulnerable groups, such as women, especially young and single mothers, local youth, migrants, in activities to raise their awareness regarding nutrition, with special attention to the role it plays in education in growing children, and family farming initiatives, which can play a key role in raising the general income levels as well as providing safer and locally grown food.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
The main characteristic of the Centre is the close collaboration between the professional profiles who are employed in our activities and the neighbourhood inhabitants. All our laboratories and course are the outcome of a very lively collaboration, in full respect of each other’s roles. In fact, there are local assemblies and public consultations with the local inhabitants and relevant stakeholders before beginning any new activity at the Centre. All initiatives benefitted from this approach and the price to pay was a slightly lengthier decision making process. However, the success it delivered each time outweighed the hardships of collective deliberation thanks to the strong link and ownership feeling by the local community, who participated and contributed to each activity with great passion and enthusiasm. This form of collaboration made the Centre the point of reference of the neighbourhood for such activities.  
  
One concrete example of the Centre’s key characteristics and processes lies in the public library, opened at the Centre earlier this year (2017): its shelves are made of recycled materials such as wooden crates used to carry food to local markets. This initiative involved several actors – such as small vendors at the market – who became part of the decisionmaking process by adhering to the establishment of a public library, sharing that ownership feeling, despite their main activity being completely different. The local inhabitants named the library “The Beauty of Casale Caletto” (La Bellezza di Casale Caletto).  
  
In conclusion, the Centre’s involves relevant actors horizontally as described by sharing ownership of each initiative but also vertically, by involving local, regional and national institutions. For instance, the Department for Culture and Youth Policies of the Lazio Region determined by one of its deliberations that the Centre’s activities are good practices with regards to culture and social inclusion (Deliberation n. G11578 del 12th October 2016)  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
Local inhabitants for their crucial role as co-owners and active participants; institutions such as the Municipality of Rome, Lazio Region and the Italian Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities for their financial and political support through public tenders; professionals with different backgrounds who volunteered to share their experience and knowledge for each activity or initiative; similar or other local institutions for their support and partnerships, such as but not limited to the National Youth Forum, often instrumental in offering a different perspective emerging from their unique growth path. At the international level, the Centre collaborates with the Council of Europe on addressing hate speech.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
The only threat to food security derives from low incomes but there are no reasons to expect a drastic worsening of the situation; with regards to nutrition, there has been no change in behaviour regarding food since the only concern is to purchase the cheapest available goods. In that sense, there is still no awareness regarding nutritional values of what is consumed daily or the importance of a balanced diet, especially in growing children. However, there have been some appreciable changes in terms of reducing waste because the perception of saving money while doing it is immediate. Despite showing some interest in attempting to grow locally and sustainably, there is too much uncertainty regarding the legal and environmental conditions of available land, which is there nonetheless. The inhabitants perceive a general lack of confidence towards local institutions, should some initiatives be taken to reclaim green spaces. However, there is a general interest instead to correctly apply the Mediterranean diet, which is easily accessible, fairly balanced and reasonably cheap to a certain extent.  
  
**Challenges faced**  
The main challenge in establishing the Centre was the co-ownership of the initiatives and activities by the inhabitants and the associations who originally proposed the project. Casale Caletto is an extremely troubled neighbourhood: suspicion and diffidence are the first reactions we faced that we overcame by applying the co-ownership approach. This method required more time to establish solid roots but it paid off afterwards in terms of participation and involvement.  
  
Another challenge is our relationship with the closest level of administration: the IV Municipality of Rome. After some initial exchange of formalities and allowing the Centre to be established, the local administration disappeared and is still a closed channel after five years– unlike the Lazio Region and the Italian Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**  
The Cultural Centre “Casale Caletto” has already demonstrated that the people who live in a neighbourhood may successfully establish virtuous practices to substitute the lacks of their local administration. Two conclusions may be drawn by the lesson emerging from this experience: the first one is telling us that those practices must be established alongside the local administration, in close collaboration with civil society organizations; the second one suggests that there are situations and conditions in which longer decision-making processes are necessary to ensure success.  
  
There is also a lesson regarding sustainability of such projects: the Centre requires a constant supply of fund, however minimal, to function. These funds should come from the closest administration, which is the IV Municipality of Rome. In other words, subsidiarity should always apply in these contexts.  
  
The key message of this initiative is that there are untapped resources and potentials regarding food security and nutrition: synergies such as the one established by the Centre prove that these activities may prove extremely beneficial for dwellers who live in troubled areas and in particular for vulnerable groups such as women, youth and migrants in our case.

## Kouakou Valentin Kra, Université Alassane Ouattara, Côte d’Ivoire

**DE L’ESSOR DE L’ECONOMIE ANACARDIERE A LA PROBLEMATIQUE DE LA SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE DANS LES ZONES DE SAVANE EN COTE D’IVOIRE : LE CAS DE LA REGION DU GBEKE.**  
  
Par Kouakou Valentin KRA  
  
Cet article traite des mutations agricoles dans les zones rurales ainsi que leurs répercussions sur les villes. Ici, nous partons de l’exemple de l’expansion de l’anacardier pour montrer comment cette culture pérenne influence négativement la production vivrière pour induire une insécurité alimentaire et bouleverser à terme les rapports traditionnelles villes – campagnes. De façon singulière, l’analyse de la problématique de la sécurité alimentaire induite par l’essor de l’anacarde dans la région du Gbêkê constitue l’essentiel de cette étude.  
  
Du point de vue agricole, la Côte d’Ivoire se subdivise en deux grandes parties : la moitié sud (forestière) pour les cultures pérennes et le nord pour le vivrier. Dès son indépendance, le pays a mise en place une politique agricole en faveur des cultures d’exportation que son le café, le cacao, l’hévéa et le palmier à huile. Cette situation a eu pour impact le déplacement massif des populations du centre et du nord vers la zone forestière propice aux cultures de rente. Les zones de savane,quoi que souvent négligées ont été confinées dans la production vivrière et ont permis au pays d’être autosuffisant en vivrier. Les denrées alimentaires ainsi produites sont écoulées dans les centres urbains où les besoins alimentaires sont de plus en plus grandissants en raison de la croissance démographique. C’est à juste titre que ces zones de savanes sont souvent qualifiées de greniers du pays.  
  
Cependant, ces dernières années l’on observe des mutations importantes dans ces zones de savane, en raison du développement de la culture de l’anacarde. En effet, cette spéculation autrefois marginalisées, connaît une revalorisation sur le marché international. De la campagne 2013 à celle de 2017 les prix du kilogramme bord champs sont passés de 200 fcfa à 440 fcfa. Du coup, elle devient une culture commerciale au même titre que le café et le cacao des zones forestières. Dans ce contexte, le vivrier est relégué au second plan au profit de l’anacarde qui de plus en plus occupe, voire immobilise les terres vivrières sur plusieurs années.  
  
Comme conséquence, l’on observe une réduction des superficies et de la production vivrière ; ce qui constitue une menace pour la sécurité alimentaire. A terme, l’on risque le ‘’ syndrome sud-est ivoirien’’ caractérisé par une insécurité alimentaire consécutive à l’occupation totale des terres agricoles par l’hévéa et le palmier à huile. Les campagnes qui traditionnellement fournissaient les denrées alimentaires aux villes sont aujourd’hui dans l’impossibilité de jouer ce rôle. D’ailleurs, les ruraux ont de plus en plus recours aux centres urbains pour s’approvisionner en vivriers venus d’autres localités du pays ou importés. Il y a dès lors un important bouleversement dans les rapports villes - campagnes. Dans la région du Gbêkê, les répercussions sur les centres urbains et singulièrement Bouaké sont remarquables et se traduisent par la flambée des prix et surtout des pénuries de certaines denrées alimentaires de grande consommation. Cette situation est surtout exacerbée par la croissance démographique de la ville et donc des besoins alimentaires.

## Osmond Mugweni, Njeremoto Biodiversity Institute, Zimbabwe

Please find attached The NBI-Zimbabwe Experiences/Strategies and effective policy approaches in addressing food security and nutrition contribution to the CFS **Call for experiences and effective policy approaches in addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics**.  
  
Best Regards  
  
Osmond Mugweni  
Founder and Executive Director  
Neremoto Biodiversity Institute  
NBI-Zimbabwe  
A Partner of the SFS 10YFP Programme

Attachment:

<http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/discussions/contributions/NBI-Zimbabwe%20Experiences%20and%20effective%20policy%20approaches%20in%20addressing%20food%20security%20and%20nutrition.pdf>

## Jackson Kago, Kenyatta University, Kenya

Dear all,

The Contribution below is on how how cities could get involved in addressing food security and nutrition.

**Getting Cities Involved in Food Security and Nutrition**

Jackson Kago & Remy Sietchiping[[1]](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/discussions/call-urbanization-rural-transformation" \l "_ftn1" \o ")

**Background**

The subject of how to feed the cities is increasingly gaining momentum with increasing urbanisation. Food security is both a rural and urban issue. In addition, urbanisation and globalisation is increasingly dictating the kind of activities that are taking place in rural areas including the kind of agricultural products that are grown this has a significant effect on food security. A significant proportion of the World population is moving to urban areas are from rural areas, further increasing the food demand in cities while also leading to the depopulation of some rural areas which has contributed to the diminution of the number of farmers in some countries. Another significant phenomenon is the transformation of the city edges in an unplanned and uncoordinated manner in some developing countries; with cities extending into peri-urban and rural areas in the process encroaching into fertile land. The pressures on land as a result of the diminishing land base caused by overuse, manmade/natural phenomena, population growth and lack of good land governance; creates intense competition for different uses including urbanization and requirements to meet human survival. Management of land use in these peri-urban areas is critical to balance city expansion so that it does not compromise food production. ([UN-Habitat, 2016](http://nua.unhabitat.org/uploads/WCRFullReport2016_EN.pdf))

Urban-rural linkages and City Region Food Systems provide a good framework to systematically address food systems challenges. The key issue is how urban-rural linkages affects the whole food chain from food production, distribution to consumption in the context of cities and towns, as well as in rural areas?

Thus the interconnectivity between food security, agriculture and urbanization remains relevant. The positive transformative potential of urbanization and strengthened urban-rural linkages in achieving sustainable development has been seen to inter alia, contribute to:  eradication of poverty, social inclusion, inclusive economic growth, enhancing access to basic urban services, supporting inclusive housing, enhancing job opportunities, productivity, creating and sharing benefits, and creating a safe and healthy living environment. It is also useful in uplifting the livelihoods of youth and people in vulnerable situations in the context of gender equality. ([UN-Habitat, 2015](https://unhabitat.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Contribution-of-the-United-Nations-Human-Settlements-Programme-to-the-post_2015-development-agenda_English.pdf))

**Emerging Global Policies on Urban Food Security**

**Food Systems and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

As the World moves from the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals, addressing the issue of food security in both rural and urban areas will cut across multiple goals and targets as set in the agenda including: Goal 1 to “End poverty in all its forms everywhere,” more specifically Goal 2 to “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;” Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.” Goal 11 to “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.” Goal 12 to “Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.” Goal 13 to “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.” Goal 15 to “Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.”  
**Food Systems in the New Urban Agenda**New Urban Agenda, adopted in Quito in September 2016 has shifted the notion rural and urban development from that of two separate challenges, the, clearly refers to the “urban-rural continuum of space” in several of its paragraphs (paragraph 49, 72, 95 and 96). With the New Urban Agenda, Member States have committed to a balanced territorial development, “promoting equitable growth of regions across the urban–rural continuum” - and to “leave no one behind, by ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions” (paragraph 14,a).

The New Urban Agenda para 123 more  specifically commits to “… promote the integration of food security and the nutritional needs of urban residents, particularly the urban poor, in urban and territorial planning, in order to end hunger and malnutrition…..promote the coordination of sustainable food security and agriculture policies across urban, peri-urban and rural areas to facilitate the production, storage, transport and marketing of food to consumers in adequate and affordable ways in order to reduce food losses and prevent and reuse food waste. We will further promote the coordination of food policies with energy, water, health, transport and waste policies, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, reduce the use of hazardous chemicals and implement other policies in urban areas to maximize efficiencies and minimize waste.”

**Milan Food Policy Pact**

The Milan Urban Food Policy Pact adopted by Mayors during the Milan Expo 2015 advocates for an international protocol, engaging the largest number of world cities in the development of food systems, based on the principles of sustainability and social justice. It is a good model of collaboration to improve inclusive, resilient, safe and diverse, nutritious and affordable food systems in urban areas. More noticeable here is not only the partnership that such initiative emulates but also the central role local authorities play to ensure safe and secure food system for the growing urban population.  
  
**Why Should Cities get involved in City Food Systems?**The current trends of urbanization, have seen sections of populations migrating to urban areas marginalized and living in informal settlements and in impoverished conditions. The urban poor are food insecure and sometimes have to skip a meal in order to survive. Evidence from UN-habitat indicates that a number of indicators referred to as “urban penalty” show that vulnerable urban populations are as bad as or worse than those of rural populations. Research shows that as a result of inflation, urban dwellers may be forced to use 70 - 80 per cent of their disposable income to purchase food. Research also shows that during famines and droughts, the situation of the urban poor is much worse than that of the rural poor as a result of increase in the price of essential food commodities. In addition, ‘social capital’ is often weaker in urban areas compared to rural areas where people have kin and support networks. Rural poor are often cushioned by food aid by international agencies and government, although more international Non-Governmental Organization are increasingly providing cash transfers to slum populations to enable them meet their basic needs. (UN-Habitat, 2006)

The poor urban dwellers are additionally vulnerable to fluctuations of food prices, often lacking alternatives means to access food compared to their rural counterparts. The resultant effect is that they often result to unhealthy means to survive including skipping meals, scavenging, reducing the quantity of food intake and poor choice of foods. This leads to malnutrition among the urban dwellers, particularly those living in slums.  Although in general, malnutrition is much higher in rural and slum areas as compared to non-slum urban areas (UN-Habitat, 2006). Research on mal-nutrition in slum areas in Bangladesh and Indonesia for children under 5 years of age showed that there were more underweight, stunted and wasting than in the rural population (Mohiddin et al., 2012). Out of the over 4 million urban food poor in Kenya, almost a third of them were located in the City of Nairobi, where 60% of Nairobi’s population live in slums. A study of the impact of fluctuations in food price rises in Nairobi’s slums found that up to 90% of households had reduced the size or frequency of meals. (Oxfam, 2010)  
  
**What is the role of Small and Intermediate Towns in Strengthening Food Systems?**Small and intermediate towns surrounding the Cities are important in facilitating effective food systems. These are the towns that form the first link of rural dwellers to urbanisation. These towns can play a key role in enhancing robustness of the food system from production, distribution to consumption through enabling access to farm inputs like fertilisers and insecticides and other related goods and services to boost and ensure the continuity in food production. They also are contribute to value adding and also host to agro-processing industries that enhance the quality of farm produce or contribute to the storage of farm produce reducing losses and wastage of perishable goods. (Sietchiping et al, 2014)

Small and intermediate towns are also where farmers are able to sell their produce.  Access to markets is important to rural farmers and is necessary in strengthening food security. Connecting these small scale producers to urban centres would generate employment that would build their capacity to produce more. Efficient market systems that reduce exploitation by middlemen increase the income by the farmers and consequently ensure the continuity and increase in production. This is also key in reducing rural poverty.

Further, populations living in or near small and intermediate cities are also consumers of products produced in the rural areas. This is visible in the character of the markets located in the small and intermediate towns where rural dwellers throng the market to buy food products that they do not produce.  Effective distribution of food is useful in ensuring that the rural dwellers access other nutritional food products at an affordable rate. The larger the availability of food products, the more the nutritional choice available to the consumers. It is through markets located in these towns that farmers are also able to get other processed good and services, creating a link with the city.

Small and intermediate cities also create an enabling environment for commerce and engagement in non-farm activities. They create an opportunity for food processing industries and commercial activities to thrive, further boosting economic opportunities for rural populations. Through markets located in these towns, surplus food produced in other parts of the region or country is made accessible to rural households who either are faced by low yields or do not engage in farm production. Small and Intermediate Towns also play a role in building food resilience among rural dwellers in case of droughts. It is in these towns where food relief is distributed by government and non-government agencies in case of droughts.

For these towns to effectively contribute to strengthened food systems, there is need for sufficient and affordable infrastructure in the form of access roads to ensure efficient transportation of produce from the farms and also proper links to the surrounding cities. Critical factors that support the growth of small and intermediate towns are access to land and water, good infrastructure including electricity, communications and roads connecting them to larger urban centres as well as to the surrounding rural region. ([Tacoli, 2004](http://www.oecd.org/dac/povertyreduction/36562990.pdf)., [Sietchiping et al., 2014b](http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0975425315577170))  
  
**What can Cities do to strengthen City Region Food Systems?**

Some of the key factors that are considered in the location of cities are usually linked to the suitability of the locations to support the growth of that settlement/ city. These include suitable soils, adequate sources of water and proximity agricultural hinterland.  In deed many cities formed as agricultural town and some are still sustained by agricultural activities. Urbanisation challenges have however strained the sustenance of agricultural activities in cities. A significant one being the uptake of prime agricultural and livestock keeping land by urban sprawl. Secondly the Cities lack adequate laws to govern agricultural activities, and current policies prohibit urban agriculture. The uncontrolled sprawl spilling over jurisdictional boundaries through illegal subdivision of private holdings and planned invasions of idle lands creates defective urban structures and also usually destroys good soils, forestry, contaminates water and creates unbearable environment. This sprawl may lead to disruption of rural livelihoods in the peri-urban areas and also interfere with food production. Some of the ways cities can enhance food systems are:

* To enhance food security, in the peri urban zones, it’s important to improve access to land tenure with a focus on gender-equitable distribution to women and youth. Improvements in land holdings, land tenure security, is bound to have an impact on crop production, and productivity, and consequently on income and food security. [The Global Land Tenure Network (GLTN)](http://www.gltn.net/index.php/land-tools/themes/access-to-land-and-tenure-security) has experiences in securing land and property rights for all.
* The uptake of peri-urban land by the built up environment calls for land management mechanisms that will promote regulation of land use in these zones. This should be participatory in such a way that it does not infringe on owners’ rights but also encourages farming activities. One such strategy would be to encourage co-existence of farming activities and other land uses and removal of prohibitory laws that inhibit urban agriculture in residential areas. Another incentive would be less land rates/ tax for vacant or farming land. This can encourage private owners to transform vacant land to urban farms in order to get the tax reduction.
* Urban agriculture can be encouraged by creating flexibility in zoning laws to allow for controlled farming activities in areas that are not built up by removing prohibitive barriers. Cities can also encourage urban agriculture by giving special permits to farmers, and also by increasing collaboration with community organizations engaging in urban agriculture.
* Food distribution can be encouraged through strategic positioning of markets within the city region. Robust local food markets are beneficial to farmers, and are associated with more revenue from local sales compared to mainstream markets, since farmers are able to sell directly to consumers reducing the exploitation by middlemen (Hamilton et al, 2013). Supporting infrastructure to support the operation of markets should be put in place including proper water and sanitation, storage, security, waste management and road infrastructure. In addition the relevant city departments should engage stakeholders to ensure that the required zoning, health, and waste management and other regulations do not inhibit the operation of these markets.
* Informal food/street traders make food accessible to urban households at strategic locations, increasing convenience and reducing the cost of transportation to but food.  Street markets are usually located close to residential areas offering food commodities in their natural, or processed form. In addition the informal traders offer quantities that are affordable to the urban poor. Planning regulations should be flexible to allow the operation of street food markets which play an important role in increasing access to food to urban dwellers at an affordable amount especially in developing countries.
* Zoning can be restrictive in nature and may present barriers to effective food systems. Thus cities and Metropolitan authorities can rezone some parts of the city, especially the peri-urban zones in conjunction with the user communities to accommodate urban agriculture. Zoning regulations could cover aspects governing home gardens, urban farms, recycling of waste and composting, and approval of green houses and animal sheds. Zoning regulations can also allocate areas where street vendors and farmers markets can operate for instance in proximity to hospitals, universities, schools, commercial/ residential areas, and parks both private and public spaces in conjunction with relevant stakeholders. Zoning can also encompass activities related to food processing and packaging in the city, outlining areas and modes of operation.
* Zoning can be used to regulate the operation of fast food businesses, to control their location and density in proximity to schools and areas where children frequent to curb issues of obesity. Zoning should could additionally encourage location of food related enterprises trading in nutritious products such as fruits, fresh local unprocessed food to encourage healthy diets.
* Food processing is a sensitive issue due to the health risks involved. The City's health departments could enact rules to guide the processing of food products in the City in their various forms and complexity.
* Cities can also enact regulations to guide transportation of food into the city and waste from food markets and consumption through various modes including through bicycles, wheelbarrows, hand carts, motorbikes or trucks by designating areas of operation and rules on offloading.
* Lastly policies that govern recycling and re-use of waste from food consumption and distribution should be put in place. Cities should also aim at reducing the amount of waste from food processing and packaging. Waste management offers a big opportunity for the cities to engage unemployed youth to get gainful employment in this sector.

**Conclusions.**In conclusion, it is increasingly evident that cities have a key role to play in sustaining food security systems and ensuing that there are clear policies to feed its population in a sustainable manner. Cities should formulate the necessary regulations to support city region food systems from production to consumption. Food systems should not be approached in dichotomy but through an integrated approach that does not view rural areas only as producers or urban areas as consumers.  Further the link between the Cities’ and the region is important in developing efficient city food region systems.

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[[1]](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/discussions/call-urbanization-rural-transformation#_ftnref1) Extracted from a developing discussion paper on “The Role of Urban Rural Linkages in Feeding the City” by Remy Sietchiping & Jackson Kago

## Andrés E. Panozzo, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, Argentina

**Original contribution in Spanish**

**Proponente**  
  
**Principal entidad responsable**  
Ministerio de Desarrollo Social de la Nación  
  
**Fecha/periodo**  
1990 a la fecha  
  
**Fuente de financiación**  
Nacional  
**Lugar**  
Alcance nacional  
  
**Antecedentes/Contexto**  
El 3 de Agosto de 1990, nace en el Gran Buenos Aires, Rosario, Santa Fe y Mendoza y, allí, comienza su expansión por todo el territorio nacional.  
  
El programa promueve el desarrollo de fruticulturas agroecológicas de pequeñas granjas, complementando la alimentación mediante la incorporación de gallinas y conejos. Contempla también proyectos especiales de acceso al agua para las comunidades con alta vulnerabilidad social; apoyar las capacidades locales y personales para desarrollar herramientas con tecnologías apropiadas.  
  
**Enfoque/Objetivos**  
**Objetivo General**: Contribuir a garantizar la seguridad alimentaria de las poblaciones urbanas y rurales en situación de vulnerabilidad social, incrementando la disponibilidad, accesibilidad y variedad de alimentos; así como también propiciar y desarrollar la comercialización de excedentes, mediante la autoproducción de alimentos frescos que complementen sus necesidades alimentarias, en huertas y granjas con enfoque agroecológico, de acuerdo a las particularidades y costumbres de cada región.  
  
**Objetivos Específicos:**  
1. Promover mecanismos de gestión compartida y articulación interinstitucional que contribuyan a garantizar el derecho al trabajo y a los alimentos en los sectores de la población en riesgo por vulnerabilidad social en los ámbitos urbanos, periurbanos y rurales.  
2. Promover, fortalecer y generar sistemas locales de producción y comercialización de productos en el marco de la economía social.  
3. Facilitar el acceso al agua segura para consumo y riego.  
4. Fortalecer la producción local y regional de cultivos locales y semillas nativas, revalorizando las producciones autóctonas.  
5. Concientizar sobre la relevancia de una alimentación saludable y el cuidado del ambiente.  
6. Contribuir al desarrollo de la creatividad, saberes y oficios aplicados al trabajo y la autoproducción de instalaciones y herramientas para la obtención de alimentos saludables.  
7. Fortalecer equipos de técnicos institucionales y promotores voluntarios locales, por medio de capacitaciones e información, para el trabajo comunitario relacionado al Programa.  
8. Promover la articulación entre el público general, las familias productoras, promotores, técnicos y coordinaciones del Programa a través de la comunicación.  
  
**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**  
El programa tiene un desarrollo territorial tal que moviliza a una red federal de 7.500 promotores voluntarios. Coordina acciones con más de 3.000 organizaciones e instituciones y trabaja con 465 mil huertas familiares, 6.000 huertas escolares y 1.000 huertas comunitarias, 2.700 huertas en instituciones. A su vez, ejecuta proyectos especiales en articulación con grupos, organizaciones e instituciones y gobiernos locales. Estas características demuestran que las redes institucionales, como así su interacción constante con las personas de la comunidad lo destacan como una política de inclusión social.  
  
La generación de Promotores voluntarios que ayudan en lo cotidiano a los equipos técnicos, sin lugar a dudas, expresan una característica primordial y única en el sostenimiento de este Programa. Estas personas colaboran cotidianamente siendo actores sociales que no solo ayudan al programa sino que resuelven situaciones de su vida cotidiana.  
  
Todos estos aspectos y experiencia le dan una impronta de tal magnitud que es considerado en todo el mundo como una experiencia modelo, reconocida por sus intervenciones en países como Haití y Angola, además de algunas naciones latinoamericanas. Esa presencia internacional es sostenida con el apoyo de la Cancillería Argentina.  
  
**Actores clave involucrados y su función**  
Ejecutado por el Ministerio de Desarrollo Social de la Nación y el Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA)  
  
**Principales cambios observados que suponen una mejora de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**  
ProHuerta interactúa con más de 4 millones de personas, articula en el territorio con más de 10 mil instituciones y organizaciones, y forma parte de más de 600 ferias agroecológicas, garantizando la mejora en los hábitos alimentarios, desarrollando tecnologías orientadas a la autoproducción de alimentos, fortaleciendo a familias, comunidades y organizaciones, impulsando una economía justa y solidaria, mejorando el hábitat y la ecología, e impulsando conciencia sobre los derechos ciudadanos.  
  
**Desafíos a los que hubo que enfrentarse y cómo se superaron**  
Los desafíos que fueron enfrentados durante 24 años del programa fueron múltiples. El programa con sus características diferenciales en cuanto a modelo de producción que responde a atender a necesidades de la Agricultura familiar con base en la “agroecología” y como política de estado que tiene como objetivo a familias en situación de vulnerabilidad social, fue teniendo que sortear dificultades de reconocimiento institucional, y a través de los años ha construido su identidad siendo reconocido por su innovación en la producción de alimentos agroecológicos y en la atención a sectores postergados de la sociedad.  
  
Cabe destacar que estas mismas dificultades planteadas fueron los desafíos que permitieron fortalecer al Programa en sus bases mismas, promoviendo la integración de los equipos técnicos, gerenciales y ciudadanos, signo de empoderamiento de las capacidades instaladas y construidas durante tantos años.  
  
**Enseñanzas/mensajes clave**  
Es fundamental promover acciones que hacen a la seguridad y soberanía alimentaria a fin de impulsar y hacer efectivos los derechos sociales, generando así mayores capacidades individuales y comunitarias.  
Las estrategias de trabajo planteadas desde la participación y la acción comunitaria generan agentes multiplicadores capaces de resolver situaciones de su vida cotidiana, donde el Estado hace de facilitador de esos cambios, dejando en manos de las personas la decisión de sus propias vidas.  
El Programa Pro Huerta, evidencia el cuidado del medio ambiente y la naturaleza, la promoción del cuidado, y la solidaridad con otros, permiten transformar las realidades locales y cotidianas en pos de un desarrollo sustentable que mejora la calidad de vida de las personas.  
  
Con todo lo expresado anteriormente, el Programa se aleja completamente de acciones asistencialistas y unilaterales, transformándose en una política de Estado que transforman la necesidad en una potencialidad, construyendo así ciudadanía.

**English translation**

**Proponent**  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
Ministry of Social Development  
  
**Date/timeframe**  
Since 1990 to date  
  
**Funding source**  
National  
  
**Location**  
National scope  
  
**Background/Context**  
The Pro Huerta programme was launched in Gran Buenos Aires, Rosario, Santa Fe and Mendoza on 3 August 1990, and further expanded throughout the country.

The programme promotes the development of agroecological fruit cultivation in small farms, supplementing the diet with the inclusion of hens and rabbits. It also features special projects to facilitate the access to water to highly socially vulnerable communities, and to support local and personal capacities to develop technologically appropriate tools.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
**Overall objective**:

Contributing to guaranteeing food security of socially vulnerable populations in rural and urban areas by increasing the availability, accessibility and variety of food products. And promoting and developing the marketing of surpluses, through the self-production of fresh food complementing their dietary needs in agroecological gardens and farms, according to the distinctive features and habits of each region.  
  
**Specific objectives:**  
  
1. Promoting joint management and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms that contribute to guarantee the right to work and the right to food of the socially vulnerable population in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

2. Fostering, strengthening and establishing local food production and marketing systems within the framework of social economy.

3. Facilitating the access to safe water for consumption and irrigation.

4. Strengthening the local and regional production of local crops and native seeds, increasing the value of indigenous food products.

5. Raising awareness of the importance of following a healthy diet and protecting the environment.

6. Contributing to promote work-related creativity, skills and crafts, and homemade manufacturing of facilities and tools to produce healthy food.

7. Strengthening the teams of institutional technicians and local volunteer promoters, through training and information, for community work related to the programme.

8. Promoting the coordination between the general public, family producers, promoters, technicians and focal points by strengthening communication.   
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**The territorial scope of the programme is broad, mobilizing a federal network of 7 500 volunteer promoters. Its activities involve 3 000 organizations and institutions, and 465 thousand family gardens, 6 000 school gardens, 1 000 community gardens and 2 700 gardens in institutions. Furthermore, special projects are implemented in coordination with diverse groups, organizations and institutions as well as local governments. These features demonstrate that institutional networks and their continuous community engagement stand out as a social inclusion policy.

The participation of volunteer promoters supporting technical teams in everyday tasks undoubtedly reflects a key and unique feature explaining the support of this programme. These volunteers collaborate on a daily basis as social agents, who do not only support the programme, but also solve everyday challenges.

All these features and background have made this programme a model experience, globally acknowledged for its interventions in countries like Haiti and Angola, as well as other countries in Latin America. This international scope is supported by the Argentine Foreign Ministry.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
The programme was implemented by the Ministry of Social Development and the INTA (National Institute of Agricultural Technology)  
  
**Key changes observed leading to an improvement of food security and nutrition**

Pro Huerta works with more than 4 million people and 10 000 institutions and organizations, and participates in more than 600 agroecological fairs, guaranteeing an improvement in the dietary habits, developing technologies focused on food self-production, strengthening families, communities and organizations, promoting a fair and supportive economy, improving the environment and raising awareness of civil rights.  
  
**Challenges faced and how they were overcome**  
The programme has faced multiple challenges during the last 24 years. Featuring a distinctive production model addressing the needs of family agriculture on a agroecological basis and involving a national policy targeting socially vulnerable households, it had to overcome difficulties to be institutionally acknowledged. Over the years, the programme has built its own identity and has been distinguished by its innovative production of agroecological food and the support it has provided to the disadvantaged groups.

It should be noted that these challenges strengthened the foundations of the programme by promoting the integration of technical, management and civil teams: a sign of the empowerment of the capacities that have been built and developed during so many years.  
  
**Lessons/key messages**  
Fostering actions that strengthen food security and sovereignty is essential. In this way, social rights are promoted and enforced, developing as a result enhanced individual and community capacities.

The approach based on participation and community action, involves multiplier agents who solve everyday situations. The State facilitates all the changes but the people make their own decisions about their lives.

The Pro Huerta programme protects nature and the environment and promotes care and solidarity. It enables the transformation of local and everyday realities towards sustainable development improving the quality of life.

Hence, the programme avoids welfare-oriented and unilateral actions, becoming itself a State policy that turns a need into an opportunity to build active citizenship.

## Andrés E. Panozzo, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, Argentina (second contribution)

**Original contribution in Spanish**

**Proponente**  
MDSN  
  
**Principal entidad responsible**  
MDSN  
  
**Fecha/período**  
Desde el año 2002 Fopar alimentario luego cambia de nombre, Abordaje Comunitario – Proyecto PNUD ARG 12/009 desde 2006 a marzo 2020.

**Fuente de financiación**  
Banco Mundial desde 2002 al 31 de diciembre de 2005.  
1 de enero de 2006 a la fecha Fondos del Tesoro Nacional, con fiscalización PNUD.  
  
**Lugar**  
**Argentina (Urbano)**  
Abordaje Comunitario es un Programa de cobertura nacional que abarca 28 grandes aglomerados de la Argentina, 22 municipios del Conurbano Bonaerense y CABA. (San Salvador de Jujuy, Palpalá, Salta, San Miguel de Tucumán, Tafí Viejo, San Fernando del Valle de Catamarca, La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, La Banda, San Juan, Mendoza, San Luis, Santa Rosa, Neuquén, Viedma, Bariloche, CABA, La Plata, Mar del Plata, Batán, Santa Fe, Rosario, Paraná, Concordia, Corrientes, Goya, Esquina, Pasadas, Resistencia, Formosa y Córdoba).  
  
**Antecedentes/Contexto**  
Las alteraciones más prevalentes del estado nutricional de la población en nuestro país se evidencia: anemia, deficiencia de hierro, obesidad y baja talla (acortamiento). Este último indicador es seis veces mayor en la población pobre comparada con la población no pobre. Los mencionados problemas están asociados, entre otros, al tipo de alimentos a los que accede la población vulnerable, una alimentación monótona basada en alimentos de bajo calidad nutricional, ricos en azúcares y grasas, relativamente más económica, pero pobre en proteínas y nutrientes esenciales.  
Por estas razones desde el Programa Abordaje Comunitario se busca promover, a través de la asistencia técnica y financiera a Organizaciones Comunitarias que brindan prestaciones alimentarias a población en situación de vulnerabilidad social, la mejora de la calidad y de la oferta de los servicios que prestan.  
  
**Enfoque/Objetivos**  
Contribuir al fortalecimiento de las organizaciones desde una perspectiva de derechos, mediante acciones que incrementen su capacidad de gestión y mejoren las condiciones en que desarrollan los diferentes servicios que ofrecen a población en situación de vulnerabilidad social.  
  
Promover la implementación de servicios de cuidado de calidad para que los niños y las niñas de las áreas atendidas cuenten con un nivel de nutrición y de desarrollo infantil adecuado. Para ello se trabaja con capacitaciones continúas en Seguridad e higiene alimentaria, como en el financiamiento de equipamiento ya adecuación de espacio físico y acceso a servicios básicos.  
  
**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**  
En la mayor parte de las organizaciones, las prestaciones alimentarias acompañan el desarrollo de acciones extra alimentarias, tales como actividades educativas, recreativas, culturales, deportivas, talleres de oficios, apoyo escolar, capacitación e intercambio de experiencias, entre otras. El programa también promueve la articulación de las organizaciones comunitarias entre sí y con otros actores, a nivel local y nacional. Para su implementación, articula sus acciones con otros programas nacionales, tales como Pro Huerta; a través del cual se promoverán propuestas de trabajo mediante acciones orientadas a mejorar la calidad alimentaria de las familias que participan en los comedores comunitarios.  
  
**Actores clave involucrados y su función**  
Las organizaciones comunitarias -actor clave y destinatario del financiamiento-, a través del cual se brindan las prestaciones alimentarias a las familias para que reciban un nivel de nutrición adecuado.  
  
Asimismo, el Programa de Naciones Unidad para el Desarrollo (PNUD) actúa como fiscalizador de la ejecución del Programa y la Secretaría de Coordinación y Cooperación Internacional como nexo entre el programa y PNUD.  
  
**Principales cambios observados que suponen una mejora de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**  
- La promoción y financiamiento una alimentación suficiente y de calidad en condiciones adecuadas de seguridad e higiene, referenciadas en recomendaciones alimentaria-nutricionales que el Programa implementa de acuerdo a las características de la población a la que las organizaciones asisten. Para ello se realizaron actividades con la finalidad de identificar sus características (edad, sexo, principales problemas de salud que las afectan) con el objetivo de mejorar las recomendaciones específicas sobre menú, selección y elaboración de alimentos.  
- Se revisaron y readecuaron los criterios alimentario-nutricionales, considerando las particularidades de la población atendida. Identificando las condiciones de seguridad e higiene de los espacios físicos, instalaciones, equipamientos y procesos en la recepción, almacenamiento, elaboración y servicio de los alimentos y calidad del agua utilizada.  
- Se elaboraron materiales de uso interno, a fin de brindar herramientas técnicas para los equipos territoriales que realizan el acompañamiento a las organizaciones.  
- Para fortalecer los aspectos de calidad del servicio, se propició el análisis físico–químicos y bacteriológicos para determinar la calidad del agua, la limpieza de las fuentes de distribución y almacenamiento interno. Se impulsó el asesoramiento y capacitaciones en la temática. - Se realizaron capacitaciones a las organizaciones en aspectos relacionados a seguridad e higiene en el manejo de los alimentos, tanto en la recepción, almacenamiento, elaboración y servicio de los mismos.  
- Complementariamente, se llevó adelante el acompañamiento técnico y financiero a las organizaciones comunitarias para el mejoramiento de los espacios físicos y acceso a servicios básicos, adquisición de equipamiento y utensilios necesarios para el funcionamiento de las organizaciones comunitarias.  
  
**Desafíos a los que hubo que enfrentarse y cómo se superaron**  
A pesar de que la cantidad de proyectos complementarios financiados por el Programa y ejecutados por las organizaciones comunitarias ha sido considerable, aún resta avanzar para lograr la óptima implementación del programa. Motivo por el cual durante el periodo octubre- diciembre 2016 se realizó un análisis exhaustivo que permitió comparar la situación actual con los resultados del diagnóstico elaborado en 2013, lo cual permitió trazar una propuesta de trabajo (2017-2020) para dar respuesta a las situaciones que aún requieren de la intervención del Programa.  
  
**Enseñanzas/mensajes clave**  
La labor de la asistencia técnica, el análisis y la reflexión desde el inicio del Programa hasta el momento, ha permitido replantear procedimientos y criterios a fin de continuar contribuyendo a que las organizaciones brinden prestaciones alimentarias de calidad, promoviendo a su vez acciones tendientes a fortalecerlas en su proyección hacia la comunidad, es decir brindado servicios de cuidados a la población atendida.

**English translation**

**Proponent**  
Ministry of Social Development (MDSN)  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
Ministry of Social Development (MDSN)  
  
**Date/timeframe**

FOPAR (Social Investment Participatory Fund) programme since 2002. New nomenclature Abordaje Comunitario (Community Approach) – UNDP Project ARG 12/009) from 2006 to March 2020.    
  
**Funding source**  
World Bank from 2002 to the 31st of December 2005. Since 1st of January 2006, National Treasury with UNDP control.  
  
**Location**  
**Argentina (Urban)**  
Community Approach is a national programme covering 28 large metropolitan areas in Argentina, 22 towns in the Buenos Aires Conurbation and the CABA (Autonomous City of Buenos Aires). (San Salvador de Jujuy, Palpalá, Salta, San Miguel de Tucumán, Tafí Viejo, San Fernando del Valle de Catamarca, La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, La Banda, San Juan, Mendoza, San Luis, Santa Rosa, Neuquén, Viedma, Bariloche, CABA, La Plata, Mar del Plata, Batán, Santa Fe, Rosario, Paraná, Concordia, Corrientes, Goya, Esquina, Pasadas, Resistencia, Formosa y Córdoba).  
  
**Background/Context**  
The most prevalent nutritional issues of our country are evident: anaemia, iron deficiency, obesity and stunting. This last indicator is six times higher among the poor population. The aforementioned problems are related, among others, to the type of food to which the vulnerable population has access to: a monotonous diet based on products with poor nutritional quality, rich in sugars and fats, relatively cheaper, but low in proteins and essential nutrients.

For these reasons, the Community Approach Programme provides technical and financial support to community organizations, assisting the socially vulnerable population with the aim of promoting an improvement in the quality and variety of the services provided.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
Contributing to reinforce the organizations from a rights perspective, through actions that enhance their management capacity and improve the conditions under which they provide their range of services to the socially vulnerable population.

Promoting the implementation of high quality care services to ensure that children have an adequate nutrition and an appropriate development. To do so, continuous training in food safety and hygiene is provided, funding for equipment is granted, dedicated areas are adapted, and access to basic services is provided.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
In most organizations, food aid is complemented with other non-related initiatives, such as educational, recreational, cultural, and sport activities, workshops, school support, training and sharing of experiences, among others. The programme also promotes the coordination of community organizations among themselves, but also with other stakeholders at the local and national level. For its implementation, actions are jointly coordinated with other national programmes like Pro Huerta. Work proposals are promoted through actions aimed at improving the food quality of families participating in community canteens.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
The community organizations -key drivers and funding beneficiaries- through which food aid is provided to families to ensure an adequate nutrition.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the programme and the Secretariat for Coordination and International Cooperation acts as a focal point between the programme and UNDP.  
  
**Key changes observed leading to an improvement of food security and nutrition**  
- The Programme promoted and financed a good-quality, safe and adequate diet based on food and nutritional recommendations, and according to the distinctive features of the target population. For this purpose, activities were undertaken to identify their main characteristics (age, gender, main health problems) with the aim of improving the specific dietary recommendations.

- Food and nutritional criteria were reviewed and adapted, considering the distinctive features of the target population. The safety and hygiene conditions of the dedicated areas, facilities, equipment and processes used in the reception, storage and processing of food were assessed, as well as the quality of the water used.

- Internal materials were developed to provide technical tools for the territorial teams supporting the organizations.

- To reinforce the quality of the services provided, physical-chemical and bacteriological analyses were carried out to determine the quality of the water and the hygiene of the distribution sources and internal storage devices. Counselling and training on the subject were promoted.

- Organizations were trained in food handling safety and hygiene (reception, storage, processing and service).

- Complementarily, technical and financial support was provided to community organizations to improve the dedicated areas and the access to basic services, and to acquire the necessary equipment and tools.  
  
**Challenges faced and how they were overcome**  
Although many complementary projects have been funded by the Programme and implemented by the community organizations, work still needs to be done to achieve an optimal deployment. This is why a comprehensive analysis was conducted in October-December 2016, comparing the current situation with the results of the 2013 assessment. It allowed defining a new work proposal (2017-2020) to address those situations for which the Programme is still necessary.  
  
**Lessons/key messages**  
The technical assistance provided and all the analysis conducted so far have allowed to reformulate procedures and criteria with the aim of improving the support provided by the organizations. Actions strengthening the communities have also been promoted and care services have been provided to the target population.

## Edward Mutandwa, UZ, Zimbabwe

Dear FSN members,

I appreciate the insightful and interesting comments posted by colleagues hitherto. Obviously,  a one-size-fits all policy approach cannot work for different countries because of inherent differences in the context (political, socioeconomic and institutional), geographical and historical factors. Historically, in the case of Zimbabwe, it had become crystal clear that the skewed distribution of land was impeding the achievement of an equitable food secure nation. This justified a need to redress fundamental land ownership issues across different classes of the society through the land reform. To revamp the fledging productivity in agriculture, the government has recently introduced a **command policy approach,**whereby a set of farmers are selected on the basis of different criteria such as land size, previous production levels and marketed sales. These farmers are supplied requisite inputs, given production targets for specific crops-this year maize. It does seem like such a program has been successful in the short-run because of the follow-up extension given to farmers **(innovation)**. Productivity gains are likely to have a positive spill-over effect on food security and nutrition. I am also of the opinion that a similar command urban agriculture will be hepful in solving food insecurity in urban areas. Such an approach has also been proposed for livestock and forestry where farmers will be given specific targets to achieve in their livestock systems. In addition, farmers may be required to implement specifc types of woodlots which are consistent with a national forest management strategy. This is expected to redress environmental degradation and climate change in the long-run. Nonetheless, the**sustainability of the approach is not clear**, given that it may require a continuous flow of subsidy from the government.

## Jiani Tian, Permanent Representation of P.R. China, Italy

Dear CFS Secretariat,

Please kindly find China's template in the attachment.

Kind regards,

Jiani

Attachment (template form in Chinese): <http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/discussions/contributions/Urbanization%20Template--China.docx>

**English translation**

**Proponent**  
Li Xiande, Chen Yangfen  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS)  
  
**Date/Timeframe  
  
Funding source**  
  
**Location**  
China  
  
**Background/Context**  
Chinese rural population has migrated to cities in huge numbers since the onset of China’s opening-up and reform in 1978. Urbanization rate of the country raised from 17.9% in 1978 to 57.4% in 2016. Chinese Government has provided support to hundreds of millions of these migrant population, as well as equally large numbers of rural population, to improve their food security and nutrition levels.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
1) to effectively promote public and private investment in agriculture and rural development by way of industry nurturing agriculture and cities supporting countryside, with a view to increasing food supply and its stability;  
2) to carry out appropriate re-adjustments to cropping structure in the light of the transformation of consumption patterns of urban and rural population, on the pre-condition of ensuring absolute security of food grain supply, so as to produce agriculture products that meet the demand of consumers;  
3) to facilitate the voluntary transfer of arable land tenure from migrant population to specialized farming households building on the basis of implementing land tenure registration and safeguarding farmers tenure rights, so as to increase the income level of both transferors and transferees and to avoid abandonment of land;  
4) to strengthen agricultural infrastructure and promote socialized service for agricultural production, and to ensure that the migrant population with need can do part-time crop farming so as to minimize food security risk;  
5) to provide training and support to farmers, particularly youth, women, elderlies, in order to strengthen migrants’ capacity of getting employed, to develop specialized food producers and to improve farmers’ livelihoods.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
1) Increasing investment in agriculture and rural areas so as to facilitate and optimize the allocation of urban and rural productive resources in farm and non-farm sectors, with a view to achieving mutual complementarity between industry and agriculture, and interaction between urban and rural;  
2) Adherence to the combination of bottom-up and top-down approaches, encouraging context-specific innovative development models and rolling out support policies in accordance with actual need;  
3) Emphasis on protecting farmers’ tenure and rights, safeguarding farmers’ production and management right, and facilitating farmers’ production and management through diverse means;  
4) Enhancing policy design and enforcement. Multiple so-called ‘No. 1 Documents’ of the CCP’s Central Committee have focused on urban-rural integrated development, aiming at promoting the liberalization and flow of labor, land the capital, and at the meantime safeguarding farmers’ livelihoods after they have transferred their land, through the establishment and improvement of rural social protection network and better regulating the access of industrial-commercial capitals to the agriculture sector.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
1) Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant government ministries and departments, in areas of policy-making, financial allocation/investment, training, etc.;  
2) Private-sector companies, in areas of private investment and improving farmers’ access to markets;  
3) Cooperatives, in areas of farmers’ market access and socialized service provision;  
4) Migrant population, in areas such as enhancing non-farm employment skills;  
5) Farmers, in areas such as improving food farming capacity.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
1) Food production has increased in consecutive years, reaching 616,239 million tons in 2016, far higher than 304.77 million tons in 1978. During 2004-2015, food production has increased for 12 years in a row;  
2) Unit food yield has reached 5452.1 kg per hector, much higher than 2527.3 kg per hector in 1978;  
3) Farmers’ income has increased rapidly, with rural per capita disposable income reaching 12363 yuan in 2016, far more than 133.6 yuan in 1978 (in nominal terms). The urban-rural income gap has been narrowing since 2009;  
4) As of the end of 2016, over one-third of China’s land has been transferred.  
  
**Challenges faced**  
1) The out-flow of rural population, mostly youth, has led to a relative drop in farming labor quality, having some impact on agricultural production;  
2) With industrial-commercial capital entering into agriculture and capital replacing labor, smallholder production has been impacted to some extent;  
3) In open market environment, price fluctuation of food market has become greater, exerting some impact on agricultural production and consumption in both urban and rural areas.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**

## Andressa Ramos Teixeira, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

**Original contribution in Spanish**

**Proponente**  
Colegiado de Desarrollo Territorial Campos de Cima da Serra; Colegiado de Desarrollo Territorial Litoral; Cámara Temática Agroflorestas e Cámara Temática Ganadería Familiar del Territorio Rural Campos de Cima da Serra; Cámara Temática Pueblos y Comunidades Tradicionales y Cámara Temática Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional del Territorio Rural Litoral, Núcleo Interinstitucional de Investigación y Extensión en Desarrollo Territorial e Etnoecología - NIPEDETE/UFRGS/UERGS/IFRS, Rio Grande do Sul; Brasil.  
  
**Principal entidad responsable**  
Universidad Federal do Rio Grande do Sul; Programa de Posgraduación en Desarrollo Rural; Núcleo de Estudios en Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional  
  
**Fecha/periodo**  
Mayo de 2013 hasta el período actual.  
Los Territorios Rurales Litoral y Campos de Cima da Serra fueron reconocidos por el Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo Rural Sostenible - CONDRAF, del día 15 de mayo de 2013. Ambos participaron del Programa Nacional de Desarrollo Sostenible de Territorios Rurales – PRONAT, que busca fomentar la organización y el fortalecimiento institucional de los actores sociales en la gestión participativa del desarrollo sostenible de los Territorios Rurales y promover la implementación de políticas públicas de forma integrada.  
  
**Fuente de financiación**  
Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo Científico y Tecnológico  
Ministerio de Desarrollo Agrario  
Secretaría Especial de Políticas para Mujeres  
Ministerio del Desarrollo Social y Agrario  
  
**Lugar**  
Los Territorios Rurales Campos de Cima da Serra y Litoral comprenden 13 y 24 municipios, respectivamente, de la región noreste y este del Estado. Ambos territorios presenta una relativa variación en su formación sociocultural, con grande diversificación socioproductiva.  
  
**Antecedentes/Contexto**  
El Territorio Campos de Cima da Serra es caracterizado por su vocación agropecuaria, con fuerte presencia de ganaderos criadores de ganado lechero en el campo nativo, en paisajes de campos de altitud. Este paisaje, protegido por la Reserva de la Biosfera de Mata Atlántica, viene siendo fuertemente amenazada por plantaciones de de Pinus sp., de hortícola y de soya transgénica. Al mismo tiempo, políticas ambientales, sanitarias y de agricultura vienen presionando los modos tradicionales del manejo de campo nativo, con la quemada, bien como de la confección del queso serrano.  
  
El Territorio Rural Litoral está localizado entre el Bosque Ombrófilo Denso y el Pampa, tiene vocación agrícola, principalmente de arroz, pescado, banano, açaí-juçara y hortícola, y vocación turística asociada al verano. La identidad no está asociada a una identidad común, pero si a los diversos grupos étnicos que conviven En este territorio, existen los conflictos territoriales referentes a la urbanización del Litoral y los pescadores artesanales, Guaraní, restos de quilombos; conflictos entre la producción agroecológica e convencional, además de los impactos ambientales sobre las aguas, bosques, butiazais, restingas y biodiversidad.  
  
**Enfoque/Objetivos**  
La constitución de los territorios rurales tuvo como objetivo construir un espacio democrático de participación social, representación, articulación y armonización política, permitiendo la vivencia de la gestión social de políticas públicas en el ámbito del territorio rural en articulación con lo urbano.  
  
Las instancias de gestión de los Colegiados Territoriales en Desarrollo Rural son la plenaria, de carácter deliberativo y consultivo; el núcleo directivo, de carácter directivo, de articulación de ajustes institucionales formados para permitir la ejecución de la planificación; el núcleo técnico, espacio de apoyo técnico al proceso de planificación, elaboración y gestión del proceso de desarrollo; y las Cámaras Temáticas, instancias que contribuyen para que los actores establezcan el debate territorial y realicen la planificación de acciones relacionadas a temáticas específicas de los territorios, contribuyendo para la construcción de estrategias para el desarrollo territorial y la realización de la Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional.  
  
Las Universidades ejecutan, a partir de un trabajo de extensión, el asesoramiento a la implementación de ese proceso.  
  
**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**  
Entre una de las articulaciones realizadas por la Cámara Temática de Agroflorestas de TRCCS y de la Cámara Temática de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional do TRL está la integración de la Cadena Solidaria de las Frutas Nativas a la Tuta de los Butiazais, promovida por Embrapa Clima Temperado. En este contexto, la Ruta de los Butiazais, la Cadena Solidaria de las Frutas Nativas y los Territorios Rurales en Rio Grande do Sul están realizando: a) investigaciones y acciones para la conservación por el uso de los ecosistemas butiazais, existentes en biomas Mata Atlántica y Pampa, b) regate de la historia, cultura, manejo de los butiazais, gastronomía e artesanía, fortaleciendo la identidad regional asociada al gaucho – que representa la integración de las etnias Guaraní, Kaingang, Charrua, Portuguesa, Africana, Alemana, Italiana en el Estado de Rio Grande do Sul, c) promoción de sistemas sostenibles como las agroflorestas con butiá (Butia sp.) para el bioma Pampa, Restingas y campos con butiazais, d) promoción de una alimentación saludable, por medio de la divulgación de la gastronomía asociada al butiá, con recetas dulces, agridulces, saladas y bebidas, buscando el cambio en patrones alimentarios; e) fortalecimiento de redes de agricultores agroecológicos, técnicos de asistencia técnica y de ONGs, poder municipal, emprendimientos organizando cadenas cortas; f) implementación de procesos de gobernanza en torno a la Ruta de los Butiazais y la Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional.  
  
**Actores clave involucrados y su función**  
O CODETER Campos de Cima da Serra y el CODETER Litoral promueven la participación social y el encuentro entre la esfera pública y de la sociedad civil. UFRGS/PGDR/NESAN – asesoramiento, articulación, acciones de extensión, investigación, docencia. Promueve el registro y la reflexión sobre los procesos.  
  
Centro de Tecnologías Alternativas - CETAP - coordina la Cámara Temática de Agroflorestas en el TRCCS; promueve la creación de cadenas cortas de comercialización de frutas nativas y los sistemas de producción agroecológicos, junto a los asentamientos, agricultores familiares y ganaderos; integra los actores a la Red ECOVIDA.  
  
EMBRAPA Clima Temperado – promueve la articulación entre los sectores gubernamentales municipales, artesanos, ambientalistas, sector turismo, gastronomía de Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, de los países Uruguay y Argentina.  
  
**Principales cambios observados que suponen una mejora de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**  
La constitución de la Ruta Internacional de los Butiazais en asociación a los Territorios Rurales y Movimientos agroecológicos es una de las temáticas que concretiza la articulación de actores regionales en torno de la realización de la: a) DIRECTRIZ 1 – Democracia, buena gestión pública, derechos humanos y el Estado de Derecho, e las Directrices 8B TIERRA, 8E SOSTENIBILIDAD (DIRECTRIZES VOLUNTARIAS en apoyo a la realización del derecho a la alimentación adecuada en el contexto de la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional, 2004).  
  
**Desafíos a los que hubo que enfrentarse y cómo se superaron**  
El cambio en la coyuntura político-democrática evidenciada en Brasil en el último año ha conducido a la pérdida de una serie de conquistas sociales, entre ellas la reducción de espacios de participación en el ámbito de la interacción sociedad civil y Estado, como los Territorios Rurales.  
  
**Enseñanzas/mensajes clave**  
Espacios de participación social trabajando el fortalecimiento de una identidad regional tiene poder articulados y realizador de la SAN; Papel de la Universidad en la articulación de conocimiento y acciones de extensión, investigación y docencia tienen grande capacidad para la realización de la SAN.

**English translation**

**Proponent**  
Colegiado de Desarrollo Territorial Campos de Cima da Serra (TRCSS); Colegiado de Desarrollo Territorial Litoral (TRL); Cámara Temática Agroflorestas e Cámara Temática Ganadería Familiar del Territorio Rural Campos de Cima da Serra; Cámara Temática Pueblos y Comunidades Tradicionales y Cámara Temática Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional del Territorio Rural Litoral, Núcleo Interinstitucional de Investigación y Extensión en Desarrollo Territorial e Etnoecología - NIPEDETE/UFRGS/UERGS/IFRS, Rio Grande do Sul; Brazil.  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul; Postgraduate Programme in Rural Development; Food and Nutritional Security Study Group  
  
**Date/timeframe**  
Since May 2013.  
The Rural Territories of Litoral and Campos de Cima da Serra were acknowledged by the CONDRAF (National Council for Sustainable Rural Development) on the 15th May of 2013. Both regions participated in the PRONAT (National Programme for the Sustainable Development of Rural Territories) aimed at promoting the organization and institutional reinforcement of social actors for the participatory management of sustainable development in the Rural Territories, and fostering the integrated implementation of public policies.  
  
**Funding source**  
National Council for Scientific and Technological Development  
Ministry of Agrarian Development  
Special Secretariat for Women Policies  
Ministry of Social and Agrarian Development  
  
**Location**  
The Rural Territories of Campos de Cima da Serra and Litoral comprise 13 and 24 towns respectively, and are located at the north-eastern and eastern end of the Rio Grande do Sul state. Their socio-cultural formation is relatively varied whilst the socio-productive diversity is significant.  
  
**Background/Context**  
Campos de Cima da Serra is an agricultural mountain region with a large number of dairy cattle breeders. The highlands, protected by the Mata Atlántica Biosphere Reserve, have been seriously threatened by plantations of Pinus sp., horticultural crops and transgenic soy. At the same time, the environmental, sanitary and agricultural policies have been putting pressure on the traditional crop management, like the slash and burn techniques (quemada) and the production of mountain cheese (queso serrano).

The Litoral region is located between the dense rainforest and the Pampa. Agriculture -mainly rice, fish, banana, assai-juçara and vegetable crops- and summer tourism are its major economic activities. Several ethnic groups coexist in the area shaping a varied identity. Territorial conflicts exist due to the coast urbanization and its impact on artisanal fishermen, Guaraní people and a few remaining quilombo communities. Conflicts also exist between agroecological and conventional production, in addition to the environmental impacts on water, forests, palm groves, restingas and biodiversity.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
The establishment of these Rural Territories aimed to build a democratic space of social participation, representation, articulation and political harmonization, enabling the social management of public policies in coordination with urban areas.

The management of the Rural Development Territorial Associations (Colegiados Territoriales en Desarrollo Rural) meet in a plenary session, an advisory and deliberative body. The steering committee articulates the institutional arrangements to enable the implementation of the planned projects. The technical committee provides technical support to the planning, formulation and management of the development process. And the Thematic Chambers (Cámaras Temáticas) facilitate the territorial debate between the stakeholders, plan the specific territorial actions, contribute to the design of territorial development strategies, and help to achieve food and nutritional security.

Based on an extension work, the universities provide advice on the implementation of that process.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
One of the interventions carried out by the Agroforestry Thematic Chamber in the rural territory TRCSS and the Food and Nutritional Security Thematic Chamber in the rural territory TRL is the integration of the Native Fruits Solidarity Chain with the Palm Groves (“butiazais”) Route, promoted by Embrapa Clima Temperado. In this context, the Palm Groves Route, the Native Fruits Solidarity Chain and the Rural Territories in Rio Grande do Sul are: a) doing research and taking actions to preserve the use of palm groves ecosystems in Mata Atlántica and Pampa; b) promoting the history, culture, and management of palm groves, fostering gastronomy and handicrafts, and strengthening the regional identity associated with the gauchos, who represent the integration of the Guaraní, Kaingang, Charrua, Portuguese, African, German and Italian ethnicities in the Rio Grande do Sul state; c) promoting sustainable systems such as butia (Butia sp.) agroforestry in the Pampa, the restingas and fields with butiazais; d) fostering a healthy diet, by disseminating all the butia-related gastronomy, with sweet, bittersweet and salty recipes, salads and drinks, seeking a change in the consumptions patterns; e) reinforcing the networks of agroecological farmers, technicians and NGOs, the local government and new ventures; f) implementing governance processes related to the butiazais Route and to Food and Nutrition Security.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
O CODETER Campos de Cima da Serra and CODETER Litoral: They promote social participation and interaction between the public sphere and the civil society.

UFRGS/PGDR/NESAN: Advice, coordination, extension actions, research, teaching. Promotes the documentation of the processes as well as the analyses.

CETAP (Alternative Technologies Centre): Coordinates the Agroforestry Thematic Chamber in the TRCCS; promotes the creation of short commercialization chains of native fruits and agroecological production systems, along with settlements, family farmers and livestock farmers; integrates stakeholders in the ECOVIDA Network.  
  
Fosters the coordination between municipal sectors, artisans, environmentalists, tourism sector, and the gastronomy of the Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina states, and with Uruguay and Argentina.  
  
**Key changes observed leading to an improvement of food security and nutrition**  
The establishment of the International Palm Groves (“butiazais”) Route in partnership with the Rural Territories and the Agroecological Movements is one of the topics that materialises the engagement of regional stakeholders to achieve the targets set in: a) GUIDELINE 1 - Democracy, good governance, human rights and the rule of law; b) Guidelines 8B EARTH, 8E SUSTAINABILITY (VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, 2004).  
  
**Challenges faced and how they were overcome**  
The change experienced in the Brazilian political-democratic situation during the last year has led to the loss of several social achievements: among others, the reduction of participation spaces for the interaction between the State and the civil society, such as the Rural Territories .  
  
**Lessons/key messages**  
Social participation spaces strengthening a regional identity to achieve food and nutrition security; role of the University in promoting knowledge and extension, research and academic activities with a significant potential to achieve food and nutrition security.

## Felicity Proctor, ProctorConsult, United Kingdom

My contribution to this debate is based on a review by Proctor and Berdegué (2016). It calls for adjustments in food and agriculture related policies and investments to meet the needs of people living and working in rural-urban functional spaces.

Given the major changes taking place in the food system from production to consumption and the implications to the millions of people in diffuse and porous rural and urban places, real opportunities exist to explore the national and local policies which influence the structure of the food system. Public and private sector adjustments should be structured to mitigate the negative risks as well as foster and create new opportunities to the benefit of the populations in these places as both economic players and as consumers. Some interventions relevant to the food system at this rural–urban interface aimed to secure better social and economic local outcomes and distributional gains are summarised below.

1 Recognize the rural-urban interface and the importance of towns and intermediate cities

Deconstructing the rural-urban dichotomy is a necessary first step if any progress is to be made analytically or policy-wise for building strong and equitable food systems (Berdegué et al., 2014). The livelihoods of the majority of rural households, including smallholder farmers, are hardly only rural; “rural” defines the main place of residence, but no longer encompasses the spatial scope of livelihoods. The same is true of a large number of “urban” households, whose livelihoods are intimately dependent on the rural parts of the wider places where they also conduct their life. “Rural” and “urban” defined in the traditional way, are conceptual lenses that distort our view of the reality of social processes and can only lead to sub-optimal policies and investments. There can be no questions of promoting better market access for smallholder agricultural producers or accessing better quality and lower price food for the majority of the world’s populations, in the absence of stronger place-based rural-urban linkages for the food system. Traditional markets at the level of towns and small and medium cities continue to be the entry points to the food system for the vast majority of the world’s 500 million smallholders, because the proportion of smallholders that gain entry to the more dynamic segments of the food markets remains relatively small. Nevertheless, the deep and rapid changes taking place in the food system from production to consumption hold strong implications for local economies and employment, both urban and rural consumers, the farming community, and traditional market chain actors. It is encouraging to note there is a growing recognition by policy makers at all levels on the importance of seeking to improve the connectivity between rural and the urban places in order to foster reciprocal flows of goods, and social, economic and environmental services, for economic development, the reduction of regional inequalities, effective rural and territorial transformation, and sustainable urbanization (Berdegué et al., 2014; UNHabitat, 2015). This recognition includes support of urban based public goods that service the rural population of producers and entrepreneurs, rural-based public goods that service the economic activities in the rural areas starting with maintaining and enhancing support to agriculture and rural-urban connectivity. Strengthening rural-urban connectivity of infrastructure (including roads, electrification and telecommunications), the provision of basic public services (including fresh water and sewage, electricity, waste disposal, public safety) in particular for towns and small and medium size cities and their rural hinterland/territory, and of economic services (including high quality, transparent, and efficient wholesale markets in key sub-regional and regional cities; a new type of agricultural and food extension service: good quality farm and agribusiness integrated advisory service bureaus; financial services) in every small and medium town of a certain size is central to building vibrant local economies of which the food economy is often one central player. Specific policy opportunities policy exist at the national level to bring together and make coherent the overarching and relevant thematic strategies of rural and urban development as well as sectoral strategies and policies directly and indirectly relevant to the food system. These include agriculture, food, industry, public health, labour and employment, and education and skills development through technical and vocational training. Land reform policy including land access and security and conflict mitigation and resolution at the rural–urban intersection, is critical to the local debate on the food system and in the context of evolving land use change. Further, national public policy can play a central role in innovation and bringing together social programs with those which address rural and urban household economic development and public health issues. These offer opportunities in food system diversification nationally and at the local level for example school feeding programs, maternal health and nutrition, and through innovation in food access for the poorest. Support in building the capacity of national and local governments and municipalities is central to prioritize and improve the design and implementation of policies and investments. Only then can opportunities be optimized through the development of the food system in these diffuse and interlinked rural-urban functional territories.

2 Improve the investment environment in towns and intermediate cities

Ranging from the small-scale producer to multinational agribusiness corporations, the private sector stakeholders are the central players in the food system. The investment choices they make are directly influenced by public policy and investment. It is fundamental to attract investment in agriculture, in the intermediate segments of the food system, and in agricultural sector inputs and services, as well as in associated manufacturing and services indirectly linked to the food system to foster local economic development and to secure better social and economic local outcomes and distributional gains through the food system. At the national level, governments can play a key role to support policies that avoid metropolitan bias to reduce the gaps in public goods provision in rural areas and towns and small and medium cities and to adapt policies and public incentives (targeted subsidies) which enable medium and large firms to locate into regions of the country where social benefits (to the local economy and employment) can be derived. These should promote reducing and dismantling of transfer mechanisms and schemes which are spatially and socially regressive for example that generally favour medium and large firms located in more favourable regions of the country. Tax breaks and regulatory structures, for example, can create incremental incentives for: agribusiness to diversify the spread of business investment (processing, cold storage, logistics, inputs, etc.) into towns and small and medium size cities; investment in agribusiness modernization, innovation and in research and development in the food sector with implications to competiveness locally and nationally. Secondary and tertiary technical and vocational training in agriculture, food processing, business skills, quality assurance, is critical to build a labor market (formal and informal) for the sector. Making such training and education available at a decentralized level helps to ensure that the necessary skills are available in order that people in rural areas and in small and medium size cities can take up emerging employment opportunities. Critically at subnational level, there is a need to develop innovative models of association between local governments (urban and rural municipalities making up a functional territory) to face the wider governance challenge of strengthening rural-urban linkages and to build the capacity to develop the local food system in the interests of building up the local economy, servicing the local needs of the food system for income generation and to meet the consumption needs of local people. A sound local structure can also underpin the links of the local food system with wider national and global markets where opportunities arise. The skills and knowledge of municipal and local governments and urban planners may benefit from being strengthened to help build coherent planning between rural and urban jurisdictions in order to maximize the food systems’ contribution to local economic development and job creation. Specific topics that may require attention include: zoning for wholesale and retail markets, modern retail, industrial parks including for the food sector; local land use planning; urban-rural public transportation; services of the local government that have a direct impact on agri-food private sector investment and economic activities (including informal and household-based enterprises) for example licensing and fees, wholesale market management and supervision, modernization of traditional food retail and retail market management; removal of barriers that limit the diversification of the food system often in favour of modern retail whilst maintaining the basic principles of public health; and support to local food safety regulation including the provision of necessary training and capacity building of key actors for example street traders and food processors. Private and public sectors engaged in the food system sector and food related policy must come together at the national level and critically at the sub-national level (functional territory) to ensure a shared understanding the changes taking place, to address gaps in services, and to address choices and trade-offs between food system options and their associated opportunities.

3 Foster retail diversity including the potential of short chains

There exists a need to remove barriers to inclusion (from smallholders to informal and formal small and medium scale enterprises including those engaged in traditional retail and food preparation) as well as to build new opportunities for income generation in the food system. Ensuring that food is available of an acceptable quality and nutritional diversity and accessible in terms of price and location for purchase remains central to public policy and societal well-being. Innovative models of alternative food systems and diversified retail options offer such potential benefits to both smallholders and urban consumers (access, availability and nutrition) including differentiated groups of urban households, for example, the poor, slum dwellers, migrant workers and commuters, middle class consumers, etc., These may include for example: short chain models; public procurement policy and practice; food and gastronomy fairs; city-region food systems; smallholder and small and medium enterprise inclusion in modern food systems; and linking traditional and modern food systems at different stages along the chain including input services. Such models (some already adopted in parts of the world) would benefit from full documentation including evaluation for their social and economic impacts, sharing, and further development.

4 Generating evidence to inform practice

There remain significant gaps in knowledge on the transformation of the food system in countries at different stages of food system change specifically on the spatial differentiation and impacts and the implications of such change for socially-inclusive growth, employment and food access and availability. Future studies in this area should also include the interaction between patterns of urbanization and food system transformation. Studies should address the determinants of location of investment of agrifood processing firms of all scales and levels of formality, and the associated impacts on the local farming community, labor markets, and poverty levels. There is a need to understand social institutions and other factors that prevent certain groups (women, youth, indigenous and ethnic minority groups, castes, poorest smallholders and rural households) in rural and urban societies from gaining equal access to opportunities created in the sector. Few studies have been conducted on the health impacts of changing food supply systems and consumption patterns of different (socio-economic categories) consumers in rural towns and cities of different scales including how and where people access food. Filling this gap is critical to contributing to tackling chronic health conditions and has the opportunity to open the debate on the impact and options for alternative food systems. Outputs from such studies can help to inform national and subnational public policy and intervention. Dynamic change is taking place within the food system in all developing countries with implications which impact strongly on rural and small town and city livelihoods, local economies and well-being including employment and job creation, food access and human nutrition and health. Such change has the potential to have effects which may or may not be desirable and which once in place may be difficult to reverse. Systems to monitor food system change at local and national levels and to take necessary corrective actions need to be put in place. This requires cross sectoral coordination and coordination at both territorial and national levels, with the former cutting across this increasingly diffuse and porous interface of rural and urban societies.

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## Andrea Calori, EStà – Economia e Sostenibilità, Italy

**Martesana Land Bank for sustainable land tenure**

**Proponent**  
EStà - Economia e Sostenibilità  
[www.foodcities.org](http://www.foodcities.org/)  
Independent non profit research center that believes in a robust, systematic approach to sustainability. It works together with government agencies, research centres, economic groups, and actors at local, national and international level about the relations between Food and Cities.

**Main responsible entity**  
Martesana Consortium of Local Authorities of Metropolitan Milan Area

* 12 Municipalities in the peri-urban area of Milan located along a historical artificial water channel called Martesana that collect the water from a natural river to the centre of the city of Milan.  The partnership toward the Land Bank involves also CSOs, farmers, social cooperatives, universities, as well as independent research centres for policy design support.
* Cariplo Foundation: private, grant-making philanthropic foundation, with a banking origin, that plays a fundamental role to support social, cultural, environmental and research activities in Lombardy Region (Northern Italy) for sustainable development.

**Date/Timeframe**  
2016-2017

**Funding source**  
Cariplo Foundation and Local Authorities 

**Location**  
Italy, around Milan

**Background/Context**  
The Martesana context was the peri-urban area that was characterized by big informatics and telecommunication companies and multinational corporations that, after the emergence of the economic crisis have closed their activities, causing a depression of the local economy.     
In this crisis situations some local authorities have develop a process for sharing a common vision of the future and new activism for defining new institutional competences.

**Focus/Objectives**  
New stewardship for land planning and management as a way to combine environmental stewardship and rural job creation in a fragile context.

**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
How manage the issues of land tenure in a fragmented periurban context from an agroecological and property point of view.

**Key actors involved and their role**

* Local Authorities, as decision maker institutions for land use planning and as property of several agricultural land.
* Cooperatives of farmers, as producers actors interested in new innovative opportunities for reinforcing their members.
* Grassroots organizations of civil society, as consumer actors interesting in local food system.
* Young people, interested to become farmer but without being land owners for starting and implementing their entrepreneurial ideas.
* Academics and independent research centers for analysis and interpretation of land policy as part of food system.

**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**

* Local Authorities are making available public lands for supporting the creations of new jobs connected to the local food system.
* Creation of an innovative local school for agricultural activism with entrepreneurial skills able to manage the land and soil with agro-ecological approach.

**Challenges faced**  
Land tenure, urbanization and rural transformation in the alert of biodiversity loose with agro-ecological approach.

**Lessons/Key messages**

* Facilitation activities for making connections among different kind of actors thata are involved in the local food system.
* Role of financial actors for design new policy of land tenure in a kind of “bank”.
* Connection between land planning and rural polities for land tenure.

## Andrea Calori, EStà – Economia e Sostenibilità, Italy (second contribution)

**Milan Metropolitan Food Council**

**Proponent**  
EStà - Economia e Sostenibilità  
[www.foodcities.org](http://www.foodcities.org/)  
Independent research center that believes in a robust, systematic approach to sustainability. It works together with government agencies, research centres, economic groups, and actors at local, national and international level about the relation between Food and Cities.

**Main responsible entity**

* Municipality of Milan: the second city of Italy with 1,3 Millions of inhabitants (4 Millions in the metropolitan area) and its economical hub. Milano is in the center of a Padana food valley and is surrounded by the biggest agricultural park in Europe.
* Cariplo Foundation: private, grant-making philanthropic foundation, with a banking origin, that plays a fundamental role to support social, cultural, environmental and research activities in Lombardy Region (Northern Italy) for sustainable development.

**Date/Timeframe**  
2015-ongoing

**Funding source**  
Cariplo Foundation and Milan Municipality

**Location**  
Italy, Milan

**Background/Context**

* The metropolitan area is now governed by a new institution called “Metropolitan City” (before it was a Province), and this new institutional framework provides a coordination between the Municipality of Milan and the other 134 municipalities of the metropolitan area.
* In 1990 the Province created the first Italian peri-urban agricultural park (Parco Agricolo Sud Milano) on an area of 61 municipalities on the boundaries of Milan that cover over of 47.000 hectares managed by 1400 farms.
* In 2007 the Province has set up a preliminary policy framework for the promotion of a local food system, focusing on short chains between rural and urban areas.
* In 2015 the City Council of the Milan Municipality has adopted the Milan Food Policy and, in this framework, it will develop a Metropolitan Food Council.

**Focus/Objectives**  
Developing a new democratic arena with focus on Metropolitan Food System with urban politicians, municipal officers, formal and informal representatives of farmers, social innovators, start-uppers, activists, civil society organizations, private sector, academics.

**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
Definition of new institutional space for debating new complex issues by involving actors that are not represented in the already consolidate institutions to discuss on food issues in a systemic way.

**Key actors involved and their role**

* Municipal officers: connection with other policies and programs.
* Farmers and private sector: representation of new needs, facilitation of new aggregation on a territorial bases.
* Innovators: individuation of most innovative food trend and incubation of new economic activities.
* Activists of civil society organizations: connection with other CSOs projects, education.
* Academics: analysis and interpretation of different part of food system.

**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
Activation of new dialogue among different actors of Milan food system for managing different issues that are directly and indirectly related with food security in a sustainable perspective at metropolitan scale.

**Challenges faced**  
Food democracy, role of innovative farmers civil society in food system planning.

**Lessons/Key messages**

* Importance of the connection between different existing institutions (ex. Municipal Council, Mayoral Board, Metropolitan Council) and new institutions that are specifically dedicated to the governance of food system.
* Role of informal coalitions of actors.
* Space for representing interests and needs in a right to food perspective.

## Andrea Calori, EStà – Economia e Sostenibilità, Italy (third contribution)

**Milan Urban Food Policy**  
  
**Proponent**  
EStà - Economia e Sostenibilità  
[www.foodcities.org](http://www.foodcities.org/)  
  
Independent research center that believes in a robust, systematic approach to sustainability. It works together with government agencies, research centres, economic groups, and actors at local, national and international level about the relation between Food and Cities.  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
**Municipality of Milan** T  
The second city of Italy with 1,3 Millions of inhabitants (4 Millions in the metropolitan area) and its economical hub. Milano is in the center of a Padana food valley and is surrounded by the biggest agricultural park in Europe.  
**Cariplo Foundation**  
Private, grant-making philanthropic foundation, with a banking origin, that plays a fundamental role to support social, cultural, environmental and research activities in Lombardy Region (Northern Italy) for sustainable development.  
  
**Date / Timeframe**  
2014-ongoing  
  
**Funding source**  
Cariplo Foundation and Milan Municipality

**Location**  
Italy, Milan  
  
**Background/Context**  
In 2011 the Municipality, together with 31 urban farms has defined the first Italian urban Agricultural District, in 2015 Milan has hosted EXPO2015 on the theme "Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life" with 137 countries from each part of the world.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
Strategic approach for Milan food system planning with a Food Policy that adopts a long term vision, promoting multi-actor processes for facilitating the assumption of joint responsibility for sustainable and resilient urban food system transition.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
- Participatory analysis with the engagement of several researchers that have already investigated parts of food system from different disciplines.  
- Public consultation with municipal officers, citizens, innovators, start-uppers, activists, civil society organizations, private sector, academics.  
- Formalization of a document of priorities and guidelines that was voted by the City Council  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
Municipal officers: connection with other policies and programs.  
Academics: analysis and interpretation of different part of food system.  
Innovators: individuation of most innovative food trend.  
Activists of civil society organizations: connection with other CSOs projects.  
Private sector: making alliance in the private element of food system.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
Access to healthy food, sustainable food system, oriented culture conscious consumption, reduction of food waste, improved agrifood research, “urban diplomacy” through the promotion of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact.  
  
**Challenges faced**  
Urban food system planning as driver of sustainable, resilient and fairy city.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**  
Food planning has to be implemented in ordinary policies of local authorities.  
  
Need to an integrate a direction room for manage and integrate different department of the institution.  
  
Need to represent and to integrate all the actors of the food system in order to boost a sustainable change through a public discussion of the new needs and solutions

## Kuruppacharil V. Peter, World Noni Research Foundation, India

"Horticulture for Nutrition Security" is a collection of essays on fruits, vegetables,tubers, spices, plantation crops and mushrooms which provide essential nutrients on consumption."There is a horticultural remedy for every nutritional remedy" according to Prof. M S Swaminathan Father of Green Revolution in India.Nutrition Garden/Kitchen garden/Backyard garden is an integrated nutrition farming system which makes use of available space, light, water and home labour to harvest vegetable, fruits and spices needs of a family.Nutrition gardening is a thearapy against mild depression.It is a refreshing experience to differentally abled people.There is absolute control on use of pesticides and fungicides.Biological methods of pest and disease management are followed.In the Southern State of Kerala India, there are peoples movements to grow pesticide-poison- free vegetables.Training is given to housewives on different aspects of kitchen garden.Seeds are supplied by local governments in association with Newspaper Publishers-Malayala Manorama-.Tips on cultivation are given by trained master trainers-leaders of self help groups-.

The book "Horticulture for Nutrition Security" is published by Astral International Pvt Ltd New Delhi.([www.astralint.com](http://www.astralint.com/))

## Maruška Markovčič, Municipality of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Dear Sirs,  
  
Please find attached the Template for Submission for Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition on behalf of City of Ljubljana.  
  
Best regards,  
Maruška Markovčič  
 **Proponent**   
City of Ljubljana, Slovenia  
Department for Environmental protection – Section for rural development  
  
**Main responsible entity**   
Rural development in Ljubljana – short food chains  
  
**Date/Timeframe**   
Constant – for programing period 2014-2020 and further  
  
**Funding source**   
Public founds – Municipality of Ljubljana  
  
**Location**  
Ljubljana – the capital of Slovenia – urban areas as well as the rural areas around the city centre.  
 **Background/Context**   
The City of Ljubljana (hereinafter referred to as MOL) has set an operative goal in self-sufficiency in the Rural Development Strategy of the City Municipality of Ljubljana in the programming period 2014-2020, i.e. increasing recognisability of rural areas and creating a comprehensive approach in marketing of rural goods. MOL has a varied rural area with 826 farms, which sell their products to consumers in Ljubljana in different ways. MOL helps them develop their primary agricultural activities and helps them enter the market with different actions.  
  
For this purpose, MOL has designed some measures to shorten sales channels and citizens of Ljubljana can access locally grown food easily. The measures were prepared so that they encompass as many target groups as possible:  
  
1. Promotion events – within Ljubljana’s rural area festival Zeleni prag, which takes place every year in October and presents different food suppliers in MOL to the citizens of Ljubljana; every Saturday Organic market takes place at the Ljubljana Central Market;  
2. Doorsteps sales – we are aware that it is best to see where food was grown, therefore we encourage cultivators, also financially, to arrange sales areas on their farms and offer buyers completely fresh locally grown food;  
3. Market areas – in MOL there are currently four marketplaces. Additionally, eight marketplaces are being prepared in city communities where citizens will be able to buy locally grown fruits and vegetables;  
4. Basket of Ljubljana – it is a standard defining how food must be grown in the City Municipality of Ljubljana according to the principles of organic or integrated production. There are currently 70 food suppliers included in the Basket of Ljubljana;  
5. Stimulating new forms of sales (e-marketing etc.)  
6. Establishing short food supply chains – we are aware of the importance of cooperation between caterers, hoteliers and other providers of catering services with local cultivators. In this way, the quality of catering services has been increasing in MOL.  
  
Categories 1-5 have been developed together by MOL and the food growers. In order to implement category 6, cooperation of larger number of participants is crucial. Firstly, MOL and the restaurant Druga violina (founded by Dolfka Boštjančič Centre – centre for people with special needs, also employing people with special needs) launched Apple Week in Ljubljana. In the framework of this programme, Druga violina has included apple dishes into their offer; from apples grown in MOL. Today other providers participate in the programme – hotels, shops and restaurants, which offer either apples or apple dishes from apples grown in MOL. At the same time, an educational programme was designed, aimed at raising awareness of local food growing.  
  
Public institute Ljubljana Tourism, MOL and Jarina Cooperative formed a programme Green Supply Chains within the European Green Capital 2016. It is an initiative to increase locally grown food in the gastronomic offer of the municipality (<http://zelene-verige.si/>), project developer is Ljubljana Tourism.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**   
Strategic goal No. 1: Ensure quality agriculture and forestry goods from a preserved environment, with the aim of self-sufficiency of the MOL, by improving the supply of the MOL population with quality food, sustainable forest management and protection, conservation and development of functional capacity of agricultural holdings;  
The strategy determines methods of production, taking into account natural and climatic conditions. A special chapter is devoted to monitoring climate change:  
- Encourage the introduction of more resistant fruit and vegetable varieties – replacement of the range of products;  
- Introducing new technologies in indoor production facilities, allowing the monitoring of or elimination of pests;  
- Promote organic farming with the aim of the sustainable preservation of the environment;  
- Promote the sustainable use of agricultural land - preservation of the cultural landscape with grazing;  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**   
Long-term development, bottom-up approach.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**   
Local government, schools, farmers, Agricultural and Forestry Institute, National institute for Agriculture.  
Education, networking, producing food…  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**   
Trust that was built between producers and consumers created good and long term connections.  
  
**Challenges faced**  
Maintaining good communication and support system for creating short food chains beginning in kindergartens.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**   
Constant presence of support – logistic, financial, educational, advisory…

## Sumanth Chinthala, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India

**Call for experiences and effective policy approaches in addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics**  
  
When the urban rural dynamics are changing rapidly, the following policy approaches can be considered for addressing the nutrition and food security aspects. The current approach can be effectively implemented in countries like India. The necessary aspects on social and economic equality, Food systems, Governance and Sustainability have been explained in detail.  
  
**1. Social and economic equality**  
  
This section discusses exclusively on nutrition aspect.  
  
Nutrition among the individuals is significantly affected by the following factors:  
(a) Availability of nutritious food to the individuals  
(b) Cost of nutritious food in individuals  
(c) Awareness on nutritious food to the individuals  
(d) Identification of nutrition levels in communities and individuals  
  
(a) Availability & cost of nutritious food to the individuals In urban context availability and cost of the nutritious food is an issue because many people cant afford it. In India we need the following policy to bridge the gap Policy: Government controlled Low cost food outlets with nutritious food items with one time payment option and redeemable for a long period is an effective sustainable policy which is needed. Examples: Amma Canteens in South Indian state of Tamilnadu, India is a good example of how government has provided food at low cost. On a similar lines, the delhi government is planning to launch Aaam aadmi canteens for providing nutritious food at low cost.  
  
(b) Identification of nutrition levels in communities The levels of hemoglobin in blood gives us a good indication on the nutrition levels of the individual to an extent. Since, it is tough to verify the haemoglobin levels of every individual, checking of haemogloblin at blood donation camps is a cost effective way where the nutrition levels can be tracked. Our experience in Delhi has worked well where we have identified many individuals above 18 years have lesser haemoglobin levels and alerted many individuals about their nutrition levels. Depending up on the severity of the issue, awareness information on nutritional requirements has been provided for those people whose haemoglobin levels were found to be too low. Based on this the following change is recommended  
  
Policy Change: Conduct a certain number of blood donation mandatory in organizations, institutes and firms can help us in tracking the people who has nutrition related deficiency.  
  
(c) Awareness on nutritious food to Individuals  
  
Approach 1  
  
This can be done in a three stage activity  
1. Identification of graduates in sciences fields related to food, nutrition  
2. Train them with expert doctor’s guidance about how to inform communities  
3. Trained professionals inturn conduct awareness sessions in firms, educational institutes as a part of Corporate social responsibility activities 4. Trained executives shall further travel to rural communities to address the issues of nutrition funded by the organizations which has to perform corporate social responsibility activities.  
  
Policy change: Make nutrition related awareness session in firms, educational institutes mandatory in once in three months (to address the nutrition aspects in different seasons)

Approach 2  
  
In the urban areas, most of the people are forced to eat in restaurant’s café’s atleast once in a day due to the work culture and other related factors. As a result people don’t have information on the nutritional requirements everytime they eat. Hence at all the restaurants and food outlets, the information on the number of calories, proteins and carbohydrates etc have to be given in the following form  
  
Policy change: Menu cards in restaurants must show the information on the calories, proteins etc on the every food item in the list along with the cost.

Food Systems  
  
(i) Collecting the data on the sale of seeds and collecting information of the farmers and the field locations. Currently this data is not available online and as a result, we never know whether a crop productivity is going to be less or more. Once the data is collected and predicted date at which you get the product is obtained, the data shall be then used to identify the extent to which the food security is serious. In countries like India, we sometimes have excess of tomatoes grown most of them were thrown away by the farmers. Instead they can be sent to proper storage places where the food can be used elsewhere  
  
Proposed policy: Everytime a farmer buys seeds from a dealer, the dealer should take the data of how much seeds he has sold and where is the location of the farm where the seeds are being sown. This collected data can enable us to predict the total amount of crop that is estimated after the growth period.  
  
(ii) Transport reforms for food transport in rural and urban areas  
On one side, vegetables which were thrown away in rural areas due to lack of proper support price and on the other side the same vegetables are bought at a higher cost by the consumers in cities. This is because the food transportation mechanism is not planned between consumers in cities and farmers in the rural areas. Due to the presence of multiple transfer channels, a lot of food is wasted in between.  
  
Proposed Policy: An online demand/supply channel for food products has to be generated so as to check where the goods has to be delivered and from where the goods has to be picked. Based on this demand/supply channel, transportation plans shall be made to optimize the time and distance travelled by the food products to reach consumers. This will eliminate the middle men and ensure that more nutritious food is reached in the urban areas. Few experiments on this bases have been conducted by few individuals at a small scale. However, a large scale application of this project is yet to be made in the Indian context.  
  
**Governance**  
  
The following policies can enable to solve the problems   
  
Temporary provision of storage spaces  
  
Schools and colleges in towns mostly don’t function on weekends. The space in the premises can be used for storing food/ providing farmers to sell their products temporarily and the transportation mechanism should be planned in such a way that the food reaches the city during weekends and gets distributed during the same period. This shall also provide employment opportunities for youth by working on weekends.  
  
**Sustainability**  
  
Handling climate change: In this section handling climate change issues during drought and unpredictable rains are discussed.  
  
Reducing losses due to winds  
  
It is evident that most of the crop is lost during unpredictable rains accompanied with winds. The main reason is that there are no barriers to reduce the speed of the winds which flow through the farms. Since farmers cannot invest in taking measures for growing plant species to tackle wind speeds, the corporates should be allowed to fund the farmers to grow the species which reduces the wind speeds.  
  
Urban waste as a source to reduce evaporation  
  
Many sources in urban areas may be effectively used to reduce evaporation from the tanks in rural areas. The usage of scrap tyres, unused pet bottles, plastics etc can reduce the losses due to evaporation and ensure that water availability for a longer time and thus reduces crop losses during drought

## Morgane Danielou, Private Sector Mechanism, France

CFS – Urbanization and Rural Transformatioin

Experiences and Effective Policy Approaches in Addressing Food Security and Nutrition in the Context of Changing Rural-Urban Dynamics

PSM Submission

The scale and pace of urbanization is currently greater than it has ever been. Just over half of the global population lives in towns and cities, and this is expected to rise to 66% by 2050. Absolute numbers of rural inhabitants are projected to begin declining in the very near future[[i]](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/discussions/call-urbanization-rural-transformation#_edn1). The consequences of this for food production and consumption have been and will continue to be dramatic. This is of particular concern considering that many of the most rapidly urbanizing regions are counted among the least food secure. On the other hand, rural-urban linkages present an unprecedented opportunity for rural transformation.

Private sector efforts to address food security and nutrition issues in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics have generally clustered around 3 key priorities: facilitating access of rural producers to urban markets, providing services in underserved rural areas, and promoting urban farming solutions. The PSM would like to share information about these three areas illustrated by several case studies. Some of these case-studies will be indivually developed through the template form.

Access to markets

One of the most effective ways to accelerate rural transformation is to ensure that rural producers are able to access and participate in regional markets on favourable terms. Often, this means connecting them to the value chains that cater to rapidly growing demand in urban areas. Current trends include a marked increase in demand for high value agricultural products, in particular (e.g. fruits, vegetables, animal-source foods, including dairy) in cities. Helping rural producers take advantage of the opportunities presented by this can improve food security and nutrition outcomes in both rural and urban environments, ensuring improved access to divers diets in cities, and improved livelihoods in the countryside. Private sector actors can facilitate this in a number of ways, as attested by the following case study:

CASE-STUDY: Facilitating dissemination of market information through mobile technology: Esoko started in 2005 as a means of enabling the delivery of market prices via SMS, in support of work that FoodNet was doing with MTN in Uganda. In addition, Esoko set up a call centre to support local languages and address issues with literacy. Over time weather alerts, crop advice, and services linking buyers with sellers were added, potentially improving farmer incomes by roughly 10%. The company leverages its technical platform and field force in order to collect information, mostly using tablet devices and smartphones. Today, it also provides smallholders with access to inputs and finance through a virtual marketplace, while driving business for input dealers and financial service providers.

More information is available here: <https://www.esoko.com/who-we-are/>

Services to support rural-urban linkages

One of the greatest impediments to current processes of rural transformation is lack of access to services (financial, educational, etc…) in rural areas. There is great scope for private sector actors to step in and provide the necessary services. The following are some examples of this:

CASE-STUDY Haiti Hope Project: The Haiti Hope Project was a five-year, $9.5 million public-private partnership among businesses, multilateral development institutions, the U.S. Government and NGOs. The project aimed to create sustainable economic opportunities for Haitian mango farmers and their families by fostering rural transformation, in part through supporting linkages between rural producers and lucrative urban markets. Haiti Hope markedly increased the income of 25,000 Haitian mango farmers through training on production and marketing, access to finance and access to markets. The project helped to build new businesses, accelerate existing ones and build relationships in the industry that benefit farmers. In addition to coordinating between stakeholders, Haiti Hope delivered direct, hands-on training on mango tree production and care, harvesting techniques, quality control, negotiation and marketing, credit and financial management, traceability and food safety. The project also took a comprehensive approach to gender, ensuring not only equal participation by women and men, but also equitable benefits from project activities. Participation by gender was tracked for all services offered by the project, as were the benefits and adoption rates of new skills.

More information available here:

<http://www.technoserve.org/our-work/projects/the-haiti-hope-project>

and here:

<http://www.fletcherforum.org/home/2016/8/15/building-an-inclusive-value-chain-in-haiti-through-technical-assistance>

CASE-STUDY: Equipping rural youth with entrepreneurial skills: TechnoServe and The MasterCard Foundation have undertaken a four-year program to help rural young women and men in East Africa to develop the skills necessary to take advantage of the opportunities presented by current socio-economic trends. The Strengthening Rural Youth Development through Enterprise (STRYDE) program will deliver a comprehensive package of services such as skills training, business development and mentoring to young people ages 18 to 30 in Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda. The programme aims to equip 15,000 rural youth with the skills and knowledge to capitalize on economic opportunities and increase their incomes, thereby improving food security and nutritional outcomes in rural areas. Youth unemployment is a major problem in the three target countries, especially in rural areas. Many young people see farming as a last resort, and formal employment is difficult to find. Growing numbers of rural youth are migrating to urban areas. In response to this, the programme offers rural youth a three-month training program to develop entrepreneurship and career skills, along with an additional nine months of mentorship and counseling from a youth trainer. Participants also will gain practical business exposure through an experiential business exercise.

More information is available here: <http://www.mastercardfdn.org/technoserve-and-the-mastercard-foundation-partner-in-that-connects-rural-youth-to-valuable-entrepreneurship-opportunities/>

CASE-STUDY: Building an integrated urban-rural sanitation value chain: Sanergy has established a working business model that builds low-cost hygienic latrines in Kenya’s slums and franchises them out to local entrepreneurs. The Sanergy team then collects the waste daily, brings it to a central processing facility, and converts it to organic fertilizer for use by commercial farmers. This helps deal with health challenges in informal urban communities, while providing a cheap and organic source of fertilizers.

More information is available here: <http://saner.gy/our-work/the-sanergy-model>

And here: <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/frontlines/open-development-development-defense/franchising-human-waste-kenyas>

Urban Farming

With an ever greater proportion of the world’s population living in cities, urban farming is set to become an increasingly significant part of integrated food systems. It allows the greening of cities, educating urban populations about the origins of their food, and encouraging small-scale fresh produce production. Changing rural-urban dynamics mean that urban agriculture will need to be a part of any comprehensive food security and nutrition strategies. Examples of successful urban farming initiatives include:

Gotham Greens Urban Agriculture’s operation of rooftop greenhouses for food provision in several American metropolises: <http://gothamgreens.com/our-farms/greenpoint>

Brooklyn Grange’s intensive rooftop farming in New York City: <https://www.brooklyngrangefarm.com/about-brooklyn-grange-1/>

Aerofarm’s vertical farming without soil or natural light in New Jersey: <http://aerofarms.com/2017/02/03/vertical-farm-growing-crops-city-without-soil-natural-light/>

Biofilta’s vertical farming/water filtration systems: <http://www.biofilta.com.au/>

[[i]](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/discussions/call-urbanization-rural-transformation#_ednref1) UNDESA, World Urbanization Prospects, (New York: the United Nations, 2014), <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/Publications/Files/WUP2014-Highlights.pdf>

## Morgane Danielou, Private Sector Mechanism, France (second contribution)

**Proponent**  
Private Sector Mechanism of the CFS  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
TechnoServe  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
5 years, 2010-15  
  
**Funding source**  
The Haiti Hope Project is a public-private partnership comprised of The Coca-Cola Company; the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF), a member of the Inter-American Development Bank Group (IDB); the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID); and TechnoServe. The project is also supported by the Soros Economic Development Fund and other international and local organizations.

**Location**  
Haiti

**Background/Context**  
Haiti has been an important exporter of coffee, vanilla, cane sugar, cocoa and essential oils throughout its history. Unfortunately, in recent decades deforestation, soil degradation, overpopulation and political instability have taken a heavy toll on rural Haiti. The trade embargo in 1994 ended or severely reduced several industries, and the 2010 earthquake had a severe impact on the people, markets and already suffering infrastructure of the country.

Haiti produces a unique variety of mango, the Francique, which is full of sweet and spicy flavor. This mango is popular in Haiti and commands a premium on the U.S. market, but production has not kept up with demand. The Haiti Hope Project was created to solve these challenges and unlock value and growth potential for the mango sector in Haiti.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
The Haiti Hope Project was a five-year, $9.5 million partnership among businesses, multilateral development institutions, the U.S. Government and nonprofits, designed to create opportunities for mango farmers and their families.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
Launched in 2010, the partnership was helping to address the challenges that have until recently limited the Haitian mango industry’s potential. Haiti Hope aimed to increase the mango income for 25,000 Haitian farmers through training on production and marketing, access to finance and access to markets. In keeping with TechnoServe’s approach to promoting business solutions to poverty, the project taught farmers, traders and exporters how to earn more with their effort and current resources.

Working with Haitian farmers, farmer groups, mango exporters and the Haitian Government, the project helped to build new businesses, accelerate existing ones and build relationships in the industry that benefit farmers. In addition to coordinating between stakeholders, Haiti Hope delivered direct, hands-on training on mango tree production and care, harvesting techniques, quality control, negotiation and marketing, credit and financial management, traceability and food safety.

In addition, the Haiti Hope Project took a comprehensive approach to gender, ensuring not only equal participation by women and men, but also equitable benefits from project activities. Participation by gender was tracked for all services offered by the project, as were the benefits and adoption rates of new skills.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
The Coca-Cola Company: provided funding, experience and expertise

the Inter-American Development Bank provided funding, experience and expertise, particularly with regards to financial services for microenterprises and small- and medium-sized businesses.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID): provided funding, experience and expertise

TechnoServe: provided extension and training services  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
Providing Skills Training: More than 25,100 farmers were trained on techniques for managing their trees to produce better quality fruit, as well as sales and negotiation skills. In addition, specialized training in harvesting, grafting, nursery production and business skills helped to fill skilled-labor gaps across the industry.

Empowering Women: The project mainstreamed gender into every aspect of design and implementation. As a result, women made up more than 30 percent of producer group leaders, participated in every type of training and activity in equal numbers to men, including those that have traditionally been male-dominated, and adopted the skills learned at similar rates.

Connecting Farmers to Markets: The project helped over 262 Producer Business Groups sell 2,523 metric tons since 2013. The total export value (FOB) of sales from project-assisted farmers since 2011 is estimated at $7.49 million. In 2015, 94 percent of groups earned a profit while paying their members industry-beating prices. They did this without any subsidy – just business acumen.

Supporting Access to Credit: In partnership with local commercial bank Sogesol, more than 9,352 farmers have received over $3.25 million in loan disbursements. Repayment rates of 96 percent are far above the industry average.

Modernizing the Industry: Working closely with the Haitian Government and exporters, the project designed safe handling practices and rigorous traceability systems that were adapted to Haiti’s unique supply chain. Through these efforts, the project helped to bring world-class food safety practices to the mango industry and opened new markets.

Making Change Sustainable: The project ensured that the knowledge, skills and systems created by the project will continue long after its completion in December 2015. By taking steps such as transitioning Producer Business Group support to exporters and training Ministry of Agriculture staff on traceability, the project handed over management to ensure the industry continues to grow for years to come.  
  
**Challenges faced**

* scattered production with just three to five trees per garden,
* low prices that discouraged farmers from planting additional trees and
* inconsistent and unreliable supply chain

**Lessons/Key messages**

* Gender mainstreaming is essential to ensure that benefits are extended to all stakeholders.

Improved access to services in rural areas is a key ingredient in development:

* Access to financial services for rural producers is essential to allow them to invest in their operations and improve their livelihoods.
* Access to extension services allows them to improve the quality and yield of their harvests, and take advantage of new opportunities and new markets.
* The private sector can be a useful partner in providing and extending the coverage of these services, creating win-win situations by allowing rural producers to

## Morgane Danielou, Private Sector Mechanism, France (third contribution)

**Proponent**  
Private Sector Mechanism of the CFS

**Main responsible entity**  
AgDevCo, ICCO Cooperation, and Root Capital

**Date/Timeframe**  
2017-ongoing

**Funding source**  
The Mastercard Foundation

**Location**  
Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

**Background/Context**  
Smallholder farmers in Africa, need special attention to increase productivity and break out of the cycle of subsistence farming.

**Focus/Objectives**  
This initiative aims to enable smallholders to produce more, sell better, and work with local organizations in markets that are fair, transparent, and sustainable.

**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
Through its partnerships with AgDevCo, ICCO Cooperation, and Root Capital, The MasterCard Foundation supports multiple activities in the 11 countries. These activities include:

* providing training and better quality inputs to farmers
* implementing mobile technology solutions
* brokering long-term purchase contracts
* supporting high-impact, early-stage agricultural businesses with capital needs under $150,000 and/or business revenues under $300,000
* developing and implementing innovative risk-mitigation tools, and
* developing new agricultural finance products and services for smallholder farmers.

**Key actors involved and their role**  
AgDevCo: connecting SME investees – socially responsible faming and agri-processing enterprises in Africa – to hundreds of thousands of farmers, to boost productivity, lift incomes and improve food security

ICCO Cooperation: supporting rural smallholder farmers, mostly women, to access tailor made financial services. This involves using the “Making Markets Work for the Poor” (M4P) approach to ensure that through capacity building and access to finance they can adopt sustainable agri-business methods and be competitive in the market.

Root Capital: targeting earlier-stage businesses in Africa operating on the fringes of financial inclusion and providing them with the capital and training they need to become engines of impact in their communities.

Mastercard Foundation: providing funding for each of these organizations to scale up their activities.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
AgDevCo, ICCO Cooperation, and Root Capital are able to expand the support they provide as detailed above to an extra 1.1 million farmers in 11 countries, allowing them to improve their livelihoods and increase food production and supply in the countries involved.  
  
**Challenges faced**

* poor quality inputs
* lack of access to financial solutions tailored to the needs of smallholder farmers

**Lessons/Key messages**

Improved access to services in rural areas is essential to processes of rural transformation:

* Smallholder farmers can drive development and bolster food security if they have access to:
  + Appropriate training
  + High-quality inputs
  + Mobile technology
  + Legal services
  + Financial services
  + Risk-mitigation tools
* Allowing rural smallholders to access lucrative markets (which are often those that supply urban consumers) is one the most effective ways of raising large numbers out of poverty
* Smallholder farmers need the right opportunities and tools to can become effective entrepreneurs, increase their income and therefore improve the economic situation of their households and of their communities.

## David Suttie, IFAD, Italy

Dear CFS colleagues,

Please find below an approach of territorial development from IFAD's Latin America and Caribbean Division's Peru portfolio.

David Suttie  
Policy Analyst  
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

**Proponent**  
The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in partnership with the Republic of Peru.

**Main responsible entity**  
The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is the main implementing agency in partnership with IFAD, with the latter responsible for providing implementation support, supervision and appraisal.

**Date/Timeframe**  
Oct 2016- Dec 2022

**Funding source**  
The bulk of the total project cost of just over US$70 million is made up as follows from an IFAD loan (US$28.5 million) and a contribution from the Government of Peru (US$38.8 million and US$7.2 from project beneficiaries). Total Project Cost: US$74.5 million.

**Location**  
The project area encompasses  27 municipal districts of seven provinces in the Apurímac, Ene and Mantaro Rivers Valley (VRAEM),  a   geopolitical area in central Peru located in the regions of Cusco, Apurímac, Ayacucho, Huancavelica and Junín.  The area is located between the interdependent depressions of the Central Cordillera and Eastern Andean Cordillera and in the Amazonian slope of the Andes; includes a high mountain range between 3000 and 4500 meters, Inter-Andean valleys between 1500 and 3000 meters, a pre-mountain or forest area between 300 and 1500 meters and part of the Amazonian plain or jungle to less than 300 meters.

**Background/Context**  
The project areasuffers a high incidence of extreme poverty and have broadly been excluded from the country's development. This situation was exacerbated by the long-standing conflict that affected Peru in the 80s. Illicit drug trafficking is established in the Apurímac, Ene and Mantaro Rivers Valley (VRAEM) where there are remnants of the Guerrilla group Sendero Luminoso, nowadays associated with drug trafficking. Within the project area, there is a split of approximately 75 per cent rural against 25 per cent urban, based on local definitions. 74 per cent of the population in the area lives below the monetary poverty line. Of these, 39 per cent are extremely poor and 33  poor– values that place these districts among the country's most vulnerable. Among those living in the project area, 73 per cent are under 29 years of age and 66 per cent are indigenous.

**Focus/Objectives**  
The project is focused around three interrelated objectives:

* Building institutional capacities in the territory, including in local and provincial governments, supporting initiatives to improve communal goods and properties.
* Developing a sustainable network of associations among potential project beneficiaries to promote and expand opportunities for economic development and social inclusion, providing support for economic activities by interest groups such as farmers organizations together with financial inclusion of families and associations.
* Enhancing connectivity within the territory, focusing in particular on facilitating market access, creating jobs with start-ups or contracting of communal or associational microenterprises for routine maintenance of roads, providing for irrigation infrastructure at community level, and promoting water harvesting and collection.

**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
The following complementary approaches are designed to ensure the project benefits the households most vulnerable to poverty and hunger, while facilitating territorial-wide transformations:

* The territorial development approach combines two main elements: (i) institutional development to promote consultations among local and external agents and include poor people in production transformation processes and benefits; and (ii) production transformation to link the territory's economy with dynamic markets.
* Focus on participatory, community-driven development through delegation to community organisations to design and implement sub-projects which prioritize approaches to improve access of poor groups to social, human, financial and physical assets.
* Social inclusion is cross-cutting. Accordingly, working with poor groups' organizations – especially small-scale and indigenous farmers' groups – and recognizing, as well as securing rights to, tangible and intangible assets of these groups is a priority.

**Key actors involved and their role**

* The agency responsible for the project is the Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, with close coordination and collaboration from municipal and provincial administrations.
* Project implementation will be the responsibility of a project coordination unit composed of a project coordinator and eight specialists in the following areas: (i) M&E; (ii) financial inclusion; (iii) entrepreneurship; (iv) infrastructure; (v) natural resource management and climate change; (vi) social inclusion; (vii) administration; and (viii) accounting and support staff. Each local agency will have a team made up of a coordinator, an administrative assistant and various specialists.
* In all cases, project implementation specialists will work with local groups on design and implementation, with the latter having primary responsibility for implementation of sub-projects.

**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
Foreseen benefits in terms of food security and nutrition include:  increased  physical assets for farming communities; improved agricultural productivity; more sustainable natural resource management; increased access to affordable food  by  poor consumers of targeted territories ; increased social capital to promote the start-up and development of economic associations of small-scale rural farmers  to improve their access to value chains and promote their participation in the benefits of territorial development.  Over the long-term, all this is expected to lead to improved food access and availability in the territory.

**Challenges faced**  
The major challenges relate to: (i) institutional capacity; and (ii) possible trade-offs between targeted approaches to ensure benefits amongst food insecure groups (e.g. focusing on poor groups and areas)  vs. holistic/multi-faceted approaches to achieve territorial-wide development.

In the first instance, while some measures to develop decentralized governance systems are already in place, capacity among relevant institutions is often lacking. Similarly, the capacity among organizations for food insecure groups to contribute in the design and implementation of initiatives is generally weak. As such, providing training at both sub-national and local level is imperative in the short-term; the same applies to  longer term approaches to ensuring access to relevant education and training in  territorial development, with the latter implying the need to partner with local, national and international institutions with specific human capital and educational mandates.

In the second instance, achieving an appropriate mix between targeted and wider initiatives to develop territories is not straight-forward for relatively small-scale projects. Engagement with national and sub-national policy processes, focus on knowledge management for sharing of results with similar (complementary) territorial initiatives, as well as focus on learning and training systems are all measures that can facilitate transferring of relatively targeted local approaches to wider territories.

**Lessons/Key messages**

1. Individual projects need to find appropriate mix and complementarity between targeted and holistic approaches. Targeted approaches are required not only to have a pro-poor approach able to reach food insecure groups, but in a context of limited resources to focus on those thematic areas in which the project can bring an added value. However, territorial development itself, involves considering a holistic approach, that integrates the different conditioning elements that underpin the development of networks of communities.
2. Individual projects need to be linked and coordinated to wider development actors, policies and approaches to address the multi-faceted constraints faced by local actors.
3. Territorial development must be grounded in people-centred approaches which target and enable the participation of food insecure groups.
4. Local actors –especially food insecure groups – must be placed at the centre of design and implementation of initiatives aimed at benefitting them and be represented in territorial governance systems. At the same time, capacity development among these groups, as well as among sub-national and local authorities will be required to ensure long-term improvements.

## David Suttie, IFAD, Italy (second contribution)

Dear CFS colleagues,

The below contribution is based upon research conducted by IFAD's strategy and knowledge department, examining the role of smallholer farmers in rural transformation, structural transformation and urbanization.

David Suttie  
Policy Analyst  
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

**Proponent**  
The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

**Main responsible entity**  
IFAD

**Date/Timeframe**  
NA

**Funding source**  
NA

**Location**  
Focused on sub-Saharan Africa

**Background/Context**  
While increased proportions of people living in larger towns and cities can be observed throughout much of the developing world, rates of urbanization in Africa, particularly SSA, are, in general, lower than in other regions. In Africa, 40 per cent of the population lives in urban areas compared with 48 per cent in Asia, which is the next least urbanized region of the world. The process of urbanization is expected to continue in the decades ahead, however, with the figures rising to 56 per cent and 64 per cent, respectively, by 2050, and with SSA frequently described as the latest and most rapidly urbanizing region. The urbanization process is bringing major changes in economic and social development processes, with significant implications for inclusive development, investment, markets, infrastructure and finance in both rural and urban areas.

Though agglomeration in urban centres can offer certain development advantages – for example by enhancing access to services, generating economies of scale in the provision of education, health services, infrastructure, energy, water and sanitation, and business services – many people who live in rural areas, and particularly those in more remote areas, are often unable to access these services at reasonable cost in terms of time and resources. These people include social categories that typically constitute the majority of the poor and hungry: smallholders, particularly rural women and young people, the poorest people in rural areas, migrants and indigenous peoples.

To respond to these gaps in the discourse around urbanization, a series of papers, events and policy briefs were prepared:

1. Rural-urban Linkages and Food Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa (research paper available at: <https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/b9021802-e3f7-4bd5-b0ea-760a8fbaabc2>)  
2. Territorial Approaches, Rural-urban linkages and inclusive rural transformation (conference report available at: <https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/36a5e671-b321-4ba9-9d60-49b3cee1c0d2>)  
3. Sustainable urbanization and inclusive rural transformation (policy brief available at: <https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/448611cc-71e9-441a-bee4-776f9cb922e9>)  
4. Inclusive rural transformation and urbanization implementation (<https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/fa942a6d-d036-4b05-b2e9-08ecb637c940>)

**Focus/Objectives**  
The initiative is a series of research papers and policy briefs which focus on advancing the interests and galvanize the role of smallholder farmers in promoting inclusive rural transformation and sustainable urbanization.

**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
The analysis and conclusions emphasize the role of smallholder farmers in driving agricultural and structural transformation processes which are central to ensuring positive food security and nutrition outcomes from urbanization processes. A systems-wide perspective, focusing on opportunities and challenges emerging for groups at risk of exclusion, is adopted with a primary entry point of focusing on the interests of smallholder farmers.

**Key actors involved and their role**  
Smallholders are the key actors, with the role of governments central to ensure this group is given the opportunity to contribute to, and benefit from, key transformations in rural and urban areas.

**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
NA

**Challenges faced**  
Operating in the informal sector and being geographically and institutionally removed from political processes, there is a serious risk that debates surrounding urbanization exclude the interests of smallholders.

**Lessons/Key messages**  
1. Smallholder access to urban markets, productivity-enhancing technologies and training opportunities are contingent upon greater connectivity and smoother flows of goods, services and information between rural and urban areas. In this respect, improving rural-urban connectivity will be critical for food systems and broader national development. Particular areas of priority include: facilitating linkages between rural and urban economies through better infrastructure for transportation and communication; sound institutions facilitating inclusive food systems, and leveraging the role of small and medium-sized towns as conduits between rural and urban economies; financial inclusion and migration flows spanning rural and urban areas; and sustainable management of ecosystems and natural resources shared by urban and rural areas.

2. Developing stronger connections between the different segments in agricultural value chains can foster wider market opportunities for smallholders and can lead to inclusive outcomes for rural areas and cities that depend on this group for the majority of their food. In this regard, adopting a value chain approach and prioritizing strategic and complementary investments along the whole value chain will be needed. For instance, at the input supply stage, the training and employment of people as input vendors in distribution networks is an effective means of promoting inclusivity. Ensuring equal access by smallholders, particularly rural women and young people, to improved seeds, other agricultural inputs, rural finance and advisory services is critical to enabling them to honour contracts, and to meet expected production quotas and quality and safety standards. At the processing and marketing stages, upgrading storage facilities, using modern technology to distribute timely information, and addressing infrastructure challenges all help to foster inclusive and tightly linked value chains. The role of local traders in value chains is key and must be supported with inclusive market approaches and business models and establishing regulations that safeguard against monopsonic structures.

3. A systems perspective is vital to analysing and understanding the linkages from smallholder production, agricultural value chains and consumer demand – whether that be in urban or rural areas. In this context, a territorial perspective and city-region food system approaches create a critical lens for analysis, underpinning policy transformation and implementation.

4. Providing incentives and regulations, where appropriate, for supermarkets and agribusiness operators sourcing from rural areas and small towns to prioritize the creation of decent employment across value chains, from local producers, input suppliers, processors, transport workers and so on, will be central to ensuring that people working in food systems are themselves able to access sufficient, safe and nutritious food.

5. Urban-rural migration needs to be reflected in urban and food system planning processes. Effective planning and political commitment can lead to better and more integrated city region planning, leading to a reduction in slums in urban centres, better employment opportunities and improved living conditions. In addition, facilitating migrant remittances and the capacity of migrants to invest in and move back to rural areas as opportunities evolve, can – under the right conditions – enhance opportunities for inclusive development in both rural areas and urban centres.

## Morgane Danielou, Private Sector Mechanism, France (fourth contribution)

**Proponent**  
Private Sector Mechanism of the CFS  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
TechnoServe  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
STRYDE 1: 2011 -  2014  
STRYDE 2.0: 2014 - 2019  
  
**Funding source**  
The MasterCard Foundation  
  
**Location**  
East Africa: Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda + Tanzania (phase 2).  
  
**Background/Context**  
Sub-Saharan Africa has the world’s youngest and fastest-growing population. The median age has dropped to 18 and there are 70 million more Africans under the age of 14 than there were a decade ago. In addition, the rural population of sub-Saharan Africa will increase by an estimated 150 million people by 2050.  
  
Between 2000 and 2008, about a third of the 74 million (24.6 million) jobs created in Africa were for people ages 15 to 24. However, the number of youth ready for employment far outstrips the jobs being created.  
  
While a growing number of rural youth are migrating to cities, 70 percent remain in rural areas. Those who stay often lack the skills and knowledge necessary to capitalize on the opportunities available to them. In the long term, youth unemployment can hinder economic growth and lead to political and social unrest.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
The Strengthening Rural Youth Development through Enterprise (STRYDE) was a four-year, $11.5 million partnership between TechnoServe and The MasterCard Foundation to help rural young women and men in East Africa transition to economic independence, mainly by delivering services including skills training, business development and mentoring to young people. Based on the successes and lessons learned from the first phase, a second phase of the program will run until July 2019 targeting additional youth and including new geographies (Tanzania and the Northern region of Uganda).  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
Agriculture in East Africa is a significant and growing sector of the economy and has the potential to create sustainable employment and income opportunities both on- and off-farm. Through the STRYDE program, young people in rural areas learnt about opportunities in agriculture and gained the market-ready skills to benefit from this demand. Participants in this program took part in a three-month training program to develop life, entrepreneurship and career skills, and they received an additional nine months of mentorship and counseling from a youth trainer. Participants also gained practical business exposure through an experiential business exercise. Young women and men had the opportunity to participate in program-sponsored business plan competitions and local job fairs featuring community businesses. The knowledge they gained from STRYDE helped them to identify the best economic opportunity for their skills and interests.  
  
STRYDE 2.0 is focusing especially on sustainability. The program will develop the capacity of system actors – local public and private sector partners – to enable them to take on key functions of the model so that the impact can be sustained after the end of the five-year program.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
The MasterCard Foundation: provided funding, experience and expertise in helping people living in poverty to access opportunities to learn and prosper.  
TechnoServe: provided extension and training services.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**

* Increased wealth: most STRYDE alumni increased their incomes by an average of 133 percent, with 90 percent now saving regularly.
* High share of engagement in on- and off-farm activities: among who have completed training, 37 percent are engaged in farming, 30 percent are currently running micro- and small enterprises, 11 percent have found wage employment and 6 percent have returned to school.
* Improvement of youth’s skills: participants became better equipped to find employment, to establish or enhance businesses, and to provide reliable sources of income for themselves and their families.

**Challenges faced**

* Negative perceptions of agriculture as an employment option.
* Lack of technical skills among youth
* Adapting to the extremely broad variations in education level among rural youth
* Extending the program to the most vulnerable youth.

**Lessons/Key messages**

* An unprecedented portion of rural youth is leaving the agricultural sector in search of other employment in urban areas. This has serious implications for agricultural productions and, therefore, food security. Ensuring that the agri-food cultural sector provides viable and attractive career prospects for young people will be key to avoid excessive migration of youth to urban areas. This could be done by developing agricultural industries and promoting entrepreneurship.
* Access to educational resources and more opportunities for post-graduate entrepreneurial and technical training related to agriculture are key to make agriculture attractive to youth.
* The main factors of STRYDE’s success in achieving this were:  
  - Private sector engagement: Business Plan Competition sponsorship, employment opportunities and technical skills development  
  - Significant support and engagement from Rwanda’s Ministry of Youth and ICT and district authorities  
  - Participatory training methodology using real life examples  
  - Exchange visits to learn and gain hands-on experience,  
  - Personalized mentorship and coaching for entrepreneurs  
  - Personal effectiveness training

## Gianluca Stefani, University of Florence, Italy

Dear CFS colleagues,  
  
Please find below an example of grass root collective action for the production of high quality bread from wheat landraces in Tuscany (Italy).  
  
Gianluca Stefani (University of Florence)  
  
**Proponent**  
Dr. Gianluca Stefani ([gstefani@unifi.it](mailto:gstefani@unifi.it)) and Dr. Ginevra Lombardi ([gvlombardi@unifi.it](mailto:gvlombardi@unifi.it))  
The University of Florence  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
Associazione Grani Antichi di Montespertoli (Association Ancient Grains of Montespertoli)  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
2008-2017  
  
**Funding source**  
Grass root collective action mostly self financied by local actors and consumers, small funds and a favorable public food procurement policy were provided by the Municipality of Montespertoli  
  
**Location**  
Tuscany- Italy - Southern Europe  
  
**Background/Context**  
In Italy we see a renewed interest towards ancient wheat varieties as a genetic pool that can prove useful both to adapt to climate change and to develop functional foods. There are many examples of rediscovery of ancient wheat varieties. Most of them are linked to territorially integrated short food supply chains involving different actors from farmers to consumers who join their efforts to set up sustainable wheat chains which conjugate environmental preservation, social inclusion and consumer health.  
  
The short supply chain arrangement seems to have a comparative advantage vis-à-vis other organizational arrangements in terms of overcoming the higher transaction cost involved in producing and marketing highly differentiated products.  
  
Montespertoli is a rural settlement located some 30 kilometres from Florence (Italy) that in the 50s was considered the granary of Florence. Its bread-making tradition was very well known all over central Tuscany. However, during the 60s its importance started to decline with the migration from agriculture towards non-agricultural sectors and from rural areas towards urban areas. In 2008 a local miller and a baker decided to differentiate the bread produced in Montespertoli switching to the ancient wheat landraces that had made the local bread well known in Florence and surrounding areas until mid XX century. With the help of the University of Florence they managed to involve few farmers in cropping ancient varieties and another baker. Lost traditional production techniques at every level of the chain (cropping, milling and baking) were reintroduced, assuring the conservation of local agro-biodiversity and soil fertility as well as the production of healthy, high quality bread.  
  
Ancient varieties of wheat require appropriate cultivation techniques. They were bred in the 20s of the XX century when few if any chemical and mechanical inputs were available. These varieties are taller than modern varieties, more prone to fungal infections, more variable in both genotype and phenotype and quite less productive, at least from a merely quantitative point of view. As such, they can be considered a rather different crop from conventional, modern wheat, akin to an innovative minor crop. As other innovative minor crops ancient wheat varieties suffer from lack of codified technical knowledge, absence of market data, and uncertain economic perspectives.  
  
Lack of codified knowledge is shared by the subsequent food chain actors: miller, baker, pasta maker and even consumers. To preserve all its nutritional characteristics wheat must be stone ground, a practice since long abandoned. Next, bread has to be made with sourdough and requires specific technique and longer rising times due to the peculiar technological properties of the flour.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
The aim of the food chain is to produce high quality products at a fair price both for the local community and for the close town of Florence where bread and pasta are sold in selected outlet which assure a fair price policy. Healthy bread and pasta are also delivered to the local school canteen.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
Producing high quality bread from ancient wheat requires a set of complicated and interconnected tasks to be performed in the best way by different actors, it requires a good deal of coordination and a deep collaboration. Eventually consumers need to reintroduce in their diet a long-forgotten food, quite different in sensory characteristics from their conventional counterparts.  
  
In 2013 a no profit association was created: the Ancient Grains of Montespertoli Association. The Association has the objective “to protect and help producers comply with the association guidelines and promote ancient grain products”. It also has a political role acting as a stakeholder between the chain and local government levels (mainly the Montespertoli municipality). Issuing specific technical guidelines for cultivation, milling, bread making and pasta making, the association regulates the behaviours of chain actors to maintain a high level of quality along the chain. This is the set of rules, which governs the common values/resource.  
  
In addition also the distribution of the added value generated by the chain is negotiated within the association, which “makes sure that higher prices paid by consumers are transferred to the farmers”. Indeed the Association board decided to fix the price of wheat at a level able to assuring that most of the costs incurred by farmers were covered. It seems that the arrangement has performed quite well in assuring fair prices to farmers so far. Finally the Association release to processors a sticker that identify the products as made from ancient grains of Montespertoli.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
The Montespertoli bread chain is based on a relatively small number of actors. If we exclude local consumers there are no more than 30 actors, among which we find 20 farmers, one miller, two bakers, two pastry makers, one pasta maker, the local municipality, an agronomist and a small group of researchers from the University of Florence. All of them joined the Association.  
  
The leadership of the bread chain has been jointly exerted by the miller and one of the bakers at least in the start-up phase. We must acknowledge also the role of a researcher from the University of Florence, which provided the initial inspiration and technological knowledge necessary to switch to the ancient wheat varieties. Similarly a key role is played by an agronomist which has provided technical assistance to the farmers since the start of the initiative.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
The Montespertoli ancient wheat supply chain is a success story. Over 450 hectares are involved in the chain, more than 800 quintals of ancient grain are milled by the local miller and 600 quintals of bread baked by the two bakers of the chains. Quantities have been slowing rising since the inception of the initiative and soared in recent years.  
  
**Challenges faced**  
There are two types of concerns with respect to quality assurance: compliance with the technical guidelines and brand reputation. The former is perceived as less relevant because farmers know each other personally and reputation mechanisms operate within the social network. However a form of participatory guarantee has been put in place. These system is associated with social processes such as: sharing information, techniques, and traditional knowledge, collective seed management and conservation and socialized prices. Conversely brand reputation is rather a sensitive issue as concerns the behaviour of few retailers outside the boundaries of the local community and of the local food chain. Brand reputation challenges arise when producers of Montespertoli contract with an outsider retailer. They have to check that the bread is sold safeguarding the distinctiveness of the product and the values that underpin it and at a fair price.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**  
This is a case of successful grass root collective action which managed to revive an ancient tradition providing healthy and quality food to local communities and the near city. The group of chain actors give themselves a set of simple and effective rules to set the price level whereby the miller and bakers share the farmers’ production risk assuring the continuity and viability of the whole chain. In return, farmers agreed to have their field controlled by other members of the group in a sort of participatory guarantee scheme and to adopt new farming techniques and practices. High level of trust and reciprocity over time; as well as autonomy to decide at least some of their rules provided the key ingredients for the successful management of a complex high quality food chain.  
  
Another key of success was the strong tie with the local university which provided scientific advice and characterized the nutritional properties of the produced food.

## Sara Granados Ortiz, FAO Regional Latin America and the Caribbean, Chile

**Proponente**  
GRANADOS, Sara  
  
**Principal entidad responsable**  
Programa Patio Saludable  
  
**Fecha/periodo**  
2012 - 2016  
  
**Fuente de financiación**  
Ministerio de Economía Familiar, Comunitaria, Cooperativa y Asociativa (MEFCCA)  
  
**Lugar**  
Managua, Nicaragua  
  
**Antecedentes/Contexto**  
El Programa Solidario Patio Saludable (PSPS) forma parte de los programas socio-productivos implementados por el Gobierno de Nicaragua y tiene el objetivo de promover la producción de alimentos (hortalizas) y plantas medicinales a pequeña escala (patios) con enfoque mayormente agroecológico, que complementen la dieta familiar con un aporte de micronutrientes esenciales. Por ello el PSPS es considerado un pilar estratégico para la reducción de la pobreza, el hambre y la malnutrición de las familias más vulnerables de las ciudades y sus alrededores.  
  
**Enfoque/Objetivos**  
**Objetivos**  
1. Restituir los derechos de la población vulnerable a una alimentación suficiente, adecuada y sana.  
2. Innovar herramientas y uso de materiales para asegurar la producción de alimentos sanos a las familias urbanas y periurbanas.  
3. Aplicar tecnologías apropiadas de producción en patios, huertas y/o parcelas con el modelo de participación, organización y movilización solidaria de las familias, juventud y servidores públicos de las instituciones.  
  
**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**  
La implementación del programa es liderada por el Ministerio de Economía Familiar, Comunitaria, Cooperativa y Asociativa (MEFCCA), y se apoya en organizaciones juveniles como el Movimiento de Jóvenes Ambientalista Guardabarranco. Para su implementación el programa cuenta con 17 Centros de Desarrollo de Capacidades y Adopción de Tecnologías (CDCAT) a nivel nacional, en los cuales se fortalecen capacidades a una red de 850 promotoras y promotores (83 % mujeres) y se dota de insumos para el establecimiento de patios. Solo en el 2016 se han establecido 30 mil patios en hogares a nivel nacional.  
  
Para el fortalecimiento de la política pública Patio Saludable, se definieron las siguientes áreas de trabajo: (i) conformación de la red de promotoras y promotores del programa a nivel nacional; (ii) dotación de herramientas e insumos para el establecimiento de patios modelos; (iii) elaboración del kit pedagógico para el establecimiento de patios y material audiovisual como herramientas metodológicas para la comunicación y transmisión de conocimientos, iv) facilitar espacios para el intercambio de experiencias entre técnicos y protagonistas.

**Actores clave involucrados y su función**  
Familias urbanas y periurbanas de los Departamentos de León, Chinandega, Matagalpa, Jinotega, Chontales, Boaco, Rio San Juan, Rivas, Las Segovias, Estelí, Masaya, Granada, Carazo y Managua, estudiantes de enseñanza básica, técnicos. Rol de implementación  
  
Sociedad civil: Red de Promotoras y Promotores del Programa Solidario Patio Saludable, rol articulador, facilitador, gestión de conocimiento.  
  
Instituciones públicas: Ministerio de Educación, Ministerio de la Familia, INTA. Rol de aliados territoriales, inversión y financiamiento, investigación y tecnología.  
  
**Principales cambios observados que suponen una mejora de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**  
Los involucrados en el programa han observado en los 5 años de ejecución, que el cambio de hábitos alimenticios hacia una dieta más saludable y local, es uno de los principales alcances del proyecto, representado por un aumento en el consumo de frutas y vegetales y la apertura de nuevos espacios de producción y comercialización. Por otro lado la integración comunitaria en torno al cuidado de los huertos, ha generado espacios de confianza, diálogo y cooperación, característicos de las comunidades rurales, transformando estos barrios en verdaderas zonas de amortiguación metropolitana.  
  
**Desafíos a los que hubo que enfrentarse y cómo se superaron**  
  
**Enseñanzas/mensajes clave**  
La formación constante y el acompañamiento son claves para la sostenibilidad y consolidación de programas de esta naturaleza. Los programas comunitarios en áreas de crecimiento urbano en zonas rurales son espacios de desarrollo sostenible, donde se generan oportunidades de generación de ingresos, seguridad alimentaria y nutricional, participación, políticas y planes de ordenación del territorio con elementos de sostenibilidad y multidimensionalidad.

## Sara Granados Ortiz, FAO Regional Latin America and the Caribbean, Chile (second contribution)

****Original contribution in Spanish****

**Proponente**  
GRANADOS, Sara / GONZALEZ, Julián  
  
**Principal entidad responsable**  
Núcleo de Capacitación Políticas Públicas – Plataforma de Información sobre Agricultura Urbana  
  
**Fecha/periodo**  
2009 - 2016  
  
**Fuente de financiación**  
FAO  
  
**Lugar**  
Santiago, Chile  
  
**Antecedentes/Contexto**  
Las tecnologías de información y comunicación, TICs, aumentan cada vez más las posibilidades de encuentro, cercanía, acceso a la información y por ende al conocimiento, facilitándose de este modo nuevos escenarios y entornos educativos para el aprendizaje, cerrando las brechas de lo urbano y lo rural, facilitando el diálogo de saberes.  
  
En ese ámbito un caso exitoso es la plataforma sobre “Agricultura Urbana y Periurbana como herramienta para la seguridad alimentaria y la lucha contra el hambre a nivel municipal” en el marco del Núcleo de Capacitación en Políticas Públicas.  
  
Donde la agricultura urbana y periurbana surge como un dispositivo para conectar el mundo urbano y rural, siendo una puerta de entrada para abordar la sostenibilidad del sistema alimentario actual, enlazando procesos como la gestión responsable de los recursos naturales con el consumo, y la gobernanza y capacidades institucionales, sobre todo en los gobiernos locales de asumir e integrar nuevos actores a la resolución de las problemáticas de migración, inseguridad alimentaria, marginalidad y crecimiento urbano.  
  
En una región donde hay diversas realidades, la brecha digital es evidente. Desde 2009 aproximadamente 800 personas han participado de esta plataforma, de los cuales un 65% logran finalizar, y el 35% restante no lo consiguen debido muchas veces a la falta de conectividad, acceso e infraestructura en el mundo rural o periurbano para participar e intercambiar sus experiencias en un entorno virtual.  
  
**Enfoque/Objetivos**  
Este modelo se centra en el participante y en la construcción de un proceso de aprendizaje colaborativo.  
  
El aprendizaje colaborativo a través de las TICs enfatiza la importancia de la participación conjunta mediante diálogos, foros, reflexiones, discusiones, trabajos grupales, lecturas y bibliografías recomendadas, y estudios de casos reales entre otras.  
  
El enfoque de esta plataforma radica en que para reflexionar y actuar sobre la tensión latente entre tendencias y experiencias es necesario conocer los fenómenos locales desde el punto de vista de los involucrados y su entorno, por lo que el desarrollo de la plataforma implica una participación activa, no solo en la obtención de un contenido, si no en la retroalimentación y establecimiento de redes.  
  
El objetivo general de la plataforma virtual es “Contribuir al mejoramiento de la seguridad alimentaria urbana y la sostenibilidad de los sistemas alimentarios locales a partir de la incorporación de la agricultura urbana como herramienta de desarrollo municipal y territorial de los países de América Latina y el Caribe”. Esto a través de:  
1) herramientas metodológicas apropiadas para informar, difundir y transferir los conocimientos adquiridos, relacionados con la agricultura Urbana y Periurbana a nivel municipal.  
2) la formulación e implementación de políticas públicas de agricultura urbana y periurbana a escala municipal, con un enfoque participativo y multiactoral. Intercambio de experiencias y conocimientos.  
  
**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**  
La difusión de esta TIC busca contribuir al mejoramiento de la seguridad alimentaria urbana a partir de la implementación de herramientas que promuevan el fortalecimiento de sistemas alimentarios locales, facilitando el acercamiento entre productores y consumidores, satisfaciendo las necesidades alimentarias de las poblaciones urbanas de mayor vulnerabilidad, generando vínculos comunitarios, recuperación de espacios públicos y generando emprendimientos más inclusivos.  
  
Para esto se aportan una serie de elementos conceptuales, metodológicos y de política para la integración de este sistema de producción en los planes de desarrollo municipal y territorial.  
  
El proceso de vinculación de actores a la plataforma es voluntario, tiene una duración de 11 semanas, con apoyo de un tutor y el encuentro en foros virtuales. Cada participantes relata su experiencia, aporta elementos de su contexto, adquiere herramientas y desarrolla ejercicios prácticos que van desde la producción misma hasta la gestión municipal. El producto final es un proyecto de agricultura urbana, con un enfoque integral que va desde la producción, el desarrollo de capacidades y la abogacía a través de la gestión de política pública o la conformación de grupos de interés.  
  
**Actores clave involucrados y su función**  
Participantes activos: Funcionarios de gobiernos locales, central (Ministerio de Agricultura, Desarrollo Social, Educación), sociedad civil, academia, facilitadores Equipo técnico: funcionarios FAO en diversos temas, equipo de soporte técnico de la plataforma y un tutor / facilitador / experto  
  
**Principales cambios observados que suponen una mejora de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**  
Parte de los participantes capacitados en AUP siguen ligados a proyectos relacionados con los sistemas alimentarios y seguridad alimentaria, ya sea en temas de producción urbana y periurbana, cooperativas de alimentos, proyectos de educación, gestión local, establecimiento de mercados inclusivos, entre otros.  
  
**Desafíos a los que hubo que enfrentarse y cómo se superaron**  
Este tipo de plataformas enfrentan una brecha digital importante a nivel regional. Si bien muchos países han mejorado su conectividad en áreas rurales, existen diferencias significativas a nivel de territorio. Estos desafíos se materializan en dificultades como:  
1) Realizar seguimiento de los participantes y consolidar la colaboración posterior.  
2) Potenciar la sostenibilidad de la plataforma.  
3) Fortalecer el trabajo intersectorial.  
4) Repensar la arquitectura de la información contenida en las plataformas de este tipo.  
  
Actualmente se está levantando información con los participantes de todas las versiones del curso, buscando obtener información sobre las experiencias en marcha, nuevas áreas de interés, de tal manera de fortalecer la plataforma como un sitio de encuentro y una oportunidad de reducir las brechas de conocimiento entre lo urbanos y lo rural.  
  
**Enseñanzas/mensajes clave**  
Estos espacios de articulación favorecen la conexión y colaboración entre diversos actores y experiencias, aspirando a integrar nuevos pensamientos de arreglos institucionales a partir de una comunidad regional que se alimente de flujos continuos de información, saberes e iniciativas. El desafío es potenciar y proyectar un ambiente más eficaz para que los participantes puedan desarrollar, integrar y sostener los conocimientos desde el contexto. Activar redes colaborativas que estén basadas y se desarrollen desde las experiencias locales.

English translation

**Proponent**  
GRANADOS, Sara / GONZALEZ, Julián  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
Public Policies Training Unit – Urban Agriculture Information Platform  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
2009 - 2016  
  
**Funding source**  
FAO  
  
**Location**  
Santiago, Chile  
  
**Background/Context**  
Information and communication technologies (ICT) are offering more opportunities for meeting, whilst enhancing closeness, access to information, and knowledge as a result. In this way, new educational scenarios and environments are enabled, bridging the gap between urban and rural areas, and facilitating knowledge sharing.

The platform “Urban and peri-urban agriculture as a tool to achieve food security and to fight against hunger at the local level”, within the framework of the Public Policies Training Unit, is a successful example in this field.

In this platform, urban and peri-urban agriculture emerges as a link between urban and rural areas, acting as a gateway to address the sustainability of the current food system, interrelating processes like the responsible management of natural resources with consumption, but also with governance and institutional capacities, especially of local governments, with the aim of introducing and integrating new agents to address the migration, food insecurity, marginality and urban growth issues.

In such an heterogenous region, the digital gap is evident. Since 2009, approximately 800 people have participated in this platform. 65% of them completed the programme whilst the remaining 35% didn’t, due to the lack of connectivity, access and infrastructures in the rural or peri-urban areas that would allow them to participate and exchange their experiences in a virtual environment.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
This model focuses on the participants and the creation of a collaborative learning process.

Collaborative learning using ICT highlights the importance of joint participation through dialogues, forums, thoughts, discussions, group work, readings, recommended literature and real case studies among others.

The focus of this platform is based on the need of approaching issues from the perspective of those involved and their environment to address the divergences between current trends and real experiences. Therefore, the platform entails active participation, not only in the achievement of a target, but also in feedback and networking.

The overall objective of the virtual platform is to “Contribute to the improvement of urban food security and the sustainability of local food systems by integrating urban agriculture as a municipal and territorial development tool in Latin America and the Caribbean “. This is achieved by:

1) Using appropriate methodological tools to inform, transmit and transfer all the knowledge gained, related to urban and peri-urban agriculture at the municipal level.

2) Formulating and implementing public urban and peri-urban agricultural public policies at the municipal level, with a participatory and multi-stakeholder approach, and sharing experiences and knowledge.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
The outreach of ICT aims to improve urban food security by implementing tools that strengthen local food systems. In this way, the rapprochement between producers and consumers is facilitated, food needs of the most vulnerable urban populations are met, community bonds are created, public spaces are recovered, and entrepreneurship is broadened.

For this purpose, several conceptual, methodological and policy elements are made available to mainstream this production system in the municipal and territorial development plans.

Networking between stakeholders is voluntary and lasts for 11 weeks with the support of a mentor and regular meetings in virtual forums. Each participant describes his experience, provides information about its context, obtains the tools and completes practical exercises ranging from production itself to municipal management. The final product is an urban agriculture project, with a holistic approach ranging from production, capacity building and advocacy to public policy management or the creation of interest groups.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
Active participants: Local government officials, central government officials (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education), civil society, academia, facilitators

Technical team: FAO officials, platform technical support team and a mentor/facilitator/expert  
  
**Key changes observed involving an improvement of food security and nutrition**

Some of the participants trained in urban and peri-urban agriculture are still linked to projects related to food systems and food security, with topics like urban and peri-urban production, food cooperatives, education projects, local management, or the establishment of inclusive markets, among others.  
  
**Challenges faced and how they were overcome**  
These platforms face a broad digital gap at the regional level. Although many countries have improved their connectivity in rural areas, there are significant differences at the territorial level. Some of the challenges are:

1) Monitoring the participants and consolidating future cooperation.

2) Enhancing the sustainability of the platform.

3) Strengthening intersectoral work.

4) Reassessing the architecture of the information included in these platforms.

Information is currently being collected with participants from all versions of the course, seeking information on ongoing experiences, new areas of interest, in such a way to strengthen the platform as a meeting place and an opportunity to reduce knowledge gaps between urban and rural contexts.  
  
**Lessons/key messages**  
These communication forums favour networking and cooperation between diverse stakeholders and experiences, with the objective of integrating new approaches to institutional arrangements in a regional community where information, knowledge and initiatives are provided on a regular basis. The challenge is empowering and envisaging a more effective environment where participants can develop, integrate and maintain their contextual knowledge. And boosting collaborative networks based on local experiences.

## Sara Granados Ortiz, FAO Regional Latin America and the Caribbean, Chile (third contribution)

Original contribution in Spanish

**Proponent**  
Granados, Sara; Millan, Juliana  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
Comité de integración regional SALSA (Soberanía y autonomías alimentarias) Bogotá, Cundinamarca.  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
2014 - 2022  
  
**Funding source**  
Cooperación belga - Solidaridad Socialista  
  
**Location**  
Provincia de Sumapaz, Provincia de Oriente, Provincia de Occidente en el Departamento de Cundinamarca y Distrito Capital de Bogotá, Colombia  
  
**Background/Context**  
Colectivo SALSA conformado por 30 organizaciones locales  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
Proponer la construcción de mercados inclusivos a partir de la reactivación de circuitos cortos, acercando la agricultura familiar a los consumidores urbanos, priorizando las producciones BPA, agroecológicas o en tránsito.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
Mercados locales municipales  
Articulación de mercados y plataformas comerciales virtuales para mejorar las acciones de comercialización.  
Restablecimiento de circuitos cortos entre zonas periurbanas en Bogotá, preservando los corredores de amortiguación de áreas de sensibilidad natural.  
Preservación de la producción de alimentos sanos y saludables y el resguardo de zonas de importancia ecosistémica.  
Establecimiento de grupos de consumo consiente y solidario con miras en la ampliación y sostenibilidad de la demanda y el acceso económico a una alimentación sana y saludable Economías populares urbanas expresadas por el intercambio de oficios, insumos y conocimientos entre productores rurales agrícolas y proveedores urbanos (máquinas de procesamiento, tecnología, servicios) (Referencia: café tostado producido por una de las organizaciones que hacen parte del Comité, Agrosolidaria seccional Vianí))  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
Organizaciones de productores rurales de producción y transformación de alimentos, organizaciones de formación en economía social y solidaria, seguridad y soberanía alimentarias y construcción de políticas públicas locales, organizaciones de formación para el empleo digno de jóvenes en las periferias urbanas, consumidores organizados en grupos de compras solidarias y casas culturales en Bogotá.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
Acercamiento de productores y consumidores mediante acciones de construcción de confianza como las visitas agroturísticas y los talleres conjuntos hacia un consumo sano y local. Transición de las ferias temporales a la constitución de mercados estables con acciones periódicas sostenidas y aproximándose a la autogestión / empleo de nuevas tecnologías hacia la consolidación de nuevas plataformas y formas de intermediación /  
Acompañamiento para la consolidación de grupos de consumo consiente y solidario con miras a las diversificación y sostenibilidad de mercados para los productores, así como a la disminución del precio y por consiguiente ampliación y popularización de la demanda.  
  
**Challenges faced**  
Búsqueda hacia esquemas sostenibles de producción vinculados a mercado estables. Consolidación de sistemas de garantías participativos. Consolidación de articulaciones con redes como la RENAF (Red de Agricultura Familiar en Colombia) Responder propositivamente a los desafíos y conflictos por el uso del suelo rural en la periferia de la ciudad con el turismo, los monocultivos agrícolas de alto impacto, la expansión urbana y terciarización de servicios  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**  
Es fundamental trabajar en consolidar propuestas de incidencia en políticas alimentarias locales y regionales, que respondan a ejercicios de articulación funcionales entre organizaciones rurales y urbanas.

English translation

**Proponent**  
Granados, Sara; Millan, Juliana  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
SALSA (Food sovereignty and self-sufficiency) Regional Integration Committee, Bogotá, Cundinamarca.  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
2014 - 2022  
  
**Funding source**  
Belgian Cooperation - Socialist Solidarity

**Location**  
Province of Sumapaz, Province of Oriente, Province of Occidente in the Department of Cundinamarca and Capital District of Bogota, Colombia

**Background/Context**  
SALSA collective formed by 30 local organizations  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
Propose the creation of inclusive markets based on the reactivation of short distribution circuits, bringing family agriculture closer to urban consumers, prioritizing GAP and agroecological production.

**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
Local municipal markets

Coordination of markets and virtual commercial platforms to improve marketing actions.

Restoration of short distribution circuits between peri-urban areas in Bogotá, maintaining the natural buffering corridors.

Conservation of healthy food products and protection of areas of ecosystemic importance.

Creation of conscious and supportive consumption groups with the purpose of enhancing the demand, sustainability and economic access to healthy food. Popular urban economies based on the exchange of trades, inputs and knowledge between rural agricultural producers and urban suppliers (processing machines, technology, services) (Reference: roasted coffee produced by Agrosolidaria Seccional Vianí, one of the organizations in the Committee,))  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
Rural food producers organizations, training organizations (focused in social and supportive economy, food security and sovereignty, local public policies, decent employment of young people in the outskirts of the cities), supportive shopping groups and cultural houses in Bogotá.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
Rapprochement between producers and consumers based on trust building initiatives like agro-tourism visits and joint workshops fostering healthy and local food. Transition from temporary fairs to stable markets with continuous periodic initiatives and progress towards self-management / use of new technologies and the consolidation of new platforms and brokering means.

Reinforcement of mindful and supportive consumption, with the aim of enhancing the diversification and sustainability of the markets for the producers, as well as reducing prices and increasing demand.   
  
**Challenges faced**  
Search of sustainable production schemes linked to stable markets. Reinforcement of participatory guarantee systems. Networking with organizations like the Family Farming Network in Colombia (known in Spanish as RENAF). Addressing the challenges and conflicts related to the use of rural land in the outskirts of the cities with touristic initiatives, high impact agricultural monocultures, urban expansion and outsourcing of services.   
  
**Lessons/Key messages**  
Fostering proposals related to local and regional food policies that functionally coordinate rural and urban organizations is essential.

## Sara Granados Ortiz, FAO Regional Latin America and the Caribbean, Chile (fourth contribution)

**Proponente**  
GRANADOS, Sara  
  
**Principal entidad responsable**  
Instituto de Mercadeo Agropecuario (IMA), Panamá  
  
**Fecha/periodo**  
2017

**Fuente de financiación**  
Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario (MIDA)  
  
**Lugar**  
Panamá  
  
**Antecedentes/Contexto**  
El IMA fue creado el 15 de diciembre de 1975, se concibe la idea de darle mayor autonomía al Programa de Estabilización de Precios de Grano.  
  
La creación del Instituto de Mercadeo Agropecuario (IMA), surge como respuesta efectiva a la necesidad del Estado en participar efectivamente en la comercialización de la producción agropecuaria del país, con miras a garantizar mercados internos para esa producción en apoyo a los productores, que defendiera al consumidor con el mantenimiento de mercados estables para los productos de primer necesidad, que regulara las importaciones, en defensa del producto nacional y que abriera mercados internacionales para los excedentes de la producción agropecuaria.  
  
Al mismo tiempo se le han asignado los siguientes objetivos:

- Promover el mejoramiento de los sistemas de producción agropecuaria  
- Ejecutar las políticas de mercado que formule el Gobierno  
- Garantizar el marcado interno o externo para la producción agropecuaria nacional a precios remunerativos; y,  
- Organizar modernizar y controlar los circuitos de mercado de la producción agropecuaria nacional.  
  
En base a estos objetivos y para el cumplimiento de los mismos se han definido las políticas como:  
- Política de precios  
- Poder comprador oficial  
- Ampliación del mercado  
- Mejoramiento del sistema de comercialización  
- Incorporación al mercado de los grupos marginados.  
  
**Enfoque/Objetivos**  
El Instituto de Mercadeo Agropecuario surge como respuesta al encarecimiento de los alimentos y tiene por propósito garantizar a la población, el acceso a los productos alimenticios de primera necesidad, mediante la venta a precio subsidiado.  
  
La actual administración del IMA tiene como meta primordial la modernización y dinamización de la institución, de forma tal que la comercialización y el mercadeo de la producción agropecuaria panameña pueda responder a las demandas sociales y enfrentar los desafíos internacionales.  
  
- **Misión**  
Ser facilitadores y gestores de los procesos de mercadeo y comercialización en los ámbitos nacional e internacional (agro exportación) del sector agropecuario y agroindustrial con un enfoque de desarrollo integral y sostenible social, económica y ambientalmente.  
  
- **Visión**  
Institución líder, que es referente de apoyo al sector agropecuario y agroindustrial en los procesos de mercadeo y comercialización, a través de un marco integral y sostenible.  
  
**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**  
El IMA tiene garantiza a la población el acceso a los productos alimenticios de primera necesidad, mediante la venta a precio subsidiado. Es responsable de garantizar el mercadeo interno o externo de la producción nacional a precios remunerativos y regulariza el abastecimiento de alimentos en el mercado interno.  
  
**Actores clave involucrados y su función**  
• **Instituciones públicas**: MIDA, IDIAP, ISA, BDA, e IPACOOP --- Rol de inversión y financiamiento  
• **Instituciones privadas**: Banco de alimentos, Cadenas de Supermercados y ANAGAN --- Rol de alianza estratégica a nivel nacional y en territorios  
•**Organismos internacionales**: IICA, FAO, OIRSA y OIMA --- Rol de soporte técnico  
• **Asociaciones de productores y PyMES**: MICI, ACODECO, ANALMO.  
  
**Principales cambios observados que suponen una mejora de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**  
El alcance de este instituto abarca diversos elementos del sistema alimentario, con funciones concretas de acercamiento urbano rural a partir de acortar las brechas entre productores y consumidores.  
  
Un programa que ha sido exitoso en ese sentido es el de Ferias del Productor. A través de este programa se cumple con el objetivo de apoyar a los productores agropecuarios en la autogestión comercial de sus productos, al tiempo que los consumidores se benefician con la compra de productos de buena calidad a precios módicos y con poca o ninguna intermediación.  
  
Desde el 2015 hasta la fecha se han realizado más de 9400 ferias, entre itinerantes y sabatinas, con un monto total de venta que ronda los B/ 83,000,000 millones, beneficiando directamente a más de 120,000 personas entre productores, expositores y empleos de eventuales.  
  
Actualmente el IMA continúa con el fortalecimiento y expansión del Programa de Ferias del Productor, abriendo nuevos puntos de venta y dotando a las ferias ya existentes con nuevos y mejores equipos como: toldas, tanques de agua y basura, anaqueles y mesas para la exhibición inocua de los productos e incluso congeladores y neveras, que permiten ofrecer un mejor servicio al consumidor. En la actualidad se cuenta con más de 100 puntos de venta permanentes, ubicados de forma estratégica tanto en la ciudad de Panamá como el resto de la República.  
  
Adicional a ello, el IMA desarrolla mini campañas promocionales, con el fin de incentivar e incrementar el consumo de productos agrícolas nacionales. Las mini campañas consisten en la distribución de información de interés y utilidad a los consumidores, a través de los medios de comunicación y en las propias Ferias del Productor. La información distribuida incluye el valor nutritivo de las frutas, datos curiosos sobre su origen e historia, información comercial, así como sus puntos de venta, y precios, al igual que ricas y sencillas recetas.  
  
**Desafíos a los que hubo que enfrentarse y cómo se superaron**  
Existieron varios factores que afectaron el funcionamiento del IMA en los últimos 20 años, entre los que se pueden resaltar están:  
- Predominio de políticas de estabilización económica  
- Tendencias a la reducción de funciones estatales, que llevaron a muchos países a la restructuración de las funciones del Estado.  
- Abandono de la política alimentaria.  
- Descuido de la producción de alimentos en países no industrializados, desarrollo rural se presentó en niveles históricamente bajos.  
- Situación de la población más vulnerable  
Eso llevó a un importante proceso de restructuración que promovió en el IMA dejar de intervenir en el mercado y enfocarse en una institución orientadora y facilitador de los procesos de comercialización y acercamiento de productores y consumidores, rompiendo las brechas urbano rurales, mediante un sistema de extensión comercial sostenido con la fuente de información comercial de los mercados agrícola.  
  
**Enseñanzas/mensajes clave**  
La generación de nuevas plazas de empleo para los productores quienes pueden acceder a un mercado estable para la comercialización de sus productos, sumado al apoyo que se les brinda en la mejora de la producción ya sea de forma directa como indirecta, es una característica que identifica el accionar del IMA.  
  
Por otro lado, también presta atención a las demandas de los consumidores quienes pueden acceder a una diversidad de productos por medio de las diferentes modalidades de abastecimiento de alimentos (tiendas, supermercados, ferias y bodegas).

## Sara Granados Ortiz, FAO Regional Latin America and the Caribbean, Chile (fifth contribution)

**Proponente**  
GRANADOS, Sara  
  
**Principal entidad responsable**  
Empresa de Apoyo a la Producción de Alimentos (EMAPA), Bolivia  
  
**Fecha/periodo**  
Desde 2007  
  
**Fuente de financiación**  
Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social para vivir bien - PDES 2016-2020  
  
**Lugar**  
Bolivia

**Antecedentes/Contexto**  
Empresa de Apoyo a la Producción de Alimentos (EMAPA), fue creada el 15 de agosto de 2007 mediante el Decreto Supremo Nro. 29230, y ha pasado bajo tuición inicialmente de Ministerio de Desarrollo Rural, Agropecuario y Medio Ambiente y actualmente se encuentra bajo tuición del Ministerio de Desarrollo Productivo y Economía Plural.  
  
Actualmente EMAPA cuenta con un Plan Estratégico empresarial 2016-2020 el cual responde a los lineamientos y contribuye a logro de las metas de la Agenda Patriótica 2025 y al Plan Sectorial de Desarrollo Integral para Vivir Bien – Industria, Manufactura y Artesanía 2016-2020.  
  
**Enfoque/Objetivos**  
- **Misión**  
Promover y desarrollar la producción nacional mediante el impulso a las organizaciones productivas, a través de la prestación de servicios agrícolas, además del almacenamiento, transformación, comercialización y distribución de productos agropecuarios y otros que garanticen la Seguridad y Soberanía Alimentaria de Bolivia  
- **Visión**  
Ser la empresa estratégica líder del Estado Boliviano, motor principal de la producción nacional, eficaz, eficiente, proactiva y garante de la Seguridad y Soberanía Alimentaria en Bolivia.  
  
**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**  
La Empresa es un sistema público de abastecimiento que busca mejorar las condiciones de producción de alimentos saludables así como establecer un entorno favorable para el consumidor a partir de precios justos e infraestructura de comercialización.  
  
**EMAPA** impulsa la producción de arroz trigo y maíz, en trabajo conjunto con pequeños y medianos productores a nivel nacional, a través de la provisión de insumos (semilla certificada, fertilizantes, defensivos agrícolas y otros) sin exigir garantía hipotecaria y a cero por ciento de interés. Asimismo, de manera gratuita brinda asistencia técnica, fortalecimiento organizacional, capacitación permanente a los pequeños productores y compra la producción asegurando el mercado.  
  
EMAPA acopia y comercializa la producción boliviana a Precio Justo, transformada en harina de trigo, arroz de primera calidad, afrecho de trigo y maíz para alimento balanceado, contribuyendo de esta manera a la construcción de la Seguridad Alimentaria con Soberanía para toda la población boliviana.  
  
**La empresa pública cumple las siguientes funciones**:  
• Regulación de mercados  
• Almacenamiento de granos  
• Mejora de los sistemas de producción  
• Estabilización de precios o fijación de precios  
• Comercialización y mercadeo de productos  
• Generador de información de precios y otros  
• Asistencia técnica para productores u otros actores  
• Importador productos del mercado internacional  
• Desarrollo de mercados minoristas (tiendas, mini-mercados, súper-mercados, otros) • Cumple funciones de subsidio para los productores  
• Cumple funciones de subsidio para los consumidores  
  
**Actores clave involucrados y su función**  
• **Productores familiares y medianos productores y consumidores**: tienen un rol activo a través de comités de producción y de consumo.  
• **Instituciones públicas**: Ministerio de Desarrollo Productivo y Economía Plural - Ministerio de Economía -Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua- Ministerio de Desarrollo Rural y Tierras. Rol de fomento, inversión y regulación.  
• **Instituciones privadas**: Ingenios, molinos, constructoras. Rol de articulación  
• **Organismos internacionales**: FAO. Rol de acompañamiento técnico  
  
**Principales cambios observados que suponen una mejora de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**  
A partir de la intervención de EMAPA se han observado cambios relevantes en términos de acercar a productores con consumidores, mejorando las condiciones de acceso y disponibilidad, generando nuevos programas que buscan responder a las necesidades actuales.  
Un ejemplo son los Súper – EMAPA donde se refleja la nueva imagen de las sucursales de venta de la empresa estatal con una oferta de diferentes productos nuevos, ubicadas en lugares donde no hay acceso a mercados, mejorando el acceso a productos frescos, a precios bajos, de buena calidad, impactando de manera positiva en la SAN.  
  
Actualmente se cuentan con 3 Súper EMAPA, en La Paz, Cochabamba y Santa Cruz y se espera ampliarlo a nivel nacional.  
  
Otro ejemplo es la Política de subvención de alimentos de EMAPA, la cual orienta sus esfuerzos a mantener precios estables de alimentos y asegura los volúmenes de acopio requeridos para coadyuvar a estabilizar el mercado de alimentos y garantizar precios justos al productor.  
  
**Desafíos a los que hubo que enfrentarse y cómo se superaron**  
Los principales desafíos estaban relacionados con la sostenibilidad de una empresa pública como EMAPA, en términos de infraestructura, cobertura, eficiencia y rentabilidad. Hasta el momento se han superado con fortalecimiento institucional, generando políticas públicas que garanticen presupuestos estables, ofreciendo alternativas de comercialización y la posibilidad que actores comunitarios puedan establecer alianzas estratégicas con la empresa pública y un proceso constante de fortalecimiento de capacidades de todo el equipo involucrado.  
  
**Enseñanzas/mensajes clave**  
Los sistemas públicos de abastecimiento de alimentos como EMAPA son fundamentales para fortalecer el rol del estado en la sostenibilidad de los sistemas alimentarios, y en el fortalecimiento de los vínculos urbano y rurales, especialmente por sus funciones de:  
• Comercialización de productos  
• Almacenamiento y distribución de productos  
• Generación de valor agregado  
• Manejo de reservas estratégicas  
• Importación de productos  
• Fomento a la producción agropecuaria  
• Estabilización de precios  
• Entrega de créditos para la producción  
• Entrega de subsidios para los productores  
• Entrega de subsidios para los consumidores  
  
EMAPA actualmente se encuentra en un proceso de potenciación de sus funciones y alcances de su intervención, generando un trabajo interesante el cual va desde el apoyo directo a los productores por medio de la entrega de insumos, prestamos, asistencia técnica, compras preferenciales, hasta llegar a concretar una iniciativa de comercialización directa de varios productos al consumidor, cumpliendo un rol estratégico que permite el acceso físico y económico a los alimentos.

## Teresa Maisano, Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) for relations with the UN Committee on World Food Security, Italy

Dear CFS Secretariat,

On behalf of the CSM please find uploaded an overview of positive civil society experiences in addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing urban-rural dynamics. Attached you will also find annexed 8 concrete experiences.

Kind Regards

Teresa Maisano

CSM Secretariat

Attachment:   
<http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/discussions/contributions/Template-for-submissions-EN_CRFS-Final.docx>

## Teresa Maisano, Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) for relations with the UN Committee on World Food Security, Italy (second contribution)

**On behalf of CSM**

**Proponent**   
Valerie Dantoin – faculty, Northeast Wisconsin Technical College  
  
**Main responsible entity**   
Wisconsin State Technical College System – Northeast Wis. Technical College  
  
**Date/Timeframe**   
2008-2017 and beyond  
  
**Funding source**   
Wisconsin Tech College System  
  
**Location**   
Green Bay, Wisconsin, USA. A regional-center city of about 100,000 people with a strong interface between its rural (mostly dairy farm) area and its urban (not very wealthy) working-class citizens.  
**Background/Context**  
In 2008 a federal grant was received to create a Sustainable Agriculture credential (a certificate) at our regional college. A process was developed to a) interview the emerging Sustainable Agriculture & Food System “industry” members, b) outline and develop College courses, c) recruit students and begin teaching courses. This occurred from 2009 – 2012. In 2013 a two-year Associate Degree in Sustainable Agriculture grew out of the original certificate, due to its popularity. The intent of the program is to create more small scale farmers.  
  
Local food and agriculture system members recognized that it is irresponsible and impractical to graduate new farmers and “release them into the wild” without collaborative efforts to support crop prices and the sustainability of their new businesses. For that reason, we chose to form the SLO (Sustainable, Local, Organic) Farmers Cooperative. The Cooperative is an attempt to work together, rather than compete, for the customers in our region. Without Cooperation, we will do what farmers (especially the inexperienced) have always done; we will compete on price until we drive each other out of business. We then abandon the growing local food movement in our working class region to only a few strong players or to national scale businesses. This is a new model for not only getting new farmers started, but also supporting their success.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**   
Objective 1) Create an Associate Degree in Sustainable Farming & Food Systems that is accessible and affordable. (about 20 students have enrolled in each of the first four years)  
2) Graduate 15 people each year to work in the regional food system. About ¼ will create their own small farms. Help them network and grow.  
3) Support students beyond the classroom by creating internships and apprenticeships where they can learn to grow food while working with an experienced local farmer.  
4) Properly introduce new farmers into the local food eco-system so that they do not disrupt the current small scale farmers currently in the marketplace.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**   
Accredited adult education and use of the Cooperative model are keys to the process.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**   
Valerie Dantoin – Curriculum developer, Lead Instructor  
Northeast Wisconsin Technical College Leadership Team – Amy Kox, Associate Dean  
SLO Farmers Cooperative  
Wisconsin Farmers Union Cooperative  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**   
We grow the capacity of local farmers to successfully supply our region with high quality, sustainable food. SLO food is become more widely available at prices that are fair to both producers and consumers.  
  
**Challenges faced**   
The biggest challenge is funding to operate the SLO Farmers Cooperative until sales volume is large enough to make it self-sustaining. The Co-op is run by individual farmers and does not have a supporting agency. Also, there is never enough “people power” to provide adequate follow-up and support for graduates of the associate degree program.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**   
It does not make sense to create new farmers unless we have a mechanism to support their successful entry and integration into the marketplace. A fisheries example is analogous. If we hatch a bunch of small fry and invest in growing them up to fingerling size, we should be careful to release them into the wild in an estuary first – a protected place where they can learn to swim strongly and evade predators. Likewise, we can continue to grow new farmers in a classroom relatively easily; but we will have a high failure rate until we provide proper habitat when we re-introduce them into the wild. In our programming, let’s remember to include care and support for newly minted farmers rather than just throwing them into the rough waters of a competitive marketplace.

## Teresa Maisano, Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) for relations with the UN Committee on World Food Security (third contribution)

**On behalf of CSM  
  
  
Proponent**   
The Cumberland County Food Security Council is currently conducting research to identify where and how “local food” is getting into the hands of food insecure people in Cumberland County. We are calling this research “ Closing the Hunger Gap with Local Food. ”  
  
The primary purpose of this research is to collect data on the various food access programs currently utilizing “local food” in efforts to reduce food insecurity for persons experiencing hunger in Cumberland County.  
  
For our research purposes, we have generally defined “local food” as Maine-grown food.  
Our Hypotheses:  
1. “Local food” in access programs can increase food security for hungry people in Cumberland County while also contributing to creating a more robust and resilient food system in our County and in Maine.  
2. Agriculture and Gardening programs provide food insecure people with opportunities to learn and grow food for themselves and their families. We believe putting the means of food production into the hands of food insecure people is the most effective strategy for eliminating food insecurity. This can happen on a scale ranging from mid-size farming to backyard gardening.  
3. Consumer incentive programs support people experiencing low income in Cumberland County accessing healthy and fresh “local food” that otherwise would be restricted to those with higher income.  
  
**Main responsible entity**   
The Cumberland County Food Security Council's mission is to advocate, educate and take action toward increasing food access for food-insecure people in Cumberland County. We do this by working together to initiate, strategize, and innovate solutions to our community's hunger problem.  
  
The Food Security Council itself is made up of engaged citizens, community leaders, and representatives from local organizations that are leading the efforts to build food security in Cumberland County and across Maine.  
  
Our efforts focus on educating our community about why our neighbors are food insecure and what can be done to create greater food security in Cumberland County.  
  
We advocate for policy changes and decision-making that support systemic change and ground level action relevant to alleviating hunger.  
  
We believe that we can accomplish more together and that collaborative advocacy and collective action can result in a hunger-free Maine.  
  
**Date/Timeframe**   
From January - June 2017 we will gather the data to establish baselines of where local food is already helping to close the hunger gap in Cumberland County.  
  
**Funding source**   
USDA Community Food Project Grant and Local Private Foundations  
  
**Location**  
The scope of our research is Cumberland County and the Council itself is based out of Portland, Maine.  
  
**Background/Context**   
Many Maine households are having a difficult time putting food on their tables. People are not deprived of food because food is unavailable in the market, but rather because the ability to get that food is restricted, most often by limited income.  
  
The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA) defines food security as “access, at all times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members.” Current research ranks Maine third in the nation for people experiencing very low food security.  
  
“Very low food insecurity” is when eating patterns of one or more household members are disrupted and food intake is reduced because the household lacks sufficient income and other resources necessary to acquire food.  
  
Approximately 14.2% Cumberland County’s residents are food insecure.  
  
Fresh, nutritious, local food is not just for the affluent. If you work each day to create a community where no one goes hungry, local food must be a tool.  
  
Local food supports nutritious diets, stimulates regional economies, sustains healthy environments and creates strong social connections.  
  
As a result of this research, we hope to illuminate the various ways local food is and can further be used as a tool to reduce hunger in Cumberland County, Maine.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**   
CCFSC’s strategic framework for this research prioritizes activities according to their effectiveness in improving access to local food for people vulnerable to food insecurity.  
  
Results we intend to achieve and measure in order of priority:  
1. Farming and Gardening Programs: Food Insecure People Producing Food; Increase the number of limited resource farmers and gardeners, the quantities of food these growers produce for their families and distribute to people vulnerable to food insecurity and the amount of income these producers are able to generate through selling food.  
2. Farm Direct to Food Insecure Consumer; Increase the numbers of farmers markets that accept and process SNAP EBT payments. Increase consumer use of SNAP to purchase local food at farmers markets and other local produce sellers. Increase direct access to local food by seniors through farm shares and meal programs. Increase farmer awareness and participation in local food access and incentive programs.  
3. Farm to Institutions Serving Low Income People; Increase the amount of local food purchased by schools, meals programs and hospitals.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**   
We recognize that many of the ways that individuals and organizations try to take care of people by supporting food access is not truly solving the underlying systemic problem that perpetuates the existence of food insecurity. In order to effectively solve the problem, people must have access to the resources necessary to solve the problem themselves. There are systemic interventions that can point to more holistic solutions, e.g. local food procurement at institutions, consumer incentive programs, local whole foods replacing processed foods in banks and pantries, and more.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
Jim Hanna, Executive Director, CCFSC  
Ali Mediate, Research Assistant, CCFSC  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**   
Thus far in our research, it is clear that local food has already played a role in closing the hunger gap in Cumberland County. However, the numbers are small in comparison to the scope of food insecurity in our communities. With this research, we hope to illuminate ways to measure and further guide collective progress toward connecting food insecure individuals with healthy and nutritious local food in our communities.  
  
We are currently establishing baselines based on the assumption that there is more local food available to support hunger alleviation in Cumberland County.  
  
**Challenges faced**   
Farmers are aging. Farmland is available. People either don’t want to farm or don’t have the resources to farm in a financially feasible way. Urban land is contaminated. There are not enough urban community garden plots.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**   
Collaborative and strategic efforts can increase and broaden positive impact in hunger relief while empowering people as producers and strengthening our local food system.

## Teresa Maisano, Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) for relations with the UN Committee on World Food Security, Italy (fourth contribution)

**On behalf of CSM**

**Proponente**   
CHIRAPAQ Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú  
  
**Principal entidad responsable**   
CHIRAPAQ Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú  
  
**Fecha/periodo**  
El proceso abarca los 1999 -2017, dentro del cual hay diferentes etapas.  
  
**Fuente de financiación**   
Pan para elmundo  
  
**Lugar**   
Perú, departamento de Ayacucho, periferia urbana de la ciudad de Huamanga y comunidades de la cuenca del río Pomatambo, en especial del distrito de Vilcashuamán.  
  
**Antecedentes/Contexto**   
La propuesta de alimentación basada en productos indígenas se inició hacia 1986 en la ciudad de Huamanga, Ayacucho, durante el conflicto armado interno que atravesó el Perú entre 1980 y el año 2000.  
  
Las comunidades indígenas estaban siendo desplazadas hacia las periferias de las ciudades tanto en Huamanga en los Andes como en la ciudad de Lima, capital del Perú, ubicada en la zona costera. Al desarraigo, se unía la pobreza, discriminación y desnutrición, siendo los principales afectados la niñez y adultos mayores, quedando la responsabilidad de la sostenibilidad de los hogares en las mujeres indígenas.  
  
En este panorama, CHIRAPAQ inicia su propuesta de alimentación, basado en productos nativos de probada calidad alimenticia, pero socialmente despreciados por ser “comida de indios”. Los resultados inmediatos, fueron motivo de reconocimiento y estudio por parte de diferentes entidades quienes vieron una sostenida recuperación anímica y física entre la niñez y población adulto-mayor indígena. Esta iniciativa se diversificó en diferentes programas de educación alimenticia para aprovechar la producción local originaria.  
  
En 1999 se inicia una segunda etapa basada en la producción agrícola a partir de conocimientos indígenas sobre tecnologías agrícolas, biodiversidad, abonos orgánicos y recuperación de la flora y fauna local. Es esta segunda etapa la que se encuentra en proceso dentro de una perspectiva de soberanía alimentaria en contextos de cambio climático con cultivo de plantas resistentes a los extremos climáticos.  
  
**Enfoque/Objetivos**   
El enfoque es el del derecho a la alimentación con identidad, con reconocimiento de los derechos territoriales y la visibilización del aporte cultural, económico y social de las mujeres indígenas para su empoderamiento económico e incidencia en diferentes espacios de decisión.  
  
Entre los objetivos de la presente propuesta de soberanía alimentaria tenemos:  
1. Recuperación de la diversidad de semillas y sus variedades.  
2. Recuperación, registro y utilización de los conocimientos indígenas, en cuanto a tecnologías agrícolas, para una producción orgánica.  
3. Fortalecimiento de la producción agrícola familiar-comunal.  
4. Mejoramiento del uso de suelos de acuerdo a las tecnologías ancestrales indígenas.  
5. Recuperación de la flora y fauna nativas.  
6. Visibilizar, fortalecer y valorar el aporte de las mujeres indígenas en cuanto a los conocimientos agrícolas, desarrollo de actividades productivas complementarias etc.  
  
**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**   
1. Se parte de los conocimientos y experiencias de las comunidades, este conocimiento muchas veces se encuentra fragmentado, la labor consiste en recuperarlo desde las diferentes localidades y articularlo como un conocimiento común.  
2. La relación es horizontal, pues no se trata de “enseñar” sino de avanzar juntos.  
3. Se afirma la “complementariedad” es decir, el intercambio entre diferentes zonas, obteniendo de unas lo que falta en otras y viceversa.  
4. No se busca la autarquía, sino la autonomía, es decir la capacidad de desarrollar las propias capacidades y hacer la propuesta sostenible.  
5. Se busca preservar el mayor número de tierras frente al avance de las industrias extractivas, en especial la minería, la agroindustria y la sobreexplotación sin rotación en el uso de las tierras debido a la demanda de productos nativos por mercados externos.  
6. Revaloración de los productos indígenas, como alimentos altamente nutritivos y con capacidad de revertir la desnutrición.  
7. Ver el medio geográfico como una unidad, en donde cada elemento forma parte de un todo y en ese sentido, se hace necesario recuperar las “geografías indígenas” o el medio natural con la flora y fauna originaria.  
8. Incorporación de nuevas tecnologías que potencien los conocimientos tradicionales pero que no los desvirtúen.  
9. Enfocar la experiencia como un proceso continuo, de mejora e investigación permanente, de ahí que el impacto del cambio climático en la modificación de las estaciones sirve de escenario para identificar y experimentar con variedades de plantas que se adapten mejor a las cambiantes situaciones climáticas.  
  
En cuanto al proceso, no ha sido continuo y la demanda del marcado empuja a la disponibilidad inmediata de productos para la venta que no permite una mayor aplicación de la producción orgánica que demanda mayor tiempo, mayor dedicación y no existe una cultura alimenticia que valore la producción saludable, solo la disponibilidad inmediata de alimentos, su rápida circulación y su mayor rentabilidad.  
  
**Actores clave involucrados y su función**   
Las comunidades, como espacio de conocimiento y producción.  
  
Las mujeres indígenas, como organizadoras de la economía familiar y depositarias del conocimiento en cuando a diversidad y selección de semillas.  
  
Los Yachaq (denominación quechua para los especialistas o sabios en algún conocimiento, conocimientos y manejo de tecnologías), quienes se encargan de guiar y capacitar a los miembros de la comunidad en la construcción de canales de regadío, construcción de terrazas, preparación de abonos, elaboración de insecticidas naturales, etcétera.  
  
Autoridades, con quienes se viene incidiendo para que puedan apoyar iniciativas de transformación de alimentos por parte de las mujeres indígenas, construcción de invernaderos y fitotoldos, su participación, si bien importante aún no se traduce en apoyo concreto.  
  
**Principales cambios observados que suponen una mejora de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**   
1. Mayor rendimiento de las tierras de cultivo, con mayor capacidad de almacenar y transformar alimentos.  
2. Incremento de cultivos asociados, como es el caso del maíz con los frejoles.  
3. Mayor diversificación en la disponibilidad de alimentos mediante el complemento de la producción agrícola con la de huertos familiares.  
4. Incorporación de más practicas alimentarias, mediante educación alimentaria para dosificar adecuadamente los alimentos de acuerdo a edad.  
5. Mejoramiento en talla y peso de niños y niñas indígenas. No se ha podido verificar si esto se ha traducido en mejor rendimiento escolar.  
6. Identificación de variedades de plantas denominados “alimentos del futuro” por su capacidad de adaptarse al cambio climático y su menor demanda de agua para su cultivo.  
  
**Desafíos a los que hubo que enfrentarse y cómo se superaron**  
Los desafíos son constantes y permanentes. Al ser una propuesta que involucra a contadas comunidades y no un programa completo que articule regiones o cuencas hidrográficas, la necesidad de dinero para la compra de productos, empuja al uso frecuente de abonos químicos.  
  
Esta situación se viene afrontando mediante el valor que se da en las ferias nacionales de productos alimenticios, en donde se ha podido comprobar la mayor demanda de productos orgánicos y libres de agroquímicos. Sin embargo estos mercados y ferias no se dan de manera constante y no son una alternativa constante para los productores indígenas.  
  
Otro desafío constante es el del racismo y la discriminación, que trata a los productos y sistemas de vida y producción indígenas como inferiores y de menor valía. En el caso de los alimentos, los productos industriales gozan de mayor prestigio, y se ha comprobado diversos casos en donde se destina la producción orgánica para la venta y la utilización del dinero para adquirir alimentos industriales.  
  
En este sentido, un desafío importante es construir o contar con un mercado interno para los productos indígenas y la incorporación de estos alimentos dentro de las políticas de apoyo alimentario que se da desde el Estado a los centros educativos y programas sociales.  
  
Otro desafío es la presión para una mayor producción de alimentos debido al rápido y sostenido crecimiento urbano, el área de la Costa del Perú viene perdiendo sus campos de cultivo y la presión es sobre las áreas de la sierra y selva, que también vienen experimentando un crecimiento urbanístico pero con mayores tierras para el cultivo, cuya producción se está orientando ya sea para el mercado exterior o para la demanda de alimentos desde los gustos y perspectiva urbana, perdiéndose en este proceso diversos productos originarios altamente nutritivos.  
  
**Enseñanzas/mensajes clave**   
1. Los conocimientos y productos existen, solo se requiere de políticas de apoyo y de priorización de la producción local-familiar y comunal.  
2. La biodiversidad es el mejor laboratorio para dar respuesta a los desafíos del cambio climático.  
3. Se requiere de transformar los productos indígenas a gran escala de acuerdo a las prácticas tradicionales indígenas.

## Teresa Maisano, Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) for relations with the UN Committee on World Food Security, Italy (fifth contribution)

**On behalf of CSM  
  
  
Proponent**   
Fred Wesonga, Haileselassie Gheberemariam  
  
**Main responsible entity**   
Terra Nuova, East Africa  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
Survey conducted 10th - 20th March, 2016  
  
**Funding source**   
Terra Nuova, through EU-funded Development Education “Hands on the Land” project  
  
**Location**   
SOMALIA: Wajaale and Hargeisa - key marketing and production centres in Somaliland  
  
**Background/Context**   
The Somaliland dairy industry is plagued by a variety of problems such as: lack of commercial dairy farms, low productivity due to poor nutrition, weak infrastructure, lack of financial facilities, and the ready availability of raw milk to a poor and uneducated population. In urban areas, milk is available to consumers in two forms, either as loose/unprocessed milk or as packed/processed milk. Although, there is no reliable data on the proportion of household incomes spent on milk in Somaliland, milk is on average consumed twice a day and provides about 60% of the caloric intake for both rural and urban populations. Milk is highly valued in the Somali food tradition and is an integral part of the pastoral staple food.  
Hargeisa is the main centre for milk trade in Somaliland. The bulk of the fresh raw milk consumed in Hargeisa originates from the agro-pastoral areas of the country. In Somaliland, milk is mainly produced in a traditional system based on nomadic or semi-nomadic low producing indigenous breeds of camels, zebu cattle and goats. The primary objective of the study was to explore opportunities and challenges that exist along the major urban (Hargeisa and Wajaale) milk value chains. The study was designed to provide information to understand how actors along the milk chain are interlinked to facilitate the conveyance of milk from the remote nomadic or semi-nomadic production areas to the consumers. The study also explored if social practices and traditions play a role in the sustenance of the milk marketing system particularly during production shock periods such as dry seasons or droughts.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**   
The broad objective of the study was to determine the role of the informal sector in the marketing of milk produced in a pastoral/ urban interphase.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**   
• Milk marketing in Somaliland is characterised by a unique efficient system that contributes to food security in a pastoral milk production environment.  
• The players along the milking chain have developed a system that ensures members have access to milk during periods when there are fluctuations in milk supply.  
• Trading along the milk chain in Somaliland largely operates on shared culture, values, and trust.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**   
Milk marketing in Hargeisa urban and peri-urban areas is largely a woman’s domain, while transportation of the milk is male-dominated. The milk chain consists of primary rural producers, primary collectors, transporters, primary and secondary retailers. Women are key both as primary and secondary retailers and in milk production with regard to the management of small ruminants (goats), while men are central in milk collection and transportation to the markets.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**   
The milk marketing system in Somaliland is efficient and sustainable. Trading along the milk chain in Somaliland largely operates on shared culture, values, and trust. This is highlighted by a unique system (known as “Hagbed”) that is in operation in Somaliland whereby producers organize themselves in groups of 10-15 with the objective of minimizing operational costs. Members of the group contribute towards the daily milk requirements of their customers. The milk is then sold to customers on behalf of one of the producers in the group at a time. The selected producer retains the money. Then s/he contributes milk to another producer in the group the following day. This is repeated until all members of the group have had a chance to sell milk. The system benefits the consumers in ensuring a relatively regular supply of milk. This indigenous system also ensures that all actors have equal opportunities of accessing customers and guaranteeing income. This “informal” marketing system plays an important role in food security and should therefore be supported by appropriate policies. This can be achieved through lobbying for policies and services that recognize and favour this kind of “invisible” trade.  
Another important aspect of the Somaliland milk trade is a service offered by cooperatives to ensure members have access to milk during periods when there are fluctuations in supply. For instance, if a milk trader fails to get milk from her /his regular suppliers, the trader can obtain milk from other cooperative members for sale to her/his customers. This system is important in creating strong social and economic bonds among members and in sustaining supply along the milk chain.  
It is also important to note that there are no major multinational companies operating in the country. These companies are known to have a monopolistic approach that interferes with indigenous marketing systems. The unique attributes of the Somaliland marketing system would be ignored if multinational companies were operating in the country and it can be argued it could contribute to food insecurity and the marginalization of women who are the backbone of the milk supply chain.  
There is rapid increase in the urban population of the country, mainly attributed to rural urban migration. Increasing and un-met demand for fresh/raw milk particularly in the rapidly growing urban centres is reported to be increasing the demand for packaged/processed milk particularly among the middle class. Although the changing pattern in milk consumption in urban areas has so far not had significant impact on the consumption of raw milk, the changing rural–urban population dynamics is likely to influence milk consumption patterns in the long run. This is an aspect that cannot be ignored when formulating milk trade regulation policies in the country.  
  
**Challenges faced**   
The challenges include poor milk hygiene, under-developed transportation infrastructure, inadequate credit facilities, lack of cooling facilities along the milk chain, poor market infrastructure and nascent milk trade regulation policies.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**   
In spite of absence of a strong lobby movement on consumption of locally produced products, the community using the platform of a growing co-operative movement is able to sensitize the population on the benefits of consuming raw milk, especially the economic benefits which trickle down to household level. Milk marketing in Somaliland plays an important role in food security and provision of balanced and nutritious food. Investing in milk production and trade will therefore improve food provision, social and environmental sustainability and safeguard livelihoods for the majority of the population, as livestock is the country’s main source of livelihood.

## Bruno Telemans, FAO, Italy

The below contribution is on HORTIVAR, FAO's database on the performance of horticultural cultivars around the world. HORTIVAR is also a platform for exchange of know-how among scientists and a tool to safeguard, retrieve and exchange information related to horticulture. Horticultural crops are particularly well suited within rural-urban context, given the availability of land and labour on the one side, and the proximity of a market on the other.  
  
**Proponent**   
Tristan Nondah

**Main responsible entity**   
AGP/FAO  
  
**Date/Timeframe**   
2000 - present  
  
**Funding source**   
Multidonor (Belgium, South Korea); with additional contributions through budget resources from FAO-TCP and other GCP and UTF and Africa Solidarity Trust Fund projects for training on the use of Hortivar in selected countries,  
  
**Location**  
Global. At date 118 countries have shared information, which has been uploaded in HORTIVAR.  
  
**Background/Context**   
TITLE : HORTIVAR  
Current urbanization trends create market opportunities, as urban populations rely on steady and reliable sources of agricultural produce to supply their food needs. Horticultural crops, which can be produced within the urban limits as well as in periurban, city region and rural areas are particularly interesting in this regards, in view of their perishable nature and the high and geographically concentrated demand. More than 50% of the world population presently lives in cities, and this number is expected to increase to 66% by 2050. Moreover, UN Habitat estimates that around 45% of the urban population in lower income countries lives in slums.  
  
Horticultural crops are much diversified and require specific knowledge to manage the crop cycles. Easy access to information is critical for farmers to determine which species, varieties and associated cultural practices are most suitable for their agro-ecological zones.  
  
Specifically with occurring climate change in agro-ecological zones, farmers are more in need than ever to acquire information on recommended cultivars for their changing environment.  
  
The need was often felt by horticultural practitioners in the field for a central reference system to collect, store and facilitate access to information on the performances of horticultural cultivars within specific agro-ecological conditions, production systems, crop management practices, the occurrence of pests and diseases, urban markets and user requirements.  
  
HORTIVAR was designed to address this need, to be a powerful, geo-referenced database on management and performance of horticulture cultivars (fruits, vegetables, roots and tubers, herbs and condiments, ornamentals and mushrooms) in different agro-climatic environments. It was developed and is managed by FAO, with the core financial support of the Kingdom of Belgium and, more recently, of the Republic of Korea.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**   
The database is meant to help farmers’ access information on the performance of horticulture species and cultivars to support their choice and decision of growing these in their environment.  
  
By being georeferenced and agro-climate specific, it is a tool that helps to adapt to climate change through the interpretation of isopotential land areas.  
  
It allows speeding up emergency interventions in post disaster situation to help and restore field productivity with adapted species and cultivars and quick access to seed sources.  
  
HORTIVAR is a tool to safeguard and retrieve data related to horticultural cultivars, as well as a platform for information exchange among producers, academics, research centres, seed companies, scientists and other actors in the private or public sector.  
  
The information includes a description of the cultivar characteristics, basic cropping and yield data, nutritional information, as well as information on the climate of the location, and on field operations and cultural practices  
  
The database is at the heart of a platform for horticulture knowledge management and exchange. It is a template for educational purposes and a gateway to horticulture knowledge/statistics.  
  
Access and use of HORTIVAR is free of charge. Producers, academics, research centres, seed companies, scientists and other actors in the private or public sector are the direct beneficiaries of the Database.  
  
By bringing the information on the performance of horticultural cultivars within access of its worldwide network of horticulturalists, including farmers, HORTIVAR database and network contribute to three FAO’s Strategic Objectives (1, 2, 3) as well as they lead horticulture in reaching five Sustainable Development Goals (1, 2, 12, 13, 15)  
  
HORTIVAR is a tool that allows promotion of fruits and vegetables for increased availability and consumption, and is thus consistent with the UN Decade of action for Nutrition and the Rome Declaration on Nutrition adopted during the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), specifically with recommendations 9 (on strengthening local food production and processing by smallholders, family farmers, giving special attention to women and youth) and 10 (on the promotion of the production of fruits and vegetables).  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**   
HORTIVAR is an important information, decision making and analysis tool. It is freely accessible at <http://www.fao.org/hortivar>. The database offers information on:  
- **Production data** – real cultivar field performances, achieved by described growing techniques, and linked to season and location. Details of each crop cycle with related parameters (e.g. climate, irrigation, plant protection).  
- **Climate data and climate change** HORTIVAR allows to retrieve information on the performance of a crop and cultivar corresponding to different agro-ecozone, that match possibly changing local climatic parameters..  
- **Standard cultivar descriptions and seed sources**   
Information and cultivar photos can be searched and viewed, sometimes with pictures of the crops and produce. Contact to companies providing seed material is also available for consultation.  
- **Experts on specific crop, subject** – a pool of expertize. Each registered partner sharing information fills a profile page and his/her email contact is available.  
- **Nutrient composition data** - at species level and when available at cultivar level, linking the USDA and other nutritional databases.  
- **Country and species data profiles** – information on all available data for the selected country and/or species is available in the format of tables and graphs  
- **Soil parametres** – linkages to SoilGrids network to obtain soil data for any location based on geo-reference data  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**   
Key actors, which are also beneficiaries are:  
Institutional partners: Horticulture research and development institutions; Universities and agriculture colleges, to enter data and share information on horticulture research and production  
Field projects to implement field trials and train national staff in field observations and record keeping for registration in HORTIVAR.  
Horticulture breeding stations and seed entities : to provide standard cultivar descriptions  
Individual partners : To safeguard and share their knowhow  
Professors and students : To use HORTIVAR as teaching tool  
Gatekeepers: To check the data accuracy and act as referee  
FAO: To host the database and keep the software performant and adapted to evolving requirements.  
  
HORTIVAR addresses the needs of producers, public and private sector, seed companies and horticultural research centres for information management related to horticultural crop cultivars while FAO maintains and develops this programme and software and it relies on its members to feed it with information either as individual or as institutional partners. While HORTIVAR is included in FAO’s strategic framework and part of the PWB 2016-2017 work plan (Outcome 2.4/output 2.4.3) it is also strengthened through multi-donor project funds (MTF/GLO/697/MUL), targeting selected interventions.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**   
HORTIVAR is a powerful tool to search for horticulture varieties that are best adapted to the growing conditions at hand. HORTIVAR thus supports horticulturalists :  
• chose best adapted species and cultivar by season to improve sustainable crop productivity and income, which in turn helps secure income and reduce poverty. (contributing to SDG 1 and FAO SO3)  
• to grow a diversified range of fruits and vegetables, ensuring easier and continuous access to quality food rich in vitamins and essential micro-nutrients which helps to combat chronic malnutrition. (contributing to SDG 3 and FAO SO1)  
• select horticultural species and cultivars that have specific characteristics, such as short production cycles, and make them very suitable in view of increasing resilience of farming communities, both before and after occurrence of disasters or shocks. (contributing to FAO SO5)  
  
HORTIVAR provides key information for sustainable crop production intensification. The selection of the most appropriate production practices and technologies allows more efficient use of natural resources and agricultural inputs. (Contributing to SDG 15, FAO SO2)  
  
HORTIVAR is also proving to be a critical information tool in support of Climate Smart Agriculture: varieties and species that are better adapted to drought, saline soils, or higher temperatures can be identified, taking into account the current changing patterns in climate.  
  
**Challenges faced**   
Hortivar has been validated by the International Society for Horticulture Science (ISHS) as a unique tool to capture and exchange information on the performances of horticulture cultivars worldwide. In a world of rapidly evolving software technology, HORTIVAR needs to be reprogrammed at intervals to remain fast and competitive. Easy access of data and information has been a constraint as long as computers and reliable connections were not available. The easy and access of data could still be improved by developing smart phone and tablet applications. The use of HORTIVAR could be further enhanced by developing e-learning modules.  
  
Since use of HORTIVAR requires certain capacities, the HORTIVAR service desk offers advisory support to national and regional institutions and entities as well as to individual HORTIVAR partners and users on request. Funds need to be raised to allow the HORTIVAR desk to perform its different duties which are outlined in the initial MTF/GLO/697/MUL project. In view of the increasing demand, HORTIVAR has also to be upgraded with new features such as analytical reports, intended to speed up the data retrieval.  
  
Apart from the HORTIVAR desk, funds are needed to continue making Hortivar use available free of charge to all partners and to provide a tool for better information management. Hortivar as an online website and software needs a continuous maintenance and improvements to its functions and make it available in different languages.  
  
Such funds can originate either from direct donor contributions in support of FAO’s Strategic framework (FMM), either from other project budgets that have financial resources for training, communication and information sharing.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**   
HORTIVAR has become a reference information source for a broad range of users. It is a unique tool that captures factual and actual information on horticulture crop cultivars, which are site and time specific. It has become a standard system data-safe for horticulture research institutions to keep track of the data recorded on the performances of horticulture crops. Maintaining and active help-desk service is essential to keep HORTIVAR a lively information exchange tool HORTIVAR has proven to also be a network and resource base of crop specialists. Early 2016, HORTIVAR contains over 90.000 data entry sets on horticultural crop cultivars performances, covering over 1.000 species and more than 28.000 cultivars. Over 1.400 registered partners have contributed with data. HORTIVAR is not a static programme as it is adjusted regularly to meet the requirements of its users, and new data are added constantly.

## Bruno Telemans, FAO, Italy (second contribution)

Growing Greener Cities (GGC) is FAO's initiative to support urban and peri-urban horticulture. Greener Cities provide a framework for increased food and nutrition security, creating opportunities for employment for smallholder farmers, women and youth. The approach promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, while providing a platform for economic and community development, building on linkages between on linkages between urban and periurban (including rural) communities and operators.  
  
**Proponent**   
Bruno Telemans

**Main responsible entity**   
AGP/FAO  
  
**Date/Timeframe**   
2000 - present  
**Funding source**   
Multidonor (Belgium, FAO-TCP, Italy, France, African Solidarity Fund)  
  
**Location**   
Global, with specific activities in DR Congo, Burundi, Senegal, Côte d’Ivoire, Bolivia, Namibia, Mozambique, Egypt, Guinea, Niger, Burkina Faso, The Gambia, Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic, Chad, Cabo Verde  
  
**Background/Context**   
TITLE : GROWING GREENER CITIES  
Current urbanization trends create market opportunities, as urban populations rely on steady and reliable sources of agricultural produce to supply their food needs. Horticultural crops, which can be produced within the urban limits as well as in periurban and rural areas, are particularly suitable to create opportunities to link urban, periurban and rural producers with urban markets.  
  
Urbanization in low-income countries is accompanied by high levels of poverty, unemployment and food insecurity. Worldwide, an estimated one billion people live in crowded slums, without access to basic health, water and sanitation services. Around 30 percent of the developing world's urban population - 770 million people - are unemployed or "working poor", with incomes below official poverty lines.  
  
Those urban poor spend most of their income just to feed themselves. Yet their children suffer levels of malnutrition that are often as high as those found in rural areas. To survive, millions of slum dwellers have resorted to growing their own food on every piece of available land: in backyards, along rivers, roads and railways, and under power lines.  
  
The growth of urban slums outpaces urban growth by a wide margin. By 2020, the proportion of the urban population living in poverty could reach 45 percent, or 1.4 billion people. By then, 85 percent of poor people in Latin America, and almost half of those in Africa and Asia, will be concentrated in towns and cities.  
  
Urban and peri-urban horticulture (UPH) or the cultivation of a wide range of crops - including fruit, vegetables, roots, tubers and ornamental plants - within cities and in the surrounding areas has emerged as the core sector of the effective development of greener cities.  
  
Cities and their surroundings are indeed places of opportunity - for economies of scale, employment and improved living standards, even for the poorest city-dwellers. Aiming at “Green Cities” is a recent trend in urban development, both in the North and in the South. The core principles of greener cities can guide urban development that contributes to food and nutrition security, decent work and income, a clean environment and good governance for all citizens.

Through multidisciplinary projects, FAO has helped governments and city administrations to optimize policies, institutional frameworks and support services for UPH, and to improve horticultural production systems. It has promoted irrigated commercial market gardening on urban and periurban peripheries, simple microgardens in slum areas, and green rooftops in densely populated city centres. UPH and GGC have recently gained momentum in the context of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, already undersigned by 135 Mayors of cities from the north and the south and the implementation of city-to-city and south-south cooperation opportunities.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**   
Based on experiences gained in the field, FAO’s “Growing Greener Cities” initiative proposes a multisector framework for action in five points to overcome constraints, create local ownership and enhance the economic, social and environmental benefits of the initiative.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**   
1. Ensure political and institutional commitment  
GGC assists governments in framing measures to promote UPH development as part of national food and nutrition security strategies and advises city authorities on integrating horticulture into urban master development plans. It supports the establishment of GGC units within central and decentralized government structures and facilitates related capacity building.  
  
2. Secure land and water for horticulture  
Political and institutional support are needed to enable the legal measures required to secure land for UPH, especially market gardening. GGC encourages planners to demarcate and protect peri-urban zones for horticulture or combine UPH with compatible uses, such as green belts.  
  
3. Ensure product quality and safety while protecting the environment  
GGC promotes the adoption of good agriculture practices (GAP). The principles of sustainable intensification and diversification of horticultural production are disseminated through participatory training and extension, e.g through Farmer Field schools introducing small-scale growers to Integrated Production and Protection Management and to improved cultivars and cropping practices adapted to local conditions.  
  
4. Ensure ownership and active participation by all stakeholders in the UPH value chain  
GGC fosters the professionalization of the value chain, by providing training to stakeholders at different levels. It helps small-scale growers by securing access to training, tools and inputs - especially quality seed and planting materials - and to micro-credit. It fosters growers to form producer associations and facilitates linkages with extension, research, city administrators, private supply services and NGOs.  
  
5. Secure access to markets  
GGC promotes the establishment of neighborhood market facilities and practices to facilitate the availability and access to fresh horticulture produce for the urban population at large. It also entails the exploration of innovative channels to consumers, such as farmers' markets and supply contracts with restaurants and supermarkets, public information campaigns, labelling of produce. Niche markets for herbs, spices and organic produce are another profitable alternative to expand market demand and foster balanced diets, GGC engages in the promotion of fruit and vegetable consumption, which is part of the PROFAV initiative in partnership with WHO. In this context, GGC supports school garden programmes, which provide children with gardening experience and lay the foundations for daily fruit and vegetable consumption at school and at home.  
  
UPH field activities are mainly implemented through 4 modalities according to the space available: (i) periurban garden schemes and community orchards; (ii) home and backyard gardens and (iii) microgardens on balconies, rooftops and in patios in the more densely populated areas, including urban slum areas, where only little space and no agriculture land is available, (iv) city-region opportunities to produce and supply the city, concentrating on processed and less perishable fruits and vegetables.  
  
Growing Greener Cities initiative is consistent with the UN Decade of action for Nutrition and the Rome Declaration on Nutrition adopted during the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), specifically with recommendations 9 (on strengthening local food production and processing by smallholders, family farmers, giving special attention to women and youth) and 10 (on the promotion of the production of fruits and vegetables).  
  
Through the promotion of high value and highly nutritious agricultural produce such as fruits and vegetables, GGC initiative contributes to SDG 1 (on poverty), SDG 2 (on hunger and malnutrition), SDG 3 (on healthy lives). Within the FAO strategic framework, GGC contributes to SO 1 (hunger and malnutrition), SO2 (on sustainable agriculture), SO4 (on inclusive food systems).  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**   
Key beneficiaries arë:  
Urban and Periurban smallholder farmers. Urban and periurban horticulture turns out to be particularly appealing to urban women. GGC promotes youth employment, as opportunities for young entrepreneurial farmers are created along the whole value chain.  
Key facilitating actors are:  
Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, Education and Health. Their role is to integrate GGC in policy documents and to create the institutional context to ensure sustainable development of UPH within the national food and nutrition strategies.  
Decentralized governments at municipal and local level to ensure the integration and adoption of UPH in the city development plans and safeguard suitable and water resources for its implementation.  
Extension, civil society and NGO’s to provide training, provide input supply and foment the distribution and marketing  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**   
Over the past decade, governments in 20 countries have sought FAO's assistance in removing barriers and providing incentives, inputs and training to low-income "city farmers", from the burgeoning metropolises of West and Central Africa to the low-income barrios of Managua, Caracas and Bogotá.  
  
Through multidisciplinary projects, FAO has helped governments and city administrations to optimize policies, institutional frameworks and support services for UPH, and to improve horticultural production systems. It has promoted irrigated commercial market gardening on urban peripheries, simple microgarden systems in slum areas, and green rooftops in densely populated city centres.  
  
The FAO programme, and similar initiatives by partner organizations, have demonstrated how horticulture helps empower the urban poor, and contributes to their food security and nutrition. But it can also help grow greener cities that are better able to cope with social and environmental challenges, from slum improvement and management of urban wastes to job creation and community development.  
  
**Challenges faced**   
Often UPH goes unrecognized in agricultural policies and urban planning. Growers in that case squat on empty land operate without permits from municipal authorities or on land unsuitable for agricultural production. This also implicates absence of technical support, low implication of the private sector, and absence of quality standards and labeling.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**  
The FAO programme, and similar initiatives by partner organizations, have demonstrated how horticulture helps empower the urban poor, and contributes to their food security and nutrition. But it can also help grow greener cities that are better able to cope with social and environmental challenges, from slum improvement and management of urban wastes to job creation and community development and strengthen the resilience against climate change.

## Lousion Lançon, FAO, Italy

Dear CFS Secretariat,

On behalf of the FAO-Food for the Cities Programme, I am sharing hereby an overview of the work that has been conducted by FAO and the RUAF Foundation in strenghtening and building more sustainable and resilient city region food systems. It presents the approach that has been implemented, as well as the first results and outputs on the field, especially in terms of urban policy planning and governance.

Kind regards,

FAO-Food for the Cities Team

Attachment:  
<http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/discussions/contributions/Template-for-submissions-EN_CRFS-Final.docx>

## Kathryn Richards, ETG Farmers Foundation, Zimbabwe

**Proponent**   
ETG Farmers Foundation (EFF) Export Trading Group (ETG)  
  
**Main responsible entity**   
Various  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
2013 – 2016  
  
**Funding source**  
Corporate grant  
  
**Location**   
Tanzania: Tanga  
  
**Background/Context**   
Agriculture is the largest sector in the economy of Tanzania. About half of the GDP and exports come from agriculture. Moreover, most industries are linked to the agricultural sector as well. About 70% of the incomes of rural households are derived from the sale of agricultural products. Most smallholder farmers cultivate less than 5 acres of land using hand tools and traditional agricultural practices. Women form the majority of the agricultural labour force, especially in the production of food crops. Despite the importance of smallholder agriculture in the agricultural sector of the continent, restricted access to markets and credit, inadequate infrastructure and low levels of skills and knowledge transfer have constrained the productivity growth of the sector, resulting in increasing rural transformation through migration.

Most farmers are able to meet their daily food needs through their own harvest or by purchasing other food crops locally, but have no surplus food or income, and therefore rarely invest in productive assets or even in inputs for the next season, keeping the quantity and quality of their produce low and ending up trapped in poverty. Many even borrow from informal lenders to meet near-term cash needs.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**   
The United Nations declared 2016, the International Year of the Pulses to give significance to pulses as a future food for health, nutrition and sustainability. Tanzania is the tenth largest producer of pulses in the world and the second in Africa.

EFF has created an opportunity to commercialize the farming of pulses (pigeon pea and green gram) amongst smallholder farmers in the region of Tanga by partnering with District Agricultural Authorities and thereby optimizing crop yields, the quality of production and increasing profitability for farmers, linking them to ETG as a guaranteed market buyer.

Despite favourable soil and climate conditions farmers were not producing these crops because they were unaware of their potential cash benefit and were lacking farming knowledge and technologies for substantial production which would attract a commercial market buyer.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**   
**Season 1: March-December 2013 – Demo plot set up and group formation**   
Farmers’ skills development and knowledge transfer through demonstration plots management and group training. EFF, in cooperation with government field officers, implemented an extension training model which uses a commercial approach to provide farmers technical skills as well as insight to long term profitability and value. Taking advantage of the bimodal rain pattern in the region (two rainy seasons per year) the EFF team and government extension staff taught farmers skills and best practices in pigeon pea and green gram cultivation from land preparation to post harvest handling, holistic farm management, land preservation, new technologies including improved seed varieties, use of fertilizers and agro chemicals, and farming as a business skills.

**Season 2: March-December 2014 – Contract farming scheme (seed input loan)**   
EFF established a network of 800 farmers (direct beneficiaries): 500 to grow pigeon peas and 300 to grow green grams on contract for ETG. Seed loan: Each contracted farmer received a loan 4 kg improved variety seed required to cultivate 1 acre of land and technical assistance. The average yield per farmer rose from below 100 kg/acre to 150/kg.  
  
**Season 3: March-December 2015 – Contract farming scheme (seed + agro chemical input loan)**   
Input finance was extended to 300 farmers growing pigeon peas and 100 farmers growing green gram with the addition of a supply of agro-chemicals. At procurement, EFF introduced mobile money payments, contributing to smallholders’ financial inclusion.  
  
**Season 4: March 2016 ongoing – EFF activities**:  
EFF has continued with demonstration plots while expanding the project with a seed multiplication scheme. There continues to be a provision of inputs for farmer and mechanization services have begun to be offered on a cash basis. Through the official registration of groups the linkages with credit institutions such as NMB Bank have become secure and sustainable.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**   
ETG Farmers Foundation – implementing partner  
ETG Tanzania – private sector partner  
NMB Bank – financial lender  
Government Extension Staff – field operations  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**   
Of the 1300 farmers who took part in the project the average annual income for those who grew pigeon peas increased between US$220-$270 and for those who grew green grams their annual income increased by approximately US$380-$440. From the Tanga project 800 farmers grew pigeon peas averaging a yield of 300kg and of the 500 farmers who grew green grams their average yield was 350kg. This annual income significantly increased the livelihoods of rural farmers who have invested the income back into their properties and it has alleviated rural poverty within the Tanga region.  
  
**Challenges faced**   
Despite the enormous potential, the sector has many challenges to face. As is the case of the whole agricultural sector, smallholder farmers lack commercially available improved pulse varieties; have limited access to inputs; training and services to improve productivity and reduce losses; and have limited access to rural finance, storage and warehousing facilities and market information. This means that there is a great need to not only scale up production, but to improve the quality of the product and its marketability to meet the growing global demand. EFF faced all of these challenges with the implementation of the project but working with government officials and financial institutions using ETG as a financial backer EFF was able to secure financing for smallholder farmers through NMB Bank and NMB Foundation.

In terms of seed varieties, although the general trend in availability of improved seeds in Tanzania is increasing. The seed requirements of farming communities, especially the smallscale farmers, in terms of quantities and/or crop species, has not been met by the formal seed system primarily due to: inadequate capacities of the local production, socio-cultural preferences of different farming communities in various agro-ecological regions and farmers’ low purchasing power. In the attempt to cover the seed shortage, promote crop diversification and enhance the uptake of improved varieties, in January 2016 EFF designed and established an on-farm seed multiplication scheme providing the necessary legal, administrative support, inputs, tools and technical training to selected farmers in the region, to enable them to produce and supply improved pigeon pea seeds to fellow farmers at affordable prices.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**   
EFF saw the opportunity to introduce pulses to increase smallholder household income and reduce poverty in rural Tanzania. EFF trained government extension staff to set up and manage demonstration plots, imparting technical expertise and working in conjunction with government so the program could become sustainable and long lasting. We also introduced improved varieties of seeds, usage on inorganic and organic inputs through technical training and formalised groups by villages in over 20 villages reaching over 1,300 smallholder farmers. The project will continue after EFF withdraws itself from the project due to the now established linkages between the private sector partner ETG and the communities of farmers and formalised farmer groups.

## Kathryn Richards, ETG Farmers Foundatin, Zimbabwe (second contribution)

**Proponent**   
ETG Farmers Foundation (EFF)  
Export Trading Group (ETG)  
  
**Main responsible entity**   
Various  
  
**Date/Timeframe**   
2014 – 2017  
  
**Funding source**   
Partnerships and donor funding (UKaid)  
  
**Location**  
Zimbabwe: Various  
  
**Background/Context**   
Zimbabwe has been facing continuous food security and poverty issues due to economic instability and continued climate change affected weather conditions adding to poor food production in-country. This has caused a surge of Zimbabweans to seek alternative sources of income and caused a rise in rural to urban migration. Therefore, with Zimbabwe having become extremely sensitive to climate shocks and drought conditions over the past few years it is necessary for smallholder farmers to seek out new and alternative cash crops that are drought resilient and are guaranteed a market to ensure commodity sales to increase their available income. It is necessary to alleviate poverty in rural areas to slow the urban migration as Zimbabwean cities are not developed enough to handle the rising populous numbers. The Zimbabwean market is in need of an export market and potential domestic market and ETG can provide that market with sesame and Zimbabwe can benefit from the entire value chain.

The introduction and promotion of sesame in Zimbabwe has provided an alternative source of income for farmers who are affected by their semi-arid regions. Currently these farmers depend largely maize on, cotton or other smaller crops in horticulture and due to erratic rain patterns the crop failure risk is quite high. Sesame during the trial period of 2014-15 proved to be very resilient under low rainfall conditions in Gokwe; encouraging smallholders to successfully adapt to sesame cultivation.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**   
To improve livelihoods and food security through partnerships towards the goals and this program addresses particularly SDG 17.1, 17.7, 17.11, 17.15, 17.16, and 17.17.

To create entrepreneurial smallholder farmers: to provide a new and alternative cash crop to the Midlands region and provide farmers with a guaranteed market to improve rural livelihoods, increasing family annual incomes, nutrition and economic standings.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**   
This collaboration between government, private sector and civil society is an effort to promote the Sustainable Development Goal towards no poverty through SDG 17; Partnerships for the goals. The program should be sustainable due to the relationship established between the smallholder farmer and our private sector partner who provides a guaranteed market and stable source of income to the smallholder.

EFF has a clear perspective from seed to end user/global consumer; taking a unique position in the commercial agri-sector to build a sustainable contract farming model that identifies the gaps and weaknesses and focuses on strengthening production up to the marketing of the crop. Under this programme, EFF aims to continue to strengthen its partnership with financial institutions to provide farmers with rural finance for inputs.

**Stage 1:**  
Pilot created awareness of a new cash crop by “seeing is believing” innovation along with agronomic training, crop production analysis and showing profitability to the farmers at the end of the season. Formed farmer groups and tapped into existing farm groups to register interested farmers and link them with financial institutions. This stage also consisted of the selection and training of Agritex, government extension officers, lead farmers and field extension staff.

**Stage 2:**  
This stage consisted of continued education and farmer training on sesame along with seed distribution. EFF aimed to offer more than a steady market to a smallholder farmer. The training consisted of technical skills along with farming for business education on the benefits of being a good sesame farmer and how she/he can contribute to the global agri-market successfully. By making the smallholder communities more aware about the globalisation/world market and its relationship with Zimbabwean communities EFF hoped to motivate the farmers in a holistic way.

**Stage 3:**   
This stage consisted of best post-harvest handling techniques and training on cleaning, storage and transportation and how these factors affect quality. This was advanced through the provision of cleaning equipment this season to farmers at the rural depots and procurement points in order to provide the farmer with the best possible price for their commodity and to ensure their continued commitment to the sesame crop and the supply of quality sesame to the private sector partner.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**   
IETC Zimbabwe (subsidiary of ETG) – Private sector partner providing inputs and technical expertise and is the commodity purchaser.

ETG Farmers Foundation – implementing partner, providing training, demonstration plots and in-field support through field extension officers

*Consortium Partners:*

Agricultural Partnership Trust – Field monitoring and support  
Welthingerhilfe – farmgate engagement and monitoring  
Palladium – donor funding pool – market developer  
JepAgri – sesame seed distributor (incorporating and strengthening local SME)  
Intercrest Capital Ltd and Inclusive Financial Services – providers of financial packages for farmers to be able to purchase input packages.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**   
It is too early to assess the full impact of the programme on food security and nutrition. The growth of the program beyond the defined programme perimeters shows the willingness and success of sesame as an alternative cash crop. The programme offers farmers a resilient crop with a guaranteed sustainable local and international market. Monitoring and evaluation will continue with an impact assessment to ascertain the continuation of the relationship between the private sector and smallholder farmers towards the alleviation of rural poverty.

The involvement of women has a greater impact on food security improvement as women farmers have been seen to spend a larger percentage of their income on household food consumption.

The addition of processing of the sesame in a local factory in Harare has led to increasing urban employment and skills development. This ETG factory helps domestic capacity by keeping as much of the value chain processes within Zimbabwe to alleviate domestic rural and urban poverty.  
  
**Challenges faced**   
Sesame production within Zimbabwe used to only happen on a large commercial scale with established infrastructure and processes. Due to the economic collapse in Zimbabwe and the adjustment to smallholder farming schemes sesame has all but disappeared from production within country. Technical training and adaptation to a new crop with more intensive labour needs has been a challenge with the majority of smallholders possessing just the knowledge for the staple crops. This has been tackled through the introduction of supportive field staff who possess a wealth of agricultural knowledge on sesame production and through field demonstration plots, accompanied by field training and support to lead farmers in order to increase our area of coverage and support for the production of sesame and the support of all smallholders endeavouring to grow the commodity and increase their livelihood.

The unpredictable climatic conditions in Zimbabwe have been a challenge. Sesame being a drought resilient crop has performed well in dry conditions, however, it was a challenge when floods were experienced in various areas of operation.

Sesame is still a relatively new crop. Even farmers who have been growing sesame over the past two seasons are still new to the farming practices. The few existent sesame farmers in Zimbabwe have not had a stable reliable market as some have sold to informal cross border traders while small volumes have been procured by local companies. Dust content was an issue and low quality sesame was grown by the few existing sesame farmers. Sesame remains largely a smallholder crop in Africa mainly due to lack of mechanization tools for planting, harvesting and cleaning at the farm gate level.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**   
This programme has enlightened many farmers with an entrepreneurial spirit – moving them from purely subsistence farming to sustainable farming by introducing a new variety of cash crops and training them to properly grow the commodity to get the best market price. Rural transformation is necessary to ensure food security. This project ensures rural transformation is done through the promotion of an entrepreneurial spirit garnered and supported by a private sector partner who provides the crucial market access.

## Marina Lauri, Anci Toscana, Italy

**Proponent**  
Anci Toscana  
  
The below contribution is a Tuscany experience "One hundred thousand gardens in Tuscany", a new concept of urban and rural garden with a strong aggregative, social and educational value to recover traditions, foster sustainable farming practices, to promote environmental education, nutrition issues and poverty reduction. A new policy that take into consideration the changing relationship between rural and urban areas and a new approach of development of rural economy in different contests.  
  
  
CENTOMILA ORTI IN TOSCANA  
One hundred thousand gardens in Tuscany  
**APPLICANT**  
Anci Toscana  
  
The Association of Municipalities of Tuscany, ANCI Tuscany ([www.ancitoscana.it](http://www.ancitoscana.it/)), is a non-profit association established to achieve the system of local and regional Tuscan autonomies founded on the principles of freedom, democracy and citizen participation. ANCI Tuscany represents 269 Municipalities (99% of the Tuscan Municipalities and 98% of total population) and constitutes the regional branch of the National Association of Italian Municipalities that represents 7318 Italian Municipalities (90% of the Italian population). The Association's main aim is the promotion and strengthening of institutional, regulatory, financial and organizational autonomy of municipalities and other Tuscan autonomies derived by the municipalities through continuous action aimed at promoting and supporting the effective implementation of the principles established by the Constitution of the Republic, the Statute of the Tuscany Region and European Charter of Local Autonomies. The Association represents the system of Tuscan municipalities, promotes development and growth of local autonomies system, protects and represents its interests, even in relations with other institutions and administrations, with economic, political, and social organizations at regional context. The Association takes care of the collection, analysis and dissemination of data and information concerning Tuscan municipalities and delivers support, technical assistance and provision of services to Tuscan municipalities. It promotes the coordination of activities of municipalities and associated bodies and organizational integration in areas where it can achieve the same levels of greater efficiency, effectiveness and economy, the decentralization of the functions of public interest at every level in a logic of institutional subsidiarity and simplification of administrative procedures, forms of coordination among the entities associated at level of territorial areas and on specific thematic needs. Thanks to its high experience designing, managing and implementing EU projects and its high-skilled staff, ANCI Tuscany is very active in the field of EU funded projects, both as Lead Partner that Partner. Through its subsidiary company, Anci Innovazione, ANCI Tuscany supports local public administrations in the management of innovation at technical and organizational level alongside the Tuscany Region and other Italian public administrations in the realization of innovative projects and services to citizens. It participates and supports proactively initiatives related to the Europe 2020 strategic pillars and in particular to the Digital Agenda at a regional, national and European level.

**MAIN RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES**  
Regione Toscana through Ente Terre Regionali Toscane and Anci Toscana  
  
**DATE/TIME FRAME (REFERENCE PERIOD)**  
From 2015 to 2018  
  
**FOUNDING SOURCE**  
The main funding sources are public, they comes from Regione Toscana and from municipalities who participates to the initiative.  
  
**LOCATION**  
Tuscany and in particular 6 pilot municipalities and all Tuscan municipalities who took part in the initiative  
  
**BACKGROUND/CONTEXT OF REFERENCE**  
The urban gardening phenomenon began to develop around the 80s, experiencing a strong growth in the last decade. Urban and community gardens have become more and more common in international metropolises. They can be considered as an important tool to trigger urban regeneration processes, promoting socialization among citizen and the recovery of abandoned areas. The development of activities for the creation of gardens in urban and suburban areas reduces the gap between citizens and agriculture, enhances local food productions and traditions and a new policy that take into consideration the changing relationship between rural and urban areas.  
  
Urban gardens are mainly located in slummy suburban areas in Tuscany and they are managed by old people who usually grow vegetables and fruit for their family needs. Urban gardens have unevenly spread over the territory, due to the lack of a common strategy and guidelines for the homogeneous development of such spaces.  
  
Some Tuscan municipalities such as Florence, Livorno, Grosseto, Bagno a Ripoli have introduced innovative elements regarding the cultivation and management of such spaces, creating models for social inclusion and for the distribution of food to the most vulnerable social groups. Urban gardens have thus started to be perceived not just as a resource for individuals but rather as a tool which can be used to improve life quality, urban sustainability and the relationship between citizens, nature and the environment.  
  
**FOCUS/OBJECTIVES (AIMS OF THE PROJECT)**  
The key aim of the project was to define a Tuscan urban gardening model, allowing municipalities to recover available areas or to improve the ones which are currently used for such purposes. This aim matches the goal of radically change how these areas are perceived, turning recreational areas for elderly people into modern community centres for people of all ages which allow cultural exchange among farmers, youngsters and provide food for disadvantaged citizens. The new urban gardening model includes a series of guidelines which must be followed and respected by all structures on the regional territory.  
  
The management of urban gardens has been assigned to charities in order to promote integration between agricultural, social, cultural and educational activities. Urban gardens represent a great resource for the community, especially in urban areas, since they can be used as a powerful tool to counteract isolation by fostering social bonds and to trigger urban regeneration processes.  
  
Small-scale types of local and solidarity economy can be developed using urban gardens as means for sharing objectives and values. The meeting of different generations enables the exchange of experiences, thus becoming a key element for social development and for the enhancement of agricultural and environmental culture of the territory. Such model also disseminates education practices and information systems on agricultural traditions, the environment and on solidarity economy among communities that are often affected by individualism, with limited activity sharing among citizens.  
  
The urban gardening model mainly targets young people, aiming to create opportunities for growth in the agricultural and social sector. Youngsters can indeed be regarded as a thriving source for innovative initiatives in which vegetable gardens, a fundamental element of rural cultures, can turn into a tool for aggregation and for the development of new shared management models of soils and activities.  
  
**KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EXPERIENCE/PROCESS**  
The initiative “Centomila Orti in Toscana” (one hundred thousand gardens in Tuscany) is a regional governmental initiative for the 2015-2020 programming period. A working group established through a memorandum of understanding signed by Regione Toscana, Ente Terre Regionali Toscane, Anci Toscana and six pilot municipalities (Firenze, Bagno a Ripoli, Siena, Lucca, Livorno and Grosseto) launched the initiative. A set of guidelines and project methods for the implementation of interventions on private or public areas was designed, together with a series of regulations for the horticultural spaces’ management by those in charge. Various methodologies have been adopted in order to involve the citizens and the voluntary associations in the management of such spaces. The initiative was launched through a call for expressions of interest open to municipalities and an experimental call for the six pilot municipalities. A general call was prepared and the delivery of a guide was assigned to the Accademia dei Georgofili which provided information and advice for the implementation of the interventions to all actors involved in the initiative for each role.  
  
**KEYS ACTORS INVOLVED AND THEIR ROLE**  
Regione Toscana, Ente Terre Regionali Toscane, Anci Toscana e the six pilot municipalities with experience in this sector have established a working group for the definition of the Tuscan urban gardening model.  
Regione Toscana has funded the initiative and issued a public call, originally open only to 6 municipalities for an experimental phase, then extended to all municipalities for the design and implementation of new gardens and the enhancement of the already existing ones.  
Anci Toscana has promoted the initiative by getting all Tuscan municipalities involved, inviting them to express their interest and to take part in the public call for the realization of the interventions. Anci Toscana has organised and delivered a series of workshops and events targeting local authorities and aiming to gather innovative ideas and proposals in accordance with the identified model. It has also collected the instances and proceeded to a selection of them through a special committee composed by the main actors of the initiative.  
62 municipalities, from urban and mountain areas, took place in the initiative with specific projects.  
  
**KEY CHANGES OBSERVED WITH REGARDS TO FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION, SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND THE FOOD SYSTEMS**  
The new concept of urban garden has a strong aggregative, social and educational value which can be used to recover traditions, foster sustainable farming practices, and promote environmental education.  
  
The recycling of waste and the rational use of natural resources are two concepts at the core of municipal planning. Such urban gardens also promote local food productions and the cultivation of local varieties of germplasm. The close tie between urban gardens and voluntary associations represents a baseline for the development of a new culture, where vegetables and fruit grown in urban gardens can be shared with disadvantaged citizens in soup kitchens or through the food bank and charities, in accordance with the provisions of law 155/2003 “Regulations governing the distribution of foodstuffs for purposes of social solidarity” and with regional law 32/2009 “Measures to combat poverty and social hardship through the redistribution of surplus food” which aims to foster the relationship among companies in the food sector, big food retailers, companies active in the catering sector and voluntary associations in order to ensure the goods which are no longer marketable but still edible are not wasted but transferred to soup kitchens and so on. The distribution phase is also included in specific aid and development projects. This represents an element of great importance in the municipalities’ projects.  
  
**CHALLENGES FACED**  
The main challenge is to define a new policy to organized these areas in different urban and rural contexts. The new concept of urban garden has a strong aggregative, social and educational value which can be used to promote new approaches in environmental education, recover traditions, foster sustainable farming practices, rural responses to urbanization and promote nutrition issues and poverty reduction.  
  
**LESSONS/KEY MESSAGES**  
Over the last 50 years, urban gardening has been perceived as a pastime for the elderly or for hobbyists but this activity is destined to become increasingly useful for a growing part of the population living in urban areas since the citizens will enjoy its environmental, social and economic benefits. If implemented properly, urban gardening in central areas or in the outskirts can considerably improve the quality of life, both in technical and scientific terms: this activity is closely linked to the improvement of the air’s quality, of the management and storage of excess storm water to slow down the surface runoff, of the increase in biodiversity; the economic revaluation of properties and of neighborhoods adjacent to urban gardens is also a phenomenon which must be taken into account, as many experiences in Germany and USA clearly show. In many areas, urban gardens have indeed become interesting sites visited by curious people and specialists.  
  
Another key aspect to be considered is the social impact of urban gardens: these areas can become community gardens (this is the case with many cities in Northern Europe) with benefits also in terms of integration of migrants who can be involved in such activities, developing a better knowledge of local traditions and sharing their experiences. According to law 166/2016 “Provisions concerning the donation and distribution of food and pharmaceutical products for social solidarity and for limiting waste”, a portion of the annual harvest is to be donated to charities and to be used in soup kitchens or for other charity purposes.  
  
This is the reason why the Tuscan urban gardening model also includes the management of “complex of gardens”, granting free use to a third party that is to say charities, foundations and other institutions of private nature recognised under the 361/00 DPR, voluntary organization (L 266/91), social cooperatives (L 381/91,; non-profit organizations of social utility (Dlgs 460/97), social promotion associations (L 383/00), social enterprises (Dlgs 155/06), with priority for TAP (Temporary Associations of Purpose) which can ensure a sound management for the preservation of the areas’ functionality and goods.  
  
Urban gardening also allows the recovery of green areas, especially of public ones which need renovation: this activity represents a great chance for municipalities to start urban regeneration processes in their territories, boosting the attractiveness of certain areas while improving their management. Urban gardening thus becomes a powerful tool for landscape planning, with great potential for the tourism sector as well, and a new model of rural economy.

## Attila Králl, Agri Kulti, Hungary

Dear FSN Forum,  
  
Please find attached the submission of Házikó Farm Ltd - [www.haziko.farm/en](http://www.haziko.farm/en).  
  
Best regards,  
  
Attila Králl  
[krall@agrikulti.hu](mailto:krall@agrikulti.hu)

**Proponent**  
HÁZIKÓ – [www.haziko.farm/en](http://www.haziko.farm/en)  
Represented by: Mr. Gábor Bertényi, co-founder and CEO  
E-mail: [bert@haziko.farm](mailto:bert@haziko.farm)  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
Launched in 2014, HÁZIKÓ is the flagship project of Agri Kulti Ltd. It is a social enterprise, operating along clear social and environmental principles on commercial basis. HÁZIKÓ has a clear sustainable rural development agenda that is to enhance and stabilize the market participation of innovative small-scale farms and agricultural enterprises, while also providing city consumers with top quality, healthy and fresh food. HÁZIKÓ provides a fully transparent food supply chain “from farm to fork” and a local/national fair trade system. HÁZIKÓ is represented by Mr. Gábor Bertényi – co-founder and co-owner.  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
Agri Kulti, the sustainable rural development research workshop behind HÁZIKÓ operates since 2011; HÁZIKÓ itself operates since November 2014. Farmbistro – Café of Házikó, operating along the same social and environmental principles, opened in December 2016.  
  
**Funding source**  
To this day, HÁZIKÓ has been using exclusively private investment, a total of cca. EUR 160.000  
  
**Location**  
Location of manufactory and the first Farmbistro Café is Dembinszky Street, Downtown Budapest, Hungary.  
  
**Background/Context**  
A number of international and independent studies investigating global food supply and food security possibilities of future generations conclude with the statement that a ‘viable food future’ will depend on the number and viability of small-scale, family farms and/or community-based food production schemes. In parallel, qualitative famine is an increasingly common phenomenon in many a city, while a growing number of conscious customers would choose their food from reliable resources. Consequently, market-based reinforcement and support of small-scale farmers offers a unique leverage point for rural areas to provide livelihood for inhabitants. Transparent food supply chains based on strict quality assurance also contribute to reconnect rural areas with cities.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
The validity of the HÁZIKÓ project is based on a very simple principle: there is great demand for fresh, healthy food from transparent, reliable sources in a wide circle of the Budapest gastronomy scene, while there is (still) an accessible and appropriate supply of these materials in the surrounding countryside, which does not find its way to the capital city. Missing links are: simultaneous knowledge about market and supply specifics, smooth communication between the urban and rural side, first-rate just-in-time logistics, a supporting platform and continuous field-research. These are the points where HÁZIKÓ can provide constructive and valuable intervention.  
  
Credibility and transparency is guaranteed by a certification system based on social and environmental criteria. Products are free of additives and preservatives; packaging materials are strictly biodegradable.  
  
We consider HÁZIKÓ as a revolutionary sustainable rural development and food-supply model that is scalable and adaptable in other urban-rural contexts. In future plans we intend to nurture similar initiatives in Hungary and abroad in order to promote sustainability, short supply chains and full transparency in the food sector.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
The model shortens the distance between local producers and consumers. By excluding multiple resales, producers can profit more, thus a local fair trade system is realized. Farmers gain stable, predictable market and are able to adjust their production to market demands thus viable small businesses will provide rural employment. With their purchase consumers also pay for the rural development components. Fresh food based on organic, only-farm-grown, and additive-free ingredients reach the customer easy way: our model of integrating farm-products to everyday gastronomy holds considerable potential for adaptation in similar socio-cultural circumstances (i.e. in bigger cities and its rural surroundings).  
  
Merging the experiences gained in business, in NGO activities and the academic field, HÁZIKÓ exceeds in inventing and implementing niche innovations. Personal contacts, networks both at the rural supply-side and the urban markets, former successful projects secure great credibility and spotless reputation for the brand.  
Image video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U2nbIeqZUfM&feature=youtu.be>  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
Urban consumers: easy-going and healthy options for city dwellers to sooth their appetites and to get involved in certain aspects of rural life and take a glimpse at local food-systems. Our clients are universities, cultural institutes, civil organizations and multinational companies, as well as private persons. Providing them with delicious food from clean sources, packed in biodegradable and environmental friendly packaging means a channel to communicate our social, environmental values and a sustainable view of a healthy, conscious lifestyle.  
  
Small-scale farmers: concept securing a predictable income and reducing the risks through joint planning and continuous counselling. Direct trade approach enables fair sharing of economic benefits, thus creating a local fair-trade system. HÁZIKÓ currently works with about 30 contracted small-scale producers and also with the seasonal produce of 15-20 occasional suppliers. The number of farmers is steadily growing, but we strive to keep personal relationship with them based on trust, joint planning and continuous communication.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
There is an increasing demand for nutritious, edible food from verifiable resources with which the quality food production cannot keep up. Food security in CEE is relevant both in terms of quantity and quality: while in some of the rural areas food scarcity is not uncommon, in the cities quantitative famine is significant.  
  
Sustainable agriculture and food systems are essential both from social and environmental aspects. However, recent systems are increasingly considered as broken, especially in European context: agriculture consumes almost half of the common budget through CAP, but fails to deliver common goals and goods such as lively, resilient rural communities, maintenance of natural capital and climate adaptation and provision of healthy, nutritious food.  
  
**Challenges faced**  
On the suppliers’ side, shortage of reliable producers able to provide stable quality and quantity is a continuing challenge. Small scale agro-enterprises and family farms are often jammed in a semi-professional status without real intention or chance to move up a level.  
  
On the customers’ side, widening the range of customers would require the sensitization of citizens to social and environmental issues with considerable human resource implications. Continuous efforts to change people’s attitude and call attention to the importance of these issues is a great task. Thus, HÁZIKÓ has to operate as a living lab providing unique opportunity to simultaneously evaluate the trends of customers’ expectations, as well as the performance of small-scale food producers.  
  
Regarding the daily operation of HÁZIKÓ, the main challenge is to find reliable, skilled or trainable human capacities for the workshop in Budapest, who are open to the main goals and guiding principles of the project.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**  
HÁZIKÓ also operates as a living lab providing unique opportunity to simultaneously evaluate the trends of customers’ expectations, as well as the performance of small-scale food producers. After 2.5 years of operation, we can confirm that Házikó is a viable, scalable and adaptable short supply chain model with considerable rural development potential that also contributes to urban-rural reconnection. Quality assurance and full transparency of food chain form the heart of the model. From the customers’ side, the need of a semi-community-based information and quality assurance system arose. Food Track is planned to comply these requirements.

## World Farmers’ Organisation (WFO-OMA), Italy

**Proponent**  
Swiss Farmers Union (SFU) on behalf of the World Farmers’ Organisation, WFO  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
Mr. Beat Röösli, Head of International Affairs  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
Since 2016, date of ending is not defined  
  
**Funding source**  
Fonds Landschaft Schweiz (Fund for Landscape Switzerland)  
Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture (FOAG) ([www.admin.blw.ch](http://www.admin.blw.ch/))  
Private funding by urban citizens  
  
**Location**  
Farm: Archehof ([www.archehof.ch](http://www.archehof.ch/))  
Town: Hildisrieden  
Region/Agglomeration: Luzern  
Country: Switzerland  
  
**Background/Context**  
The urbanization of Switzerland is developing fast. More and more citizens are urban and even though their ancestors had been farmers themselves, they do not know much about farming, traditional breeds and seeds, producing fresh and healthy food and how to responsibly consume it.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
The project aims to attract urban people to visit farms, learn about the realities and taking responsibility by producing their own apples and juice from their own tree. Last but not least, the project shall allow the farmer family to make a living out of their small farm, which cannot exist anymore by only producing for the normal market channels. Thus, the project is showing other farmers how to innovate by providing multifunctional products and services.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
The project was very successful. Many people know the farm, become members and become a godfather family of a tree. The initiating farmer won many awards.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
- the farmer family ([www.archehof.ch](http://www.archehof.ch/))  
- Pro Specie Rara (responsible organization for keeping traditional breeds and seeds alive; [www.prospecierara.ch/fr/](http://www.prospecierara.ch/fr/) )  
- Hochstamm Suisse (national producer organization of fruits of high trunk trees, mainly for apple juice, [www.hochstamm-suisse.ch](http://www.hochstamm-suisse.ch/))  
- Interested Citizens from the agglomeration, who can even become a member of the “Archehof-Project” and contribute financially and by personal engagement.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
Urban people experience farming and learn a lot about the challenge of food production. They take responsibility by producing their own apples and juice from their own tree. They partner with farmers and become more sensitive for their sorrows and needs. The farmer family can gain a decent salary.  
  
**Challenges faced**  
Such a project can only be a success if the initiating person is able to manage and communicate very well and taking quite a risk at the start. For the future, the main challenge is, to keep the people on board.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**  
Innovation does not only mean to improve production processes but also services, emotions and knowledge beyond bulk food. Citicens are willing and able to take responsibility if they are made aware of such projects. The success of such a project depends fully on the initiator and his network. Private initiatives are much more successful than publicly funded ones.

## World Farmers’ Organisation (WFO-OMA), Italy (second contribution)

**Proponent**  
Government of Uganda through Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
1- Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industries and Fisheries together with Ministry of Health  
2- Uganda National Farmers’ Federation, UNFFE, on behalf of the World Farmers’ Organization, WFO (implementer)  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
From 2003  
  
**Funding source**  
Government of Uganda  
  
**Location**  
Uganda  
  
**Background/Context**  
The Uganda Food and Nutrition Policy has been formulated within the context of the overall national development policy objective of eradicating poverty as spelt out in the Poverty Eradiation Action Plan (PEAP), and is in consonance with other policies already formulated by government.  
Some of the factors responsible for malnutrition, poor health, and reduced productivity, all of which compound poverty and its after effects have been documented. The guiding principles of the Uganda Food and Nutrition Policy (UFNP) include; adequate food is a human right; food is treated as a national strategic resource; the cross-cutting nature of issues of food and nutrition as they affect men, women and children; strategies for responding to food and nutrition concerns at all levels and; the needs of all vulnerable groups being integral to all components of the policy.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
The overall objective of the policy is to promote the nutritional status of all the people of Uganda through multi-sectoral and co-coordinated interventions that focus on food security, improved nutrition and increased incomes. This policy had positive effects in addressing the overall issue of urbanization and rural transformation, which is changing the assets of food production in many areas of the world, including Africa. Achieving global food and nutrition security in fact, also requires an attention to the rural-urban transformation phenomenon, which is slowly changing the social and economic balance, in most countries. For instance, changing rural-urban dynamics create many challenges such as the ability to ensure adequate infrastructures, the rising demand for processed food, the need to adapt to changing value chains, the need to address increasing food loss and waste, and so on.  
  
**Specific objectives are;**  
i) to minimize post-harvest food losses;  
ii) To increase shelf-life of food;  
(iii) To establish, support and expand appropriate food industries in areas where food is produced;  
(iv) To reduce the reliance on imported food products in the country;  
(v) To promote and add value to primary agricultural produce for both local and export markets; (vi) To promote efficient and cost-effective technologies for the processing and preservation of foods and their by-products;  
(vii) To promote the processing of weaning foods using locally-available foods; and  
(viii) To improve and promote indigenous knowledge of food processing and preservation.  
(ix) To promote food fortification with appropriate micronutrients.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
i)assessing the state of the food processing industry and preservation methods in the country; (ii) establishing a mechanism for information sharing amongst food industries run by different bodies;  
(iii) improving the basic infrastructure and utilities for purposes of promoting agro based industries in different parts of the country;  
(iv) strengthening human resource training in the areas of food processing and preservation for different stakeholders;  
(v) promoting appropriate technology based on food processing research findings;  
(vi) establishing integrated industrial linkages in the use of intermediate materials and by-products;  
(vii) documenting, promoting and improving indigenous food processing techniques and their use at the household level;  
(viii) promoting local processing and production of edible oils using locally-produced raw materials, such as palm oil, cottonseed and sunflower;  
(ix) creating avenues for accessing credit for the promotion of agro-industries; and Uganda Food and Nutrition Policy, 2003  
(x) promoting fortification of selected foods  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
The policy has a multi-sectoral dimension and, therefore, its implementation shall be undertaken in a multi-sectoral way. For this reason, there is a need for a co-coordinating body at the national level. This body shall be the “Uganda Food and Nutrition Council” (UFNC), which is established as a legal entity. The UFNC is linked with the relevant multi-sectoral committees dealing with food and nutrition at the local government level.  
  
**Composition of the UFNC**  
The Council shall consist of fourteen (14) members as follows:  
a) The Chairperson having a distinguished personality and experience who shall be appointed by the Minister responsible for agriculture.  
(b) Thirteen (13) members of the Council representing concerned ministries and institutions, and the private sector, as follows:  
Ministry responsible for Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries;  
Ministry responsible for Health; Ministry responsible for Gender, Labour and Social Development;  
Ministry responsible for Planning, Finance and Economic Development;  
Ministry responsible for Education and Sports;  
Ministry responsible for Trade, Tourism and Industry,  
Ministry responsible for Local Government; Makerere University (to represent institutions of higher learning); Uganda National Bureau of Standards;  
Representative of Civil Society;  
The Farmers’ Representative;  
Representative from the Private Sector; and  
Director of the PMA Secretariat.  
  
**4.3 Functions of the UFNC**  
4.3.1 Promote food and nutrition security at all levels;  
4.3.2 Develop national plans, programs and projects that shall promote food and nutrition security in Uganda;  
4.3.3 Develop an effective and efficient mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the Food and Nutrition Policy;  
4.3.4 Provide guidelines for planning, implementing and evaluating the Uganda Food and Nutrition Policy, 2003 Uganda Food and Nutrition Action Plan;  
4.3.5 Co-ordinate and work in close collaboration with all persons, institutions, sectors and organizations involved in food and nutrition activities;  
4.3.6 Promote and make the population aware of food and nutrition issues;  
4.3.7 Promote research on food and nutrition;  
4.3.8 Mobilise resources for food and nutrition interventions in the country;  
4.3.9 Serve as an advisory body to the Government on issues relating to food and nutrition; and 4.3.10 Carry out such other functions as the Minister may assign to it, from  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
-The integration of nutrition component in the food value.  
- The considerations of climate change impact and how it affect the food and nutrition security through the best practice of smart agriculture.  
- The promotion of school feeding program by parents and some school administration in order to address both food and nutrition security.  
– Several ordinances and bye laws passed by local governances.  
  
**Challenges faced**  
a) Inadequate funding for policy implementation  
b) Poor Coordination between the different players  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**  
The availability of nutritious food in a nation is its pride and strength. Food security and nutrition need to be addressed with a multi-sectoral and holistic approach, especially when analyzed in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics. The urban population of Uganda has increased in the last decade and is expected to increase even more in the upcoming years, but this does not mean necessarily economic growth and poverty reduction. Similarly, rural transformation can have positive impacts because it encourages access to services and infrastructures and it reduces the cultural, social and economic gaps with the urban areas. However, those changes need to happen in a sustainable and inclusive way, otherwise the risk is the creation of new pockets of poverty both in urban and rural areas. For instance, though food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty are concentrated in rural areas, they also affect urban and peri-urban areas.

## Manuel Moya, Internationl Pediatric Association, TAG on Nutrition, Spain

Food insecurity has a proved negative effect on cognitive development in children even in high-income countries. The insufficient, lack and/ or low quality of food increased the risk for lower reading, math comprehension and emotional scores present already in young children. This effect is greater according to the precocity and intensity of food insecurity.

As the change from rural to urban grounds will probably aggravate food insecurity, every initiative taken will contribute to a latter success in life gained through better academic achievements.

Manuel Moya

## Nicolas Cartiaux, Université de Liège, Belgium

**Proponent**  
Nicolas Cartiaux (Université de Liège - Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech)  
Giampiero Mazzocchi (La Sapienza University - Rome)  
Davide Marino (UniMol - Molise University)  
  
Based on  
- Cartiaux, N (2017) Urban agriculture as productive green infrastructure for regenerating urban landscape: youth innovation in Rome (Master’s thesis), Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech Press  
  
We have also on article based on this approach which is in the making (Improving urban metabolism through agriculture: an approach to ecosystem services qualitative assessment in Rome.)   
  
**Main responsible entity**  
Municipality of Rome  
Lazio Region  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
From 2014 and further on  
  
**Funding source**  
Municipality of Rome  
Lazio Region  
For further on, European funds for farmers support  
  
**Location**  
Municipality of Rome, Italy  
  
**Background/Context**  
In the municipality of Rome the relationship between the city and its surrounding countryside is given by the presence of large green areas characterized by significant historical and environmental values that coexist with a massive extensive urbanization. In several cases farming activities play an essential role for the preservation of those green areas. The decree “Terre Vive” (living lands) -Article 66 of Dl 1/2012 - adopted in 2014 has allowed 5510 hectares of land for agricultural use to be sold or leased to new farmers of less than 40 years of age in all Italy (Ministero delle politiche agricole, alimentari e forestali, 2014). The same year and following this decree two programs have been launched in Rome, one directly from the Municipality “Roma, città da Coltivare: terre pubbliche ai giovani e agli agricoltori”(Rome cultivating the city: public lands for the young and the farmers)” and the other from the Lazio Region “Terre ai giovani” (Lands for youth), which also includes lands inside the borders of the municipality. Those special programs allow young farmers to benefit from arable lands and historical farms within the city borders.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
Those agricultural projects are directly addressed to young farmers by loaning them city lands in order to help them to start multifunctional farming in order to protect and regenerate the Roman campaign i.e. Ager Romanus. By providing a wide range of services and activities such as agri-tourism and recreational activities, those new managerial approaches may consequently contribute to stop the countryside’s abandonment and to reduce youth unemployment, a major social issue. They represent an investment of different administrations into an innovative way of cultivating, investing in offset neighborhood and regenerating abandoned lands.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
The understanding of the program’s tenants lies behind the city’s socio-economical context, policy measures and agriculture’s particular importance (youth unemployment, land compensation policies of the city). All these factors led to a societal activism asking for the access to farming lands held by the administration. Diverses agricultural cooperatives of Rome funded the CRAT (Coordinazione Romana per l’Accesso alla Terra) (Roman Coordination for Access to Land) in order to express their suggestions and advices in the campaign for public space. They also organized several demonstrations and occupations, which led to the results of the decree “Terre Vive”.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
The administrations play the role of the projects manager since they have a report to furnish every year. The farmers play their role but are also involved in a teaching and communication role of their practices. The last one concerns all the experts and researchers, who follow those projects either as advisers or as observant.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
The farms are involved into local selling activities of their products through a regular realization of events, local selling points, dominical sales and the participation to some food and agricultural local events.  
  
At the moment the food production is constituted by a very common range of vegetables and transformed products issue of a strict controlled organic production. They also share the wish to reintroduce diversity amongst the aliments produced with the use of old species.  
  
In those suburban contexts, where the majority of these farms are located, are composed of local communities which are usually used to buy low- cost industrial food because they cannot afford the organic one. The production of local food available at a very competitive price allows them to benefit from products of high quality  
  
**Challenges faced**  
The state of abandonment and deterioration of the land areas belonging to previous management of non-agricultural activities has seriously slowed down the starts of the activities. Moreover, the farms cannot guarantee, at the moment, complete accessibility to public attendance, except for extraordinary events, due to the lack of essential services. Financial opposition represents probably the most problematic factor since the credit access has been often denied due to very restrictive regulations that do not favor young farmers with entrepreneurial objective at all. Finally, the division of the farms within protected areas and natural parks involves several problems regarding the funding through the Rural Development Plan which cannot be applied to any intervention performed in the public green areas.  
  
Despite all the problems concerning the states of the farms and decelerating the realization of the activities planned, none of the initiative have been suppressed, demonstrating the possibility of overcoming these structural difficulties.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**  
This program aims to the use of public lands for the development of multifunctional farms located at strategic points within the green grid of the municipality like in close proximity to regional and municipal parks where they play both the role of a park entrance and green connector. Looking at the bigger picture of this initiative it goes well beyond the perspective of multifunctional farms by bringing a solution against urban sprawl problems and valuable landscape services. This plan plays the role as a first experience for state investment directly aimed at the development multifunctional urban farms as well as to youth employment and the participation to the food system and could definitely be seen as a model for further development of similar initiatives.

## Jacopo Valentini, WFP CFS Team, Italy

We are happy to share with you the World Food Programme’s contribution for the CFS Call for experiences and effective policy approaches in addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics.  
  
Many thanks and best regards,  
  
Jacopo Valentini  
WFP CFS Team  
  
**Title**  
Home Grown School Meals: the Example of Kenya  
  
**Proponent**  
World Food Programme  
  
**Main responsible entity**

* Government of Kenya, Ministry of Education
* WFP Kenya Country Office

**Date/Timeframe**  
Since 2009  
  
**Funding source**

* Government of Kenya
* Various international donors

**Location**  
Kenya  
  
**Background/Context**  
**School meals**  
Every day at least 368 million children across low-, middle- and high-income countries are fed at school by their governments. There are good reasons for this: school meals provide children with nutritious food that is essential for their development and learning and, where children or communities are in difficult or disrupted circumstances, can help children find regular support for their daily needs in the classroom.  
  
**School meals in Kenya**  
WFP started school feeding in Kenya in the 1980s, but since 2009 the government has been implementing a government-led home-grown school meals programme (HGSMP). The home-grown school meals programme provides locally produced and purchased food to children in school, with the dual objective of increasing local food production and ensuring school attendance.  
  
**Home-grown school meals in Kenya**  
In 2016, the government-led HGSMP targeted 950,000 children in both arid and semi-arid counties. In parallel, WFP continued to provide school meals for 430,000 children in the arid lands and targeted schools in the informal settlements in Nairobi, that are not yet covered by the HGSMP, where national capacities are still constrained, enrolment and attendance disparities significant, and food insecurity and malnutrition high. To support the sustainable expansion of the HGSMP, WFP also prepared schools in Nairobi, Tana River and parts of Turkana for inclusion into the national HGSMP; this involved another 152,000 children.  
  
In Kenya’s HGSMP model, funds are transferred from the National Treasury to the Ministry of Education and then to school accounts. The schools announce a call for tenders and buy food from local suppliers (traders or farmers). This model is used in both rural and urban areas, linking smallholder farmers to schools in both contexts.  
  
WFP provides capacity development support to smallholder farmers, small-scale traders and food processors throughout the country. This is done through training and coaching, food purchases, donation of equipment and facilitation of access to structured markets. The training modules focus on post-harvest handling, agribusiness, financial literacy, gender and procurement processes for the home grown school meals programme (HGSMP) and other structured markets. As a result of these training and market linkage forums, targeted farmer organizations are now aware of the business opportunity offered by the HGSMP market and other markets.  
  
With the support of WFP, the State Department of Agriculture, in consultation with other national and county government ministries, is developing a policy document to provide the basis for guaranteed mechanisms for at least 30 percent of foodstuffs for public institutions to be purchased from smallholder farmers.  
  
**Fresh food in Nairobi county**In 2016, WFP and the Government of Kenya also started looking at options to introduce fresh foods into school meals. Several models were initiated to test efficient and effective ways to incorporate locally sourced fresh foods in the school meals in Nairobi County. Three models are tested:

* an additional transfer to schools to cover the cost of fresh food
* using an off-site kitchen that aggregates fresh foods from the export market to deliver to schools
* repurposing cosmetically unacceptable fresh foods T

These pilots are active in 88 schools in Nairobi county, reaching almost 80,000 students daily.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**

* The objective of the HGSMP is to contribute to equitable access to quality education, improved retention, completion and transition rates, and provide a market for farmers.
* The plan is to have a fully government-led school meals programme by December 2018. In the long term, at least 30 percent of the food should be purchased from smallholder farmers.

**Key characteristics of the experience/process**

* The programme is transitioning from a WFP-led to a government-led programme and in 2016 over 60% of the served school meals were managed by the government.
* Both the government and WFP transfer cash to the schools, who are in charge of procuring locally the food for the school meals.

**Key actors involved and their role**

* Government of Kenya, Ministry of Education: responsible for the government-led home-grown school meals programme
* Government of Kenya, Ministry of Health: inspection of food quality
* School Meals Committee: administers and manages, at the school level, all facets of the HGSMP implementation, including procurement, food preparation and reporting
* Local traders: participate in tenders
* Farmers’ organizations: inform farmers about market opportunities; aggregate supply
* WFP Kenya Country Office: responsible for the implementation of the WFP-led school meals programme and home-grown school meals programme; capacity strengthening of the farmers and farmers’ organizations

**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
The HGSMP was evaluated by an external evaluator in mid-2014 and the evaluator found that schools had received a total of Ksh 2.2 billion for local food procurement between 2009 and 2014 under the HGSMP, effectively turning school meals into a major market opportunity for the local farmers.  
  
The evaluation did not measure the changes in food security and nutrition. However, a meta-analysis of 42 studies of school meals programmes around the world found a positive effect on the weight-per-age of the school children: +0.24kg/child/year in pre-school feeding and +0.37kg/child/year in school feeding (Kristjansson et al., 2016).  
  
A Local Economy Wide Impact Evaluation (LEWIE) of the Kenyan HGSMP is scheduled in 2017.  
  
**Challenges faced**  
In some regions of Kenya the access of local farmers to the market of home-grown school meals remained limited in scale because of: irregular transfers of funds to schools; inadequate communication; low awareness amongst potential suppliers during procurement processes; low preference of some schools for locally produced foods.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**  
By 2019, with sufficient funding and the required legal frameworks in place, Kenya could have one of the largest locally procured and fully government-financed school meals programmes in Africa.

## Hélène Delisle, University of Montreal, Canada

**Volet mise en place de kiosque de vente de fruits et légumes dans des quartiers du projet « amélioration de la qualité, la disponibilité et la consommation des légumes à Cotonou par l’approche éco-santé ».**

Dr Charles Sossa, Institut régional de santé publique (IRSP), Bénin, 2017

**Introduction**

Les activités du projet « Amélioration de la qualité, la disponibilité et la consommation des légumes à Cotonou par l’approche Eco-Santé », mise en œuvre par l’Institut Régional de Santé Publique (IRSP) en collaboration avec l’Institut des Sciences Biomédicales Appliquées (ISBA), avait procédé le mercredi 22 octobre 2014, au lancement officiel des activités de vente de légumes Eco dans le quartier Djèdjèlayé. Ont pris part à cette cérémonie de lancement, le groupe des chercheurs, constitué par des enseignants et assistants de recherche des institutions de l’IRSP et ISBA; le chef du 2e arrondissement et quelques chefs quartiers du 2e arrondissement; une délégation des responsables et membres des groupes de solidarité de différents quartiers de l’arrondissement; le président de l’association des parents d’élèves et les habitants du quartier.

**Genèse et But**

Ce projet, est une continuité du projet Eco-santé dont l’une des actions phares a été la création ‘’des groupes de solidarité’’  dont le but était de mener des activités saines devant contribuer à prévenir et d’amoindrir les conséquences (une fois qu’elle la maladie s’est installée), des maladies non Transmissibles telles que le l’obésité, l’hypertension artérielle, le diabète et certains types de cancer.

**Description fonctionnement**

Ainsi à travers ces kiosques installés pour la vente de légumes frais et bio produits à partir du compost, les consommateurs auront accès à des légumes en vue de prévenir ces maladies.

Sur trois kiosques prévus par le projet, un seul a pu être installé dans le quartier de Djèdjèlayé. Dans ce dernier, toutes sortes de légumes étaient vendus à savoir :

* ***les légumes feuilles***: Amarantes, grande morelle, célosie, vernonia, …
* ***les légumes fleurs***: Chou, laitue,
* ***les légumes racines*** : Carottes,
* ***les légumes tiges*** : Echalotes
* ***les légumes fruits***: Tomates

Ce kiosque était animé par les membres du groupe de solidarité du quartier Djèdjélayé qui avaient en charge la responsabilité de conduire les activités d’approvisionnement, de vente et de conduite de la gestion du kiosque. L’approvisionnement des légumes se faisait hebdomadairement chez les maraîchers de Houéyiho. Ensuite ils sont conservés dans un dispositif de conditionnement (Canaris enfoui dans un trou et maintenu toujours humide /frais) conçu pour la circonstance et qui permet de maintenir au frais les légumes durant toute la semaine. Une femme du quartier était recrutée pour animer le kiosque et rémunérée au prorata des bénéfices générés par l’activité.

A la fin de chaque, le point de la vente de la journée est faite et enregistrée dans le cahier de gestion. Ce qui permet de voir la marge bénéficiaire et de dégager le prix d’achat de nouvelle acquisition de légumes.

Le projet avait bénéficié d’un financement de l’ISBA à travers le Projet Eco-Santé à hauteur de ***Six millions***et de l’IRSP à hauteur de Deux millions soit un total de ***Huit millions*** de Francs CFA.

Ainsi cette activité de vente de légumes bio très appréciée d’une part par les membres du groupe d’entraide et surtout par la population qui a développé un lien de clientélisme avec le kiosque, n’a durée malheureusement que **5 mois**.

**Difficultés**

Quatre principales raisons expliquaient cet état de chose.

* La première c’est le coût d’acquisition des légumes auprès des maraîchers qui revenait cher pour raison des coûts de production élevé. Ce qui avait pour conséquence, la création d’un manque à gagner par l’équipe de gestion du kiosque
* La deuxième raison évoquée par les animateurs était la distance trop importante entre le lieu de ravitaillement et le lieu de vente. Ainsi les coûts liés au transport ne faisaient que creuser davantage la marge déficitaire.
* La dernière, raison enregistrée était la non stabilité de la disponibilité des légumes chez les maraîchers.
* la détérioration rapide des fruits et légumes à cause de la chaleur tropicale.

L’option de des livraisons de paniers de fruits à domicile a été proposée. L’éducation nutritionnelle par un nutritionniste diététiste était nécessaire pour promouvoir et soutenir la consommation des fruits et légumes dans les quartiers (pour susciter les commandes de panier de fruits et légumes par les ménages et restaurants de quartiers). Cette activité n'a pu être organisée par manque de ressources pour recruter et payer un tel service.

**Conclusion**

Le projet initialement porteur d’espoir a dû être interrompu pour trouver des solutions aux difficultés rencontrées.  Vu l’importance de la consommation des légumes dans la lutte contre les maladies chroniques il est important que l’initiative soit repensée en tenant compte des difficultés évoquées soit remise en selle.

Attachment :

<http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/discussions/contributions/Delisle_Cosommation%20fruits%20legumes%20a%20Cotonou%202016.pdf>

## Daniela Poli, Università degli studi di Firenze, Italy

**Proponent**  
Department of Architecture of the University of Florence  
Metropolitan City of Florence  
Municipality of Florence  
Municipality of Scandicci  
Municipality of Lastra a Signa  
  
**Main responsible entity**  
Department of Architecture of the University of Florence  
  
**Date/Timeframe**  
May 2015- September 2016  
  
**Funding source**  
Regional Authority for the promotion of participation of Tuscan Region (L:R: 46/2013).  
  
**Location**  
The project area coincides with the periurban area among Florence, Scandicci and Lastra a Signa. More specifically, the site covered by the project is the rural/agricultural area of these three municipalities included among the rivers Arno, Greve and Vingone.  
**Background/Context**  
The plain between Florence and Lastra a Signa, covered by the project, is strongly urbanized (in 1954 the urbanized surface was 23% of the total, passed to 60,5% in 2007). Nevertheless, the territory situated on the left side of the Arno river preserves a rural connotation, hosting proximity agriculture and horticulture. In some riverfront areas (Mantignano, San Colombano) and on the lower hilly slopes of Scandicci, there are small or medium plots of land creating an agricultural mosaic. This kind of fabric is characterized by the association of arboreal and herbaceous crops (mostly vineyards and olive trees) and by a traditional texture which is still dense or medium-dense. There are also little fields of mixed crops (herbaceous and grapevine), which are really valuable for their meaning in terms of historical and cultural heritage. The level of ecological diversification is generally quite high.  
  
**Focus/Objectives**  
The main goals of project were:

* protection and regeneration of the periurban agricultural area;
* promotion of food security through the construction of local networks of farmers, citizens and public institutions;
* support of agricultural practices inclusive for the empowerment of vulnerable individuals and groups (disable, indigenous people, migrants, prisoners).

These objectives have been pursued through the tool of ‘Parco Agricolo Perifluviale’.  
  
**Key characteristics of the experience/process**  
The project addresses a participatory management of the territory aimed at inclusiveness, at food security and at well-being of the community. Particulary it aims to build of the ‘social pact’ consist of networks of local actors. These pact are real sites of self-construction and care of rural areas, whit benefits in the security food of populations involved.  
  
**Key actors involved and their role**  
The project has involved many actor: public institutions, associations of citizens, farmers through various modalities of interaction and negotiation addresses at building ‘social pacts’ for the care and development of rural areas and promote food security.  
  
**Key changes observed with regards to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems**  
The main changes observed are:

* a growing of awareness in the local population of the importance of the provenance of their food. Consequently increased their attitude a to turn to agricultural markets supported by local producers to meet their basic food needs.
* a growing of experiences of social farming. The social farming is a farming practice that uses agricultural resources to provide social or educational care services for vulnerable groups of people. Particularly the social farming experiences observed in the area of the project concerns the work involved migrants and ex-prisoners.

**Challenges faced**  
The main challenge faced is the institutional recognition of the ‘Parco Agricolo Perifluviale’. The institutional recognition of the Park to increase the possibilities of access to funding and to the protection of agricultural practices action.  
  
**Lessons/Key messages**  
The food security can only be guaranteed through the active involvement of local actors.

## María Alejandra Saleme Daza, Agencia de Cooperación e Inversión de Medellín y el Área Metropolitana, Colombia

**Proponente**  
Alcaldía de Medellín- Gobernación de Antioquia- Área Metropolitana del Valle de Aburra – Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la agricultura y la alimentación FAO.  
  
**Principal entidad responsable**  
Alcaldía de Medellín  
  
**Fecha/periodo**  
Años 2016- 2019  
  
**Fuente de financiación**  
Recursos públicos  
  
**Lugar**  
Departamento de Antioquia, Colombia  
  
**Antecedentes/Contexto**  
El proyecto propuesto “Alianza por el Buen Vivir” es un modelo de Intervención para el Departamento de Antioquía, Colombia, que representa el interés interinstitucional de la Alcaldía de Medellín, La Gobernación de Antioquia, el Área Metropolitana del Valle de Aburrá y La FAO por “Dignificar al campo y al campesino antioqueño” y de mejorar su calidad de vida no solamente del productor Antioqueño, sino también de todos los actores que conforman las cadenas de distribución y abastecimiento de alimentos.  
  
Desde hace décadas los gobiernos han probado las mismas fórmulas para el Desarrollo Rural: aumentar la producción y la productividad de alimentos básicos, asesoría técnica campesina, políticas de libre comercio con otros países, mecanismos de financiación de la producción agraria y pecuaria, e incentivos para la inversión extranjera directa especialmente enfocados en industrias extractivas.  
  
Estas políticas han sido inefectivas o contraproducentes: los aumentos en la producción y la productividad no se han traducido en aumentos de ingresos para los campesinos, la gran mayoría los productores rurales no se han beneficiado directamente del acceso a nuevos mercados extranjeros, los mecanismos de financiación no han sido capaces de incluir a la gran mayoría de los campesinos más necesitados, y las zonas de prevalencia extractiva en muchos casos son las zonas más pobres y violentas del país.  
  
La Alianza por el BUEN VIVIR no resalta el bienestar humano como un fin autónomo, sino que entiende el bienestar humano como un elemento constitutivo del sistema natural, es decir que la humanidad hace parte de la naturaleza, y no se puede entender el BUEN VIVIR sin gestionar todos los recursos que componen y rodean a las personas con una visión de largo plazo.  
  
Como consecuencia, esta Alianza por el BUEN VIVIR necesariamente es un esfuerzo que:  
  
1. Tiene como beneficiarios de la Alianza a personas rurales y urbanas de los estratos socioeconómicos más necesitados, con el objetivo específico de mejorar su bienestar.  
2. Tiene como base del Desarrollo la conformación de asociaciones y redes que mejoren el tejido social y optimicen la productividad y las economías de escala.  
3. Se realizan en “proyectos detonantes” o de gran escala que permiten un mayor impacto en el territorio  
4. El impacto se mide no solo a nivel social, sino que debe traer beneficios para todo el sistema natural desde la sostenibilidad ambiental.  
5. Los proyectos se desarrollan en alianzas o asociaciones con entidades privadas y/o sociales que permiten mayor velocidad, transferencia de conocimientos, continuidad en los procesos, y mejor gestión y distribución de riesgos.  
  
En este sentido, todos los proyectos realizados por la Alianza promueven tanto el aumento del bienestar, como la disminución de la inequidad en el mismo. Para lograrlo, la Alianza por el BUEN VIVIR es una colección de actores públicos que deciden unir esfuerzos en una única estrategia interinstitucional de intervención estatal directa enfocada en el Departamento de Antioquia. En este sentido, el papel del Estado a través de la Alianza es:

* Minimizar los fallos de mercado en el sector de alimentos frescos y manufacturados. Estos fallos de mercado incluyen altos costos de intermediación, información asimétrica, estructuras monopólicas (competencia imperfecta), e impactos negativos al ambiente (externalidades), entre otros.
* Mejorar el crecimiento y la competitividad de empresas y actores específicos del sector agropecuario y agroindustrial a través de subvenciones y transferencias de recursos financieros y no financieros que optimicen sus matrices de gastos y costos
* Conglomerar y organizar actores sociales, públicos, privados, y académicos para mejorar las economías de escala, transferir conocimientos, y en general optimizar los recursos económicos alrededor de proyectos específicos.

**Enfoque/Objetivos**  
**Objetivo General:**Contribuir a la eficiencia de los Sistemas Agroalimentarios en rubros de importancia de la canasta básica para generar Seguridad Alimentaria en familias vulnerables, urbanas y rurales y desarrollo rural sostenible en el Departamento de Antioquia  
  
Objetivos específicos:

* Mejorar la eficiencia de los sistemas productivos y generar valor agregado de los procesos realizados por los productores de pequeños y medianos productores.
* Mejorar la eficiencia en cada uno los eslabones de la cadena de comercialización, en los rubros y municipios seleccionados, con el fin de cubrir la demanda de alimentos local y regional.
* Implementar estrategias para optimizar el uso de los recursos naturales en los sistemas agroalimentarios de los rubros seleccionados.
* Implementar las Tecnologías de la información y la comunicación (TIC) que permita hacer más eficiente los sistemas agroalimentarios.

**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**  
Los resultados del proyecto están orientados a mejorar la eficiencia de los sistemas agroalimentarios en rubros de importancia de la canasta básica y de esta forma generar mejoramiento de la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional y en la calidad de vida en familias vulnerables, tanto en el ámbito rural y urbano. Así como favorecer el desarrollo rural sostenible en el Departamento de Antioquia.  
  
Los efectos del proyecto se lograrán, a través de la formación y asistencia técnica, acompañamiento continuo, dotación e infraestructura con el fin de generar capacidades para incrementar la producción y consumo de alimentos inocuos, fomentar buenos hábitos y condiciones alimentarias saludables, promover la articulación de la agricultura familiar con mercados de proximidad y/o regionales a través del mejoramiento de la eficiencia del subsistema de abastecimiento, generando ahorros en el gasto de los alimentos e ingresos a partir de los rubros de la canasta básica.  
  
**Actores clave involucrados y su función**  
La Alianza para el Buen Vivir es un instrumento interinstitucional con capacidad para articular completamente el sistema agroalimentario bajo una única política integral. Esta articulación comprende las tres etapas básicas de la cadena:

* Producción y productividad de alimentos en las subregiones (a cargo de la ***Gobernación de Antioquia***),
* Distribución y transporte (a cargo del ***Área Metropolitana del Valle de Aburra***),
* Consumo y comercialización (a cargo del ***Municipio de Medellín***).

Estas tres instituciones que conforman la comisión tripartita, tienen de manera correspondiente su vez tres públicos objetivos:

* Asociaciones de pequeños y medianos productores
* Empresas y empresarios de logística y transporte
* Tenderos, medianas superficies, y familias consumidoras

Que se enfocan en tres objetivos de intervención general correspondientes: ingresos familiares y formalización laboral; minimización de la intermediación y la especulación; y disminución del precio de venta y aumento de la calidad en los productos agropecuarios, respectivamente.  
  
La ***FAO***como organismo Internacional participa de manera transversal en el proyecto a través de asesoría y asistencia técnica, intercambio de experiencias y monitoreo y seguimiento a los indicadores y resultados del proyecto.  
  
Aunque las instituciones tiene roles muy específicos en el proyectos es importante mencionar que la articulación y el trabajo conjunto es la garantía de la sostenibilidad y éxito del proyecto.  
  
**Principales cambios observados que suponen una mejora de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**  
La pobreza campesina y la falta de seguridad alimentaria y nutricional son dos caras de la misma moneda. Los productores campesinos reciben muy poco por su producto y los consumidores pagan un mayor precio y tienen una menor calidad de los alimentos porque ambos grupos se enfrentan a un sistema agroalimentario monopólico y especulador, con políticas públicas desarticuladas, de bajo impacto, y de corto plazo, y bajo una planificación estratégica sectorial prácticamente nula y cerrada a las tendencias globales.  
  
Por lo anterior la Alianza por el Buen Vivir propone resultados concretos dirigidos a atender las ineficiencias de la cadena agroalimentaria, teniendo como base dos resultados clave esperados:

* Mejorar en un 15% los ingresos de los pequeños y medianos productores de alimentos a través del mejoramiento de la productividad y la eficiencia de la cadena de abastecimiento y los sistemas productivos.
* Mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional de familias vulnerables por : la disminución en (15%) en los precios de compra de los alimentos

**Desafíos a los que hubo que enfrentarse y cómo se superaron**  
La articulación institucional y la perspectiva y alcance que cada institución le da al proyecto hace que se complejice la concertación de las metas y resultados, así como de las metodologías para el abordaje del proyecto. Esta situación se ha ido superando en la marcha a través de reuniones periódicas involucrando personas de las instituciones con diferentes perfiles y experiencias que aterrizan un poco más las ideas.  
  
La poca disponibilidad de tiempo de los diferentes funcionarios de las instituciones para la formulación del proyecto ha hecho que se alarguen los tiempos, esto se ha superado gracias al interés de las instituciones participantes de aportar profesionales de dedicación exclusiva a dicha formulación.  
  
**Enseñanzas/mensajes clave**  
Cada institución desde su fortaleza aporta sus recursos para el desarrollo de la propuesta, esto hace que se evidencie una real articulación que permite beneficiar a todos los actores del sistema agroalimentario evitando que se realicen intervenciones aisladas que no son sostenibles.  
  
La constante comunicación y divulgación del proyecto con diferentes actores y en diferentes escenarios ha hecho que se vinculen más interesados al proceso enriqueciendo cada vez más la propuesta de intervención.

## Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) for relations with the UN Committee on World Food Security, Italy

**Introduction**

This is a coordinated submission by the CSM to the call for experiences in addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-­‐urban dynamics.

The CSM believes that the topic of the work stream is extremely important. Rural areas stewarded by peasants, pastoralists and small scale fishers, as well as indigenous territories, have always been main sources of agricultural biodiversity and locally adapted and bred plant and animal varieties, centers of knowledge related to local ecosystems and providers of culturally appropriate food to the world..

The great shift in the history of humankind, characterized by this work stream as “rural transformation”, is caused mainly by external factors and city-­‐centered policy approaches. Therefore the CSM believes that the CFS can best add value to this work stream by taking a systems approach to the issue that focuses on the nature of successful rural transformation, by integrating the rural vision, listening to the voices of the rural people and exploring the potential for fostering and supporting vibrant rural areas through innovative approaches such as agroecology and local food systems. For us, one of the main questions to be answered by the work stream is -­‐ **How to do rural transformation without dismantling peasant agriculture?** Attached are 8 case studies from civil society around the world that demonstrate experiences that illuminate this question. Below is a summary of the key points and links to other examples:

**Highlighting the centrality of process, locality and the right to food**

When synthesizing experiences, it is important to take into consideration how the policy meets systemic issues that are relevant to food and nutrition insecurity.In many cases, the experience of local food policy making, with the explicit attempt to better support rural areas in the context of urbanization, is new-­‐ so assessing change and impact on quantitative shifts in food and nutrition security indicators is not so easy. Thus an important component of policy making and experiences lies in ensuring that those most affected by food and nutrition insecurity, and those whose human right to food is violated, are at the center of decision making processes-­‐ including women and women’s rights-­‐ and that those processes limit (or omit) issues of Conflict of Interest where corporate and private actors are taking part in policy decisions.

The focus of the experiences should thus rather be on PROCESS (how policies are made, with and for whom), the LOCALITY the policy supports, specifically in which way does it create resilient, human rights based local or territorial food systems, and RURAL development, or in what way is the stewardship of land and natural resources in rural areas kept in the hands of small-­‐scale producers and local actors. The case studies provided by CSM actors highlight the importance of these approaches.On a broader level, there is also the planning component to better supporting rural transformation and rural communities. For example, Torino is in the process of

‘re-­‐territorializing’ its food system through the development of a new integrated plan that sets the stage for a new relationship between the city, its surrounding rural areas and food.

This approach is capitalizing on the many existing food markets that producers from the countryside supply with fresh products everyday, as well as range of alternative food networks such as farmers markets, urban gardens, solidarity purchasing groups etc., the city is designing a new comprehensive food plan (‘Feeding Metropolitan Turin’) that is inspired by an integrated urban-­‐rural vision for food governance. Activities being projected include amongst others: urban and peri-­‐urban agriculture; integration of public health and food policy; sustainable catering, food education; and waste reduction. In this way, the metropolitan area, metropolitan city, municipal government and rural surrounds are connected in a holistic fashion.

Certain models of local processes are particularly interesting and can highlight the modality why which such processes-­‐ such as a food policy council-­‐ can be implemented at a local level, and support all of these factors listed above. The cities of

Toronto and Bristol) are great examples.

Similarly the process that took place in Detroit was appropriate, but due to the challenges faced by the city as a result of systemic discrimination and other violations of socioeconomic rights, the council failed to move forward-­‐ but it’s an important lesson nonetheless ( see theDetroit Food Policy Council and this article about its experiences.

The Basque Country has good examples of public policy development that supports local processes, with rural areas and small scale producers at the center. The example of Brazil is also important (see attached experience).

Public policies that support territorial markets, in particular access for small-­‐scale food producers should be further examined and included in the synthesis of the CFS on this issue. Please see the section on this issue in the recent CSM analysis on connecting smallholders to markets, starting on page 23.

For an examination of the specific issues around public procurement please see the submission from Sao Paolo (attached). Other interesting resources include: Family farmers for sustainable food systems: a synthesis of reports by African farmers' regional networks on models of food production, consumption and markets

(See the report *Family Farmers for Sustainable Food Systems* -­‐ Social movement; Africa -­‐ Cameroon ; Kenya ; Mali europAfrica, 2013).

It is criticallyimportant that communities, including rural communities, are able to provide and propose solutions to the problems faced by current markets scenarios and limitations (see the report *Capitalisationd’expériencesdans le domaine de la production, la transformation, la commercialisationenAfrique de l’OuestAfrica -­‐ Benin ; Mali ; Niger* ; Senegal ; TogoROPPA, 2015). For a contrasting example of the importance of farmer education towards self-­‐organisation and cooperation, including the creation of a formal cooperative structure, see the attached case study from Wisconsin.

The importance of such dialogues and initiatives can also be seen in the work being done around milk production in Somaliland (See attached experience).Additionally, in the mid-­‐ 2000s peasant organizations succeeded in convincing the mayor of Bogota to create new wholesale peasant farmers' markets in the city instead of squeezing them out. The markets make food widely available at prices lower than supermarkets but still higher than farmers would get selling to middle men. They have help organize the peasants and to promote a transition to ecological farming. See:

Peasant farmers' markets in Colombia, Nyéléni Newsletter, 13, 2013.

Making stronger connections between farmers and markets, whether in urban areas or rural areas, also opens opportunities for the creation of additional community initiatives and integrated social support. For example, see the Minnesota case study of a 'farm to childcare' project in Minnesota, USA linking a farmers’ association with an anti-­‐poverty program that provides early childhood education, health, nutrition and parental involvement services to low-­‐income children and their families. However, a big challenge was building and maintaining the supply chain involving processors.

The example of Peru shows how policies that are rooted in the right to food and food sovereignty at the territorial level can have deep impacts not only on the social aspects of communities, in this case indigenous peoples, but also on the recovery of the diversity of seeds and their varieties; soil regeneration and recovery of local flora and fauna, recovery, registration and utilization of indigenous knowledge, in terms of agricultural technologies, for organic production; strengthening family-­‐communal agricultural production. Socially, there are directly linked impacts on to make visible, strengthen and value the contribution of indigenous women in terms of agricultural knowledge, development of complementary productive activities, etc. (see full form in attachment). Please look into the full details of this important experience.

This exchange and preservation of local knowledge through various programs at local level can also be seen in Slovenia-­‐ where we also face the limitations of progressive programs when things are functioning on the ground, but political will lacks to move things forward or upscale community-­‐based initiatives. (see full form in attachment).

In urban areas, there is a long history of neglect of the widespread phenomenon of how urban food production takes shape. While the CSM believes that food production policies should focus on rural areas, there are cases where this urban dimension is fundamental. In African cities, for example, there is a legislative history that either restricts or ignores it. Food security itself has not been an item for local urban governments until very recently. Likewise variousrelated professions such as town planning and urban design as well as public health have not adequately incorporated these subjects into their curricula for professional training. See the experience in Kenya (attached).

Finally, in the context of Gaza, where conflict and protracted crisis are the norm, urban based interventions have a critical impact on household food security and indeed food sovereignty. Such initiatives that allow communities to be self –sufficient also align with the important policy outcome of the CFS-­‐ the FFA for Food Insecurity in Protracted Crisis (see experience in attachment as well as here).

**Conclusion**

These case studies and examples are provided to highlight the key lessons that civil society

believes the CFS should draw on to provide policy guidance regarding the critical topic of urbanization and rural transformation and the impact of these processes on food security and nutrition.

It is not acceptable to take an urban-­‐centric policy perspective that views rural areas only as sources of labour and raw resources to feed cities; nor is appropriate to accept ‘rural transformation’ as meaning the loss of vital local and indigenous food systems and that feed the majority of the world. Instead the CFS can play a key role in promoting the valuing and protection of rural landscapes and their people, particularly peasant agriculture and Indigenous people and local fishers, through proactive policy that envisages ‘rural transformation’ through processes that enshrine the right to food and food sovereignty approaches at their heart.

## Representación Permanente de la República Argentina

La Representación Permanente de la República Argentina ante FAO, FIDA y PMA tiene el agrado de remitir en adjunto experiencias adicionales a las ya suministradas mediante la página web relativas a la "Convocatoria de experiencias y enfoques normativos eficaces para abordar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición en el contexto de dinámicas rural-urbanas cambiantes".

Cordialmente.

**Proponente**  
Subsecretaria de Agregado de Valor  
  
**Principal entidad responsable**  
Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca  
  
**Fecha/periodo**  
2010-2014  
  
**Fuente de financiación**  
  
**Lugar**  
Argentina  
  
**Antecedentes/Contexto**  
Las grasas trans de origen industrial son ácidos grasos (AGT) que se forman durante el proceso de hidrogenación parcial de aceites vegetales para formar grasas semisólidas. También pueden producirse durante la refinación de los aceites y durante la fritura cuando el calentamiento se realiza a muy altas temperaturas, por tiempos prolongados y con aceites poliinsaturados. Estas grasas tienen efectos adversos para la salud y pueden producir alteraciones del metabolismo de lípidos en la sangre, inflamación vascular y desarrollo de enfermedades cardíacas, cerebrovasculares y renales. Además aumentan el colesterol LDL conocido como "colesterol malo" y reducen el HDL o "colesterol bueno".

- Estrategia mundial sobre régimen alimentario, actividad física y salud”, 57ª Asamblea Mundial de la Salud, OMS, mayo 2004.  
- Declaración de Río de Janeiro. América libre de grasas trans.  
- Publicación OPS “Aceites saludables y la eliminación de ácidos grasos trans de origen industrial en las Américas: Iniciativa para la prevención de enfermedades crónicas” (2008).  
- Resultados de la 1ª y 2ª Encuestas Nacionales de Factores de Riesgo 2005 y 2009 respectivamente, Ministerio de Salud de la Nación.  
- Resultados de la Encuesta Nacional de Nutrición y Salud (ENNyS), 2005, Ministerio de Salud de la Nación -  
- Indicadores Básicos Argentina 2008, Ministerio de Salud de la Nación.  
  
**Enfoque/Objetivos**  
-Visión: Contribuir a mejorar la calidad de vida de los argentinos mediante la reducción de Grasas Trans.

-Misión: Desde el Estado, actuar como facilitadores de información y promoción de actividades tendientes a la reducción de las Grasas Trans durante el período comprendido entre el año 2010 y 2014.

Objetivos generales:  
- Notificar e incentivar a las empresas elaboradoras de alimentos a que reduzcan las grasas trans de sus productos.  
- Informar al consumidor sobre qué son las grasas trans, su origen, sus efectos y la necesidad de disminuir su consumo.

La campaña estuvo dirigida a dos poblaciones en particular: la industria de alimentos y el consumidor medio.  
  
**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**  
Trabajo multidisciplinario y multisectorial: Se conformó la Comisión Nacional de trabajo para la Reducción de Grasas Trans, integrada por representantes de los Ministerios de Salud de la Nación y de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca, con la participación del Ministerio de Desarrollo Social y de las Cámaras de la Industria de Alimentos y Bebidas, sociedad civil, academia, Asociaciones de Consumidores, entre otros organismos. La cual se dividió en 3 subgrupos de trabajo paralelos: Regulación-Legislación, Comunicación y Académico-científico.

A fines del año 2010 se logró la modificación del Código Alimentario Argentino mediante la incorporación de la Resolución Conjunta SPRI 137/2010 y SAGP 941/2010. La mencionada reforma establece que: ”…el contenido de ácidos grasos trans de producción industrial en los alimentos no debe ser mayor a 2% del total de grasas en aceites vegetales y margarinas destinadas al consumo directo y a 5% del total de grasas en el resto de los alimentos. Estos límites no se aplican a las grasas provenientes de rumiantes, incluyendo la grasa láctea…”.

Del mismo modo se generaron materiales de difusión para la industria y el consumidor:  
- **Guía de Recomendaciones para pequeñas y medianas industrias, la cual describe diferentes metodologías de sustitución y modificación de alimentos procesados.**  
Disponible en: [http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/HomeAlimentos/Nutricion/publicacio...](http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/HomeAlimentos/Nutricion/publicaciones/grasastrans/grasastrans.pdf)  
- **Flyer y afiche sobre los efectos nocivos de las grasas trans en el organismo y difusión de recomendaciones básicas para disminuir su consumo:**  
Disponible en: [http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/contenido/GrasasTrans/documentos/A...](http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/contenido/GrasasTrans/documentos/Afiche%20Grasas%20Trans.JPG)  
  
**Actores clave involucrados y su función**  
Trabajo conjunto de diversos organismos del Estado, la academia, la industria y las organizaciones de la sociedad civil, a saber: Ministerio de Salud de la Nación, Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca, Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación Productiva, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, Instituto Nacional de Alimentos (INAL), Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial (INTI), Cooperativa Obrera, Moreno Oleaginosas, Coordinadora de la Industria de Productos Alimenticios (COPAL), Advanta, Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASA), Asociación Argentina de Grasas y Aceites (ASAGA), Asociación Argentina de Dietistas y Nutricionistas Dietistas (AADyND), Sociedad Argentina de Nutrición (SAN), Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP), entre otros.  
  
**Principales cambios observados que suponen una mejora de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**  
Las industrias de alimentos contaron con un plazo de cuatro años para adecuarse. Se realizaron encuentros intersectoriales con las empresas e importadores, con investigadores del Instituto de Tecnología en Polímeros y Nanotecnología del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET) para buscar alternativas de sustitución de las grasas trans y con integrantes de Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial (INTI) para el acompañar a la industria de alimentos en los procesos de reducción y/o sustitución.

Se realizaron en todo el país relevamientos de la cantidad de grasas trans indicadas en los rótulos de los y se analizó la composición de los alimentos de origen industrial. Así pudo observarse que las principales marcas de margarinas y aceites a la venta cumplen en un 100 por ciento con los valores establecidos al igual que los snacks, tal como lo demostraron los análisis químicos. El 78% de las galletitas relevadas no supera los límites de estas grasas establecidos por el CAA al igual que 92 % de las marcas de tapas de empanadas y tartas analizadas.  
  
**Desafíos a los que hubo que enfrentarse y cómo se superaron**  
Para el monitoreo y control se realizó una importante inversión en infraestructura y equipamiento de los Laboratorios que conforman la RENALOA -Red Nacional de Laboratorios Oficiales- coordinados por el Instituto Nacional de Alimentos (INAL), con el fin de poder realizar el análisis de grasas trans en los alimentos elaborados por las industrias.  
  
**Enseñanzas/mensajes clave**  
El desarrollo de estas políticas debe darse a través de procesos de construcción colectiva donde las acciones se delineen y lideren desde organismos del estado, con un objetivo sanitario que prime acompañado por una mirada desde la producción de los alimentos. La participación del sector productivo desde etapas incipientes permite un mayor compromiso para lograr resultados más eficientes y factibles de ser implementados, el cual debe incluir un plan de trabajo y un cronograma de reducción de carácter progresivo, contemplando los plazos de adecuación necesarios para lograr los resultados esperados.

Elementos fundamentales:  
- Compromiso de los actores en cuestión.  
- Contar con un diagnóstico de situación.  
- Resultados costo efectivos positivos.  
- Plantear objetivos concretos y factibles.  
- Trabajo mancomunado e interdisciplinario.  
- Sinergia entre el sector público y privado.

Más información:  
[http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/HomeAlimentos/Nutricion/argentina\_...](http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/HomeAlimentos/Nutricion/argentina_2014_libre_de_grasas_trans.php)

[http://www.msal.gob.ar/ent/index.php?option=com\_content&view=article&id=...](http://www.msal.gob.ar/ent/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=348:campana-qargentina-2014-libre-degrasas-trans&catid=9)

## Representación Permanente de la República Argentina (second contribution)

**Proponente**  
Subsecretaria de Agregado de Valor  
  
**Principal entidad responsable**  
Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca de la Nación  
  
**Fecha/periodo**  
2010 a la actualidad  
  
**Fuente de financiación**  
  
**Lugar**  
Argentina  
  
**Antecedentes/Contexto**

* Las enfermedades cardiovasculares son la principal causa de muerte en el mundo. La presión arterial (PA) elevada es la causa directa más importante de muerte en todo el mundo.
* En nuestro país, la presión arterial elevada explicaría el 62% de los accidentes cerebrovasculares y el 49% de las enfermedades coronarias (Según resultados de la última Encuesta Nacional de Factores de Riesgo del Ministerio de Salud (ENFR 2013).
* Las principales fuentes de consumo de sodio son los alimentos procesados y la sal de mesa.
* En la República Argentina el consumo de sal oscila entre 12 y 13 gramos diarios, valores muy por encima de los 5 gramos/día que recomienda la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) y la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO).

- Estrategia mundial sobre régimen alimentario, actividad física y salud”, 57ª Asamblea Mundial de la Salud, OMS, mayo 2004.

- Resultados de la 1ª, 2ª y 3ª Encuestas Nacionales de Factores de Riesgo 2005, 2009 y 2013respectivamente, Ministerio de Salud de la Nación.

- Resultados de la Encuesta Nacional de Nutrición y Salud (ENNyS), 2005, Ministerio de Salud de la Nación -

- Indicadores Básicos Argentina, Ministerio de Salud de la Nación.  
  
**Enfoque/Objetivos**  
Esta iniciativa persigue disminuir el consumo de sodio de la población en su conjunto para reducir la importante carga sanitaria que representan las enfermedades cardiovasculares, cerebrovasculares y renales.

Componentes de la iniciativa  
1- Concientización a la población sobre la necesidad de disminuir el consumo de sodio a través de los alimentos procesados y la incorporación de sal de mesa en las comidas.  
2- Reducción progresiva del contenido de sodio de los alimentos procesados mediante acuerdos con la industria de alimentos.  
3- Reducción del contenido de sal en la elaboración del pan artesanal.  
  
**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**  
Se trabajó con diferentes organismos públicos vinculados a la salud y a la producción/elaboración de alimentos y los productores/elaboradores de alimentos evaluando y analizando la factibilidad tecnológica y aceptación del consumidor.

En 2010 se conformó la Comisión para la Reducción del Sodio con el fin de continuar trabajando en las directrices de la OMS/OPS en relación a nutrición, salud y actividad física. La Comisión está integrada por técnicos del sector público como también de las principales cámaras y empresas de alimentos y la sociedad civil.

Se crearon los siguientes subgrupos de trabajo según las características de los alimentos: •Farináceos, •Sopas, aderezos y conservas, •Productos cárnicos y derivados, •Lácteos-quesos.

Se realizó el análisis del universo de productos teniendo en cuenta:-el rol del sodio y su importancia en cada caso,-viabilidad y costo directo en el desarrollo y potencial impacto en las ventas,-posibilidad de incorporar sustitutos.

Posteriormente se priorizó aquellos de consumo habitual o de mayor ingesta, que tienen altas concentraciones de sodio y su modificación a nivel tecnológico es posible sin alterar la esencia de cada producto.

En un principio se avanzó a través de Convenios Marco de Reducción Voluntaria y Progresiva de Sodio en los Alimentos Procesados firmados entre el Ministerio de Salud, el Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca y representantes de la industria alimentaria.  
  
**Actores clave involucrados y su función**  
Ministerio de Salud: dando lineamientos para obtener resultados que favorezcan la salud pública.  
Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca: ofreciendo herramientas técnicas en cuanto a normativas e inocuidad.  
Productores/elaboradores de alimentos: ofreciéndose a trabajar en la reducción de sodio agregado en sus productos.  
Más de 60 las empresas de alimentos comprometidas con la iniciativa a través de la firma de Convenios Marco Voluntarios y Progresivos con ambos Ministerios, lo que implica más de 600 productos en proceso de modificación para obtener alimentos con menor concentración de este mineral, imprescindible para la vida pero perjudicial si es consumido en exceso. Las reducciones de sodio varían entre 5% y 18% según el producto que se trate.  
  
**Principales cambios observados que suponen una mejora de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**  
Según datos del Ministerio de Salud, en el periodo 2010-2014 se ha logrado disminuir el consumo de sal en casi 2 gramos/día, lo que equivaldría a prevenir alrededor de 4000 muertes por enfermedad cardiovascular.

El 16 de diciembre de 2013 fue promulgada y sancionada la Ley 26.905, cuyo principal objetivo es promover de forma integral la reducción del consumo de sodio en la población, y también determinar lineamientos para el desarrollo de políticas sanitarias que conlleven a la promoción de hábitos saludables.  
En enero 2017 estos valores fueron incorporados al Código Alimentario Argentino (CAA), contemplando fechas de adecuación para la industria de alimentos.

Disponible en:  
-(Ley 26.905)  
[http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/220000-224999/223...](http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/220000-224999/223771/norma.htm)  
-(Decreto 16/2017) [http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/270000-274999/270...](http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/270000-274999/270384/norma.htm)  
-Resolución Conjunta 1 - E/2017 de la SECRETARÍA DE POLÍTICAS, REGULACIÓN E INSTITUTOS Y la SECRETARÍA DE AGREGADO DE VALOR, la cual fija valores máximos de sodio para diferentes categorías:  
[http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/270000-274999/270...](http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/270000-274999/270513/norma.htm)  
  
**Desafíos a los que hubo que enfrentarse y cómo se superaron**  
Debate y discusión sobre las dificultades para reducir el sodio en los alimentos. Implementación de tecnología, conocimiento técnico/científico.  
Uno de los factores clave para avanzar en la reducción fue contemplar especialmente la función que cumplía el sodio en cada categoría de alimento (saborizante o tecnológico).  
Además se contempló que las modificaciones sean graduales de modo de evitar un cambio tan abrupto en el sabor y características propias del producto.  
Se superó estableciendo límites factibles en cuanto a aceptación del consumidor y lo factible tecnológicamente. Como resultado del trabajo multisectorial y multidisciplinario, con un análisis voluntario y progresivo, luego fueron establecidos límites máximos de sodio por categoría de alimentos.  
  
**Enseñanzas/mensajes clave**  
El desarrollo de estas políticas debe darse a través de procesos de construcción colectiva donde las acciones se delineen y lideren desde organismos del estado, con un objetivo sanitario que prime acompañado por una mirada desde la producción de los alimentos. La participación del sector productivo desde etapas incipientes permite un mayor compromiso para lograr resultados más eficientes y factibles de ser implementados, el cual debe incluir un plan de trabajo y un cronograma de reducción de carácter progresivo, contemplando los plazos de adecuación necesarios para lograr los resultados esperados.  
Elementos fundamentales:  
- Compromiso de los actores en cuestión.  
- Contar con un diagnóstico de situación.  
- Resultados costo efectivos positivos.  
- Plantear objetivos concretos y factibles.  
- Trabajo mancomunado e interdisciplinario.  
- Sinergia entre el sector público y privado.  
  
Más información: [http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/HomeAlimentos/Nutricion/reduccion\_...](http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/HomeAlimentos/Nutricion/reduccion_de_sodio.php)  
  
[http://www.msal.gob.ar/ent/index.php/informacion-para-ciudadanos/menos-s...](http://www.msal.gob.ar/ent/index.php/informacion-para-ciudadanos/menos-sal--vida)

## Representación Permanente de la República Argentina (third contribution)

**Proponente**  
Ministerio de Agroindustria de la Nación  
  
**Principal entidad responsable**  
Subsecretaría de Alimentos y Bebidas (SSAyB)  
  
**Fecha/periodo**  
2012-2016  
  
**Fuente de financiación**  
Ministerio de Agroindustria de la Nación  
  
**Lugar**  
Argentina  
  
**Antecedentes/Contexto**  
A través del Convenio Marco entre la ex - Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca y Alimentos y la Red Argentina de Bancos de Alimentos se llevó a cabo un plan de encuentros para las Organizaciones Comunitarias Vinculadas (OCV) a dicha ONG.  
  
**Enfoque/Objetivos**  
El Equipo de Nutrición y Educación Alimentaria realiza en conjunto con la Red Argentina de Bancos de Alimentos capacitaciones destinadas al personal involucrado en la organización de la compra, recepción, preparación y servicio de alimentos de las Organizaciones Comunitarias Vinculadas (OCV) a los diferentes Bancos del país.  
Estos talleres están destinados a capacitar al personal de las OCV para perfeccionar sus tareas, actualizar conocimientos y colaborar con su labor diaria que tiene por destinatarios a la población vulnerable.  
  
**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**  
En el año 2005, la ex SAGPyA y la Red Argentina de Bancos de Alimentos (RABA) firmaron un convenio para el trabajo conjunto. La ex SAGPyA, a través de lo que actualmente es la Dirección de Agroalimentos, realizó durante los primeros años actividades que estuvieron vinculadas a la capacitación sobre Prácticas de Manipulación Higiénica de Alimentos. En el año 2011, con la conformación del Equipo de nutrición de la Dirección de Agroalimentos, comenzó un proyecto conjunto entre el Equipo y la Red que amplió los objetivos de capacitación, incluyendo otros temas útiles para los asistentes como son el diseño de menú, aprovechamiento de nutrientes y alimentación saludable.

Con este mismo sentido, las capacitaciones se fueron amoldando a la necesidad específica que cada Banco de Alimentos identificó como prioritaria. De esta forma, los temas a abarcar se ampliaron y empezaron a incluir adaptación del menú para personas con enfermedades crónicas no transmisibles, prácticas preventivas para enfermedades vinculadas a la alimentación (Síndrome Urémico Hemolítico, Alergias Alimentarias, Celiaquía, entre otras) y demostraciones culinarias sobre el uso de alimentos que estaban altamente disponibles en los Bancos de Alimentos.

Entre los temas vistos, se señalan:  
» Gráfica de la alimentación saludable y nutrientes esenciales en las etapas de la vida.  
» Técnicas de aprovechamiento de nutrientes y enriquecimiento de preparaciones.  
» Diseño de menús para servicios de alimentación.  
» Patologías de interés y menús especiales.  
» Optimización del uso de los alimentos para minimizar desperdicios.  
» Manipulación higiénica de los alimentos e inocuidad en el servicio de alimentación.  
» Enfermedades vinculadas a la alimentación, con hincapié en enfermedades crónicas.  
  
**Actores clave involucrados y su función**  
Equipo de nutrición y educación alimentaria del Ministerio de Agroindustria Personas que manipulan alimentos en las organizaciones Comunitarias Vinculadas (OCV) pertenecientes a la Red Argentina de Bancos de Alimentos.  
  
**Principales cambios observados que suponen una mejora de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**  
Mejora en la utilización y aprovechamiento de recursos.

Las capacitaciones estuvieron programadas teniendo en cuenta las necesidades manifestadas por los diferentes bancos de alimentos. De esta forma, se han realizado talleres que abarcaban desde nociones básicas de manipulación higiénica de alimentos y nutrición, hasta encuentros más específicos sobre diferentes patologías de tratamiento alimentario, a fin de contribuir con los cuidados especiales de algunos alimentos y el armado del menú en estas enfermedades.  
  
**Desafíos a los que hubo que enfrentarse y cómo se superaron**  
Cubrir todos los bancos de Alimentos del país.  
  
**Enseñanzas/mensajes clave**  
Disminuir los riesgos de contaminación y optimizar recursos.

Se han obtenido otros logros muy significativos tanto para el Equipo como para la Red, como ser la participación de la Organización de las Naciones unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO) mediante un juego didáctico, la creación de un recetario básico, la participación en los Día Mundial de la Alimentación y colectas de alimentos para la RABA.

Generar espacios para el aprendizaje en profundidad de temas prioritarios identificados por los asistentes en los encuentros anteriores.

## Representación Permanente de la República Argentina (fourth contribution)

**Proponente**  
Ministerio de Agroindustria de la Nación  
  
**Principal entidad responsable**  
Subsecretaría de Alimentos y Bebidas (SSAyB)  
  
**Fecha/periodo**  
2015-2016  
  
**Fuente de financiación**  
PROCAL-Ministerio de Agroindustria  
  
**Lugar**  
Argentina  
**Antecedentes/Contexto**  
Durante el año 2015 se llevó a cabo un Proyecto de Asistencia Integral para la implementación de Sistema de Gestión de Calidad y Promoción del consumo interno de legumbres a través del PROCAL.

En vistas de la declaración de la Organización de las Naciones como el año 2016: Año Internacional de las Legumbres, reconociendo sus bondades nutricionales y productivas y con el propósito de crear mayor conciencia de la contribución que tienen estos alimentos para la seguridad alimentaria.  
  
**Enfoque/Objetivos**  
Fomentar el consumo de legumbres en el mercado interno e incentivar su incorporación a la producción de alimentos procesados y de comodidad  
  
**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**  
- **Ficha de nutrición sobre Legumbres dirigida al consumidor**en la cual se brinda información nutricional, recomendaciones y formas de consumo de las legumbres (septiembre 2014). Esta divulgación se publicó en la página de la dirección de Agroalimentos y se difundió a través de sus Redes Sociales llegando a más de 6000 seguidores.  
Disponible en: <http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/HomeAlimentos/nutricion/ficha_31.php>

- **Colaboración en proyectos de investigación:** Se puso en contacto a representantes de la CLERA con la Facultad de Farmacia y Bioquímica de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, para que ejecuten la realización de análisis de composición química de 5 variedades de porotos. Estos resultan en los primeros análisis realizados en porotos nacionales, a la fecha se utilizan datos de composición química de variedades de otros países (Marzo 2015).  
Más información: <http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/HomeAlimentos/Nutricion/Legumbres/>

- **Elaboración e impresión de 2000 ejemplares de un Manual de Buenas Prácticas Agrícolas para Legumbres (mayo 2015).**  
Disponible en: <http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/HomeAlimentos/Publicaciones/docume... calidad/bpa/BPA_Legumbres.pdf>

- **Elaboración e impresión de 3000 Recetarios “Recetario: Hoy comemos…¿Legumbres”.** La publicación se difundió en diversos eventos que se han programado entorno a esta temática (mayo 2015).  
Disponible en: <http://issuu.com/alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/docs/daa_recetario_de_legumb... 02827449c69>

- **Realización de la I Jornada de Revalorización de las legumbres secas en la alimentación humana (29/05/2015):** Con el propósito de fomentar la incorporación de este importante grupo de alimentos a la dieta diaria, la Dirección de Agroalimentos en conjunto con el Foro de la Alimentación, Salud y Nutrición (FANUS) y la Cámara de Legumbres de la República Argentina (CLERA) organizaron un evento con el objetivo reunir a los actores más relevantes del sector con el propósito de impulsar la incorporación de este alimento en la alimentación diaria, revalorizando sus características nutricionales, dando a conocer las diferentes etapas de la cadena agroalimentaria, con especial hincapié en la producción de alimentos industrializados. Asistieron 150 personas.  
Para mayor información: [http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/HomeAlimentos/Noticias/noticia\_com...](http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/HomeAlimentos/Noticias/noticia_completa.p) hp?id\_noticia=437

- **Articulación de acciones con otras entidades u organismos:** Se puso en contacto a la CLERA con diferentes Cámaras de alimentos tales como la Cámara Argentina de Productores de Alimentos Libres de Gluten (CAPALIGLU) o con herramientas de agregado de valor, tales como Producción orgánica, sello alimentos argentinos, entre otros (Julio 2015).

- Propuesta de actualización de la sección de nutrición de la página de la CLERA. La propuesta se presentó formalmente en reunión de la Comisión Directiva de la Cámara el día 11/11/2015.  
  
- **Fichas de Tecnología para la Industria Alimentaria.** Se realizaron dos fichas sobre tecnología las cuales brindan información completa sobre aquellos procesos tecnológicos que resulten útiles a los distintos actores de las cadenas alimentarias. A saber: Ficha N° 24: Procesamiento de Legumbres, Opciones para la Diversificación del Consumo **(noviembre 2014); y** Ficha N° 25: Procesamiento de Legumbres: Etapas Poscosecha e Industrialización **(mayo 2015).**  
Disponibles en: [http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/contenido/sectores/tecnologia/Fich...](http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/contenido/sectores/tecnologia/Ficha_24_Legumbres.pdf)[http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/contenido/sectores/tecnologia/Fich...](http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/contenido/sectores/tecnologia/Ficha_25_ProcesamientoLegumbres.pdf)  
  
- **Publicación en Revista “Celi&CO” N°38.**  
Publicación desarrollada por el Equipo de nutrición y educación alimentaria de la Dirección de Agroalimentos sobre “Legumbres: Naturalmente ricas y libres de gluten” en la cual se explican las características nutritivas de estos alimentos y se brindan consejos para su consumo **(marzo 2015)**.

- **Publicación en Revista “Alimentos Argentinos” N° 66.**  
Esta publicación contó con un informe especial referido a las legumbres. En esta edición se trataron temas como La I Jornada de Revalorización de las Legumbres secas en Argentina, Potencial de subproductos a base de legumbres para la exportación y Procesos para la industrialización de las legumbres**(junio 2015)**.  
Disponible en: <http://issuu.com/alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/docs/aa_66_issuu>

- **Sección especial en la página web institucional:**<http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/HomeAlimentos/Nutricion/Legumbres/>  
  
**Actores clave involucrados y su función**  
Ministerio de Agroindustria  
CLERA: Cámara de legumbres de la República Argentina  
  
**Principales cambios observados que suponen una mejora de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**  
Colaboración en proyectos de investigación  
Diseño e impresión del Recetario Hoy comemos… ¡legumbres! Contiene  
Diseño e impresión de 2000 ejemplares de la Guía de Buenas Prácticas Agrícolas para legumbres  
Elaboración de dos fichas sobre tecnología.  
Realización de la I Jornada de revalorización de las legumbres secas en la alimentación humana. Participación en el Encuentro Anual de Productores de Legumbres del Norte  
Articulación de acciones con otras entidades u organismos.  
Propuesta de actualización de la sección de nutrición en el Sitio Web de la CLERA.  
Colaboración con Correo Oficial de la República Argentina S.A.

**Desafíos a los que hubo que enfrentarse y cómo se superaron**  
  
**Enseñanzas/mensajes clave**  
Las legumbres mejoran la calidad nutricional de la población

## Representación Permanente de la República Argentina (fifth contribution)

**Proponente**  
**Programa “El Mercado en Tu Barrio” (EMETB)**  
  
**Principal entidad responsable**  
**Subsecretaria de Alimentos y Bebidas del Ministerio de Agroindustria de la Nación**

**Subsecretaría de Comercio Interior del Ministerio de Producción de la Nación**  
  
**Fecha/periodo**  
Inicio septiembre de 2016 – continua todo el año 2017  
  
**Fuente de financiación**  
Fondos propios de cada ministerio mencionado.  
  
**Lugar**  
Argentina: alcance nacional  
Se inició en el conurbano de la provincia de Buenos Aires, y en este año 2017 se empieza a implementar en el interior del país.  
  
**Antecedentes/Contexto**  
El programa se desarrolla para ofrecer en la población productos de calidad y a precios accesibles en poblaciones de barrios más vulnerables, dado que la coyuntura de los últimos años generaba una oferta en el mercado con alta disparidad de precios para los mismos productos.  
  
**Enfoque/Objetivos**

* Ofrecer a la población en general y la socialmente más vulnerable en particular, una oferta variada de alimentos a precios accesibles.
* Acercar el productor al consumidor, acortando la cadena comercial.
* Posicionar las ferias y mercados de cercanía como espacio de comercialización de ALIMENTOS que cumplen las condiciones higiénico-sanitarias, a un precio económico, asegurando la calidad, variedad en la oferta y ofreciendo información al consumidor sobre aspectos nutricionales, de consumo y recomendaciones de compra.

**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**  
Se ofrece alimentos frescos y procesados de los principales rubros (lácteos, frutas y verduras, carnes, farináceos), con una oferta variada y de calidad, a un precio económico. Los puestos son entre 8 y 12, y no se repiten los productos, de manera que no hay competencia en el EMETB entre los feriantes que participan.

Las mejoras en el precio al consumidor se logran con la disminución de intermediarios, la disponibilidad de espacio gratuito para la venta, la certeza de la venta por la publicidad de la feria a cargo de Nación y el Municipio.

Se prioriza la participación de productores y/o pymes de alimentos locales.

Además, se busca alentar a la comercialización formal de alimentos cumpliendo con la normativa higiénico-sanitaria e impositiva.  
  
**Actores clave involucrados y su función**  
Gobierno provincial y municipal, feriantes (que pueden ser pymes alimentarias o productores agropecuarios).  
  
**Principales cambios observados que suponen una mejora de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**  
El EMETB al ofrecer rubros variados de la canasta básica, y con una amplia variedad de frutas y verduras de calidad y a buen precio permite cumplir con la seguridad alimentaria en distintos aspectos: inocuidad, acceso a los alimentos, y como necesidad desde el plano nutricional informar y promover el consumo de frutas y verduras.  
  
**Desafíos a los que hubo que enfrentarse y cómo se superaron**  
Lograr el cuidado de los materiales entregados a los feriantes a través del municipio. Solo en pocos casos mantener la periodicidad, o mejorar los lugares seleccionados por el Municipio para el emplazamiento de la feria.  
Buscar que EMETB no sea una competencia para los comercios cercanos, para lo cual funcionan un solo día de la semana, según el caso, son semanales o se reitera en el mismo a los 15 días.  
Generar un buen circuito de comunicación para dar a conocer la feria, en algunos se ha logrado un excelente record de venta con participación de más de 3000 compradores en un día.  
  
**Enseñanzas/mensajes clave**  
Es clave el acompañamiento y seguimiento de los EMETB antes y después del lanzamiento del mismo.  
Evaluar las condiciones de cada lugar y conocer los actores locales para priorizar variedad, calidad y producción de la zona, y consensuar precios referenciales de los productos que beneficien tanto al productor como al consumidor.

## Representación Permanente de la Républica Argentina (sixth contribution)

**Proponente**  
Ministerio de Agroindustria de la Nación  
  
**Principal entidad responsable**  
Ministerio de Agroindustria de la Nación  
  
**Fecha/periodo**  
Junio 2015 al presente.  
  
**Fuente de financiación**  
Propia y externa.  
  
**Lugar**  
Argentina  
  
**Antecedentes/Contexto**  
Los datos internacionales indican que en la actualidad 842 millones de personas pasan hambre, de las cuales 47 millones pertenecen a América Latina. Paralelamente, se suele decir que la producción de alimentos deberá incrementarse aún más, puesto que las estimaciones son que para el año 2050 la población mundial alcanzará los 9200 millones.

Por su parte, la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO) ha publicado un informe del Instituto Sueco de Alimentos y Biotecnología (SIK) donde se estima que alrededor de 1300 millones de toneladas de alimentos se desechan en todo el mundo, aproximadamente 30% de la oferta alimenticia mundial, aun cuando todavía son aptos para consumo humano. Estas cifras alcanzan a toda la cadena agroalimentaria, desde la producción primaria hasta los hogares, y se traducen en un costo económico, social y ambiental muy significativo.[1]

Aunque para ese entonces los resultados del informe se interpretaron con precaución debido a la escasa información disponible y a las dificultades para obtenerla, luego de varios años y una multiplicidad de investigaciones posteriores, hoy se reconoce que la cifra no estaba tan errada.

Esta problemática permite visualizar la falta de eficiencia de los sistemas alimentarios y cadenas, que se traducen en pérdidas del valor económico. Al mismo tiempo, la creciente globalización hace que algunos productos alimenticios se produzcan, procesen y consuman en partes muy diferentes del mundo. De modo que productos básicos que se desperdician en una parte del mundo, pueden afectar la disponibilidad y los precios en otros lugares.

América Latina es la región que en proporción presenta las menores pérdidas y desperdicios que en promedio rondan el 15% de los alimentos disponibles. En particular, se producen mayormente en las etapas de consumo (28%), producción (28%), manejo y almacenamiento (22%), y en menor medida en el comercio, la distribución (17%) y durante el procesamiento (6%).

Sin embargo, este porcentaje es alarmante considerando el rol que desempeña la región como productor de alimentos. En términos numéricos sólo el desperdicio en la etapa de comercio minorista y consumo rondaría los **25 kilos de alimentos per cápita al año**.[2]

En este contexto, se reconoce que el problema tiene escala mundial, pero sus causas varían en cada país, provincia e incluso ciudad, en función de las características geográficas del territorio, el tipo de producción, la infraestructura, el perfil de los consumidores, entre otros factores. Por lo cual necesariamente requiere un abordaje integral y un horizonte de trabajo amplio.

Además de ser un obstáculo para la seguridad alimentaria; la pérdida y el desperdicio de alimentos también tiene un impacto ambiental negativo. Producir alimentos que nadie consumirá, significa utilizar de manera ineficiente los recursos naturales, los servicios y otros bienes.

A ello se añade el costo ambiental representado por la emisión de gases de efecto invernadero – generadas durante todo el proceso de la cadena alimentaria- que de este modo contribuyen inútilmente al calentamiento global y al cambio climático. Las consecuencias ambientales son mayores a medida que el desecho se produce en etapas de la cadena más avanzadas. Es decir cuanto mayor es el grado de procesamiento en un alimento, mayor es el impacto ambiental.

Por último, los alimentos que se tiran aumentan el volumen de basura y agudizan el problema de tratamiento de los Residuos Sólidos Urbanos.

*América Latina y el Caribe*

Dada la complejidad, la FAO ha reconocido la importancia de coordinar las acciones a nivel regional como un asunto estratégico para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional, en línea con el compromiso asumido en la XXXIII Conferencia Regional para América Latina y el Caribe.

La Oficina Regional de la FAO realizó en 2014 una Consulta Regional de Expertos para identificar referentes que estuvieran desarrollando acciones en esta materia, en pos de analizar los desafíos, así como la futura incorporación de acciones coordinadas en las políticas públicas y fortalecimiento de los sistemas alimentarios.

Como resultado de esta reunión, los participantes acordaron conformar la Red Latinoamericana y Caribeña de Expertos para la Reducción de Pérdidas y Desperdicios de Alimentos, con la función de ser el soporte técnico y ente facilitador a nivel nacional de la Iniciativa SAVE FOOD en la región.

Asimismo, se trabajó en una propuesta de Plan de Acción Regional basado en tres pilares: a) gobernanza y alianzas, b) investigación, tecnología y conocimiento, e c) información y comunicación.

El Equipo de nutrición y educación alimentaria de la Dirección de Agroalimentos tuvo la oportunidad de participar junto con colegas de la Representación de la FAO en Argentina, la Red Argentina de Bancos de Alimentos y del Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA).

Un año más tarde, la Oficina Regional de la FAO convocó a autoridades de los países a participar del Primer Diálogo Regional sobre Pérdidas y Desperdicios de Alimentos para América Latina y el Caribe, en la ciudad de Santo Domingo, República Dominicana. El encuentro logró un compromiso respecto del Plan de Acción Regional donde se impulsa a construir alianzas para apoyar a los países a enfrentar los principales desafíos relacionados con la seguridad alimentaria, el desarrollo rural y el alcance de sistemas alimentarios más eficientes e inclusivos.

Así es que en la mayoría de los países de la Región se observan iniciativas de prevención y reducción de pérdidas y desperdicios de alimentos, que han surgido desde el ámbito público, privado, organismos no gubernamentales y muchos otros como los movimientos Disco Sopa o similares.

*Argentina*

Considerando que la reducción del desecho alimentario deriva en ser más competitivo, desde 2013 la Dirección de Agroalimentos (DAA) ha estado abordando la reducción de las pérdidas y el desperdicio de alimentos. En un principio, se trabajó en la difusión de la temática haciendo hincapié en su impacto en la seguridad alimentaria y el cuidado del ambiente; como así también en la oportunidad para articular acciones en todo el sistema agroalimentario. En este sentido, la DAA observó la **necesidad de formular e implementar acciones**que permitan profundizar la información, estimar la magnitud del problema, identificar los principales factores que contribuyen a su generación y proponer acciones de ejecución inmediata que posibiliten progresivamente, en el corto, mediano y largo plazo, reducir las PDA de manera eficaz.

Cabe mencionar que desde el inicio de las acciones, se trabajó en articulación permanente con la Representación de la FAO en Argentina y la Red Argentina de Bancos de Alimentos.

En 2015 la Dirección de Agroalimentos del Ministerio de Agroindustria realizó el primer Ejercicio de estimación de las pérdidas y desperdicio de alimentos en Argentina, para analizar las causas, magnitud y consecuencias. La investigación trabajó sobre los principales sectores agroalimentarios representativos de la actividad económica del país, en términos de producción, de exportaciones y de importancia relativa para las economías regionales.

La metodología de cálculo se basó en la desarrollada por el Instituto Sueco de Alimentos y Biotecnología, a pedido de FAO en 2011; la cual se aplicó sobre 7 sectores (Carnes, Cereales, Frutas, Hortalizas, Lácteo, Oleaginosas, Raíces y tubérculos), y a su vez en los siguientes productos: carne bovina, aviar, porcina, leche, trigo y maíz, soja y girasol, frutas de pepita y de carozo, y papa.

Más allá que el informe contiene estimaciones muy preliminares y requieren ajustes metodológicos, el trabajo arrojó un volumen total de PDA de 16 millones de toneladas (T) de alimentos en su “equivalente primario”, lo que representa el 12,5% de la producción agroalimentaria, donde las “pérdidas” explican el 90% del total, mientras que el “desperdicio” sólo el 10%. Esto nos indica que estamos muy por debajo del promedio mundial (30% de PDA total). No obstante, las cifras expresadas en toneladas resultan alarmantes: 14,5 millones de T de “pérdidas” y 1,5 millones de T de “desperdicio”.

Asimismo, se observan sectores como el hortícola o el frutícola con porcentajes que ascienden al 45 y 55%, similares e incluso superiores al promedio mundial (45%); que coinciden con apreciaciones del INTA, donde se consigna que en Argentina sólo se consume la mitad de las frutas y hortalizas que se cosechan, y aproximadamente el 80% de esa pérdida se registra en las etapas de producción, post cosecha y procesamiento.

En líneas generales se observan dificultades de acceso a la tecnología y a la innovación en los procesos, limitaciones en términos de conservación y transporte, necesidad de desarrollar procesos alternativos para productos perecederos, y necesidad de concientizar a la población y actores productivos, y sobre la re utilización de los excedentes.

Por su parte, la Cooperación del Mercado Central de Buenos Aires compartió algunas cifras de las 50 especies principales. Estas indican que durante 2013 debieron ser decomisadas más de 4.200 toneladas de frutas y verduras que no se hallaban aptas para su comercialización entre las que se encuentran zanahorias, peras, tomates, cebollas, papas, zapallitos, melones, y otras 43 especies más.

En relación a otras investigaciones locales, resulta ilustrativo citar los estudios sobre determinaciones de la composición de los Residuos Sólidos Urbanos (RSU) en la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires y el Área Metropolitana. Estos son realizados por el Instituto de Ingeniería Sanitaria de la Facultad de Ingeniería de la Universidad de Buenos Aires en convenio con la Coordinación Ecológica Metropolitana (CEAMSE). En la última publicación (2011) estimaron que los desechos alimenticios representan el 41,55% en la CABA y el 37,65% en el AMBA del total de los RSU. Es decir que los alimentos constituyen el mayor porcentaje de desechos, seguido de los plásticos, papeles y cartones debajo del 18% aproximadamente. Algunos de estos desperdicios son inevitables, no obstante el estudio señala que una gran cantidad podrían ser reutilizados puesto que son productos sin consumir o a medio consumir.  
  
**Enfoque/Objetivos**  
Coordinar, proponer e implementar políticas públicas, en consenso y con la participación de representantes del sector público y privado, sociedad civil, organismos internacionales, entre otros, que atiendan las causas y los efectos de la pérdida y el desperdicio de alimentos.  
  
**Características principales de la experiencia/proceso**  
Las acciones del Programa se estructuran en tres pilares acordados a nivel regional: a) gobernanza y alianzas; b) investigación, tecnología y conocimiento, y c) comunicación.

**Detalle de acciones 2013-2016**

a) Gobernanza y alianzas

- Desde su conformación, la Dirección de Agroalimentos es miembro de la Red Latinoamericana y Caribeña de Expertos para la Reducción de Pérdidas y Desperdicios de Alimentos coordinada por la Oficina Regional de la FAO para América Latina y el Caribe. Octubre 2014.

- Participación en la Reunión de Expertos Agrícolas del Grupo de Trabajo de Desarrollo del G20 celebrada en Estambul, Turquía. Febrero 2015.

- Participación en el Primer Diálogo Regional sobre Pérdidas y Desperdicios de Alimentos organizado por la Oficina Regional de la FAO para América Latina y el Caribe, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana. Septiembre 2015.

- Fortalecimiento del programa de capacitaciones con organizaciones vinculadas a la Red Argentina de Bancos de Alimentos y los 16 bancos de alimentos en todo el país.

- Mención especial en la Categoría V Campañas de difusión y educación que promueven los hábitos saludables, la innovación y sustentabilidad agroalimentaria con el proyecto “Pérdida y desperdicio de *alimentos: un problema global con soluciones locales*”. Noviembre 2015.

- Realización de 2 eventos con el propósito de ampliar la participación de diferentes actores públicos, privados y del tercer sector, en vías de afianzar el compromiso para el trabajo mancomunado y multisectorial, a saber:  
1. Hacia la reducción de pérdidas y desperdicio de alimentos en Argentina. Presentación del Programa Nacional y los resultados del Proyecto de Cooperación Técnica de FAO “Diseño metodológico para la estimación de los desperdicios de alimentos de la Argentina en las etapas de distribución y comercio minorista y consumo en hogares”. Marzo 2016.  
2. Reducir las pérdidas y el desperdicio de alimentos depende del compromiso de todos. Firma de cartas de adhesión al Programa Nacional, presentación de los avances y de las herramientas de comunicación. Septiembre 2016.

- Se mantuvieron 36 reuniones de coordinación y articulación público-privada para avanzar en acciones múltiples para contribuir con la reducción de PDA en los diferentes ejes de trabajo.

- Adhesión de más de 50 contrapartes del sector público, privado y tercer sector al Programa Nacional, lo que significa un gran avance en materia de articulación multisectorial en la temática y nos posiciona como pioneros en la región.

- Conformación de la Red Nacional para la Reducción de Pérdida y Desperdicio de Alimentos.

b) Eje investigación, tecnología y conocimiento

- Ejercicio de estimación sobre pérdidas y desperdicio de alimentos en Argentina realizado por el área de estudios sectoriales de la Dirección de Agroalimentos de la ex Subsecretaría de Agregado de Valor y Nuevas Tecnologías.

- Ejecución del Proyecto de Cooperación Técnica de la FAO Diseño metodológico para la estimación de los desperdicios de alimentos de la Argentina en las etapas de distribución y comercio minorista y consum*o en hogares* (TCP/ARG/3501).

c) Eje comunicación y difusión

- Sección en el Sitio Web [www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar](http://www.alimentosargentinos.gob.ar/) destinada al Programa Nacional de Reducción de Pérdida y Desperdicio de Alimentos. Contiene información institucional y además un sector destinado a brindar información al público general.

- Campaña Valoremos Los Alimentos

Logotipo aprobado para tal fin por Resolución Ministerial N° 18/2016.

Desarrollo de banners y folletos para dar a conocer la iniciativa, y brindar información y consejos tendientes a reducir el desperdicio de alimentos.

Manual para aprovechar al máximo los alimentos y evitar el desperdicio. El equipo de nutrición y educación alimentaria ha desarrollado un manual con ideas y consejos simples para poner en práctica en el hogar e incentivar a un uso y consumo más responsable de los alimentos. Está dirigido especialmente al consumidor aunque también es adecuado para el personal de servicios de alimentación.

Spots Valoremos los Alimentos por Narda Lepes. Se desarrollaron 8 videos donde la chef brinda un mensaje positivo sobre la necesidad de valorar la comida, aprovechar los alimentos y evitar el desperdicio; mientras que propone consejos para utilizar las sobras de los alimentos o preparaciones para cocinar un nuevo plato.

Otros materiales de difusión. Se utilizaron pines, repasadores, individuales de papel, manteles, banners y calcomanías para entregar en ferias y eventos gastronómicos.

Redes sociales. La campaña estuvo disponible a través de las redes Facebook, Twitter e Instagram entre septiembre y diciembre 2015.

Apoyo a campañas de terceros:

Campaña Valoremos Los Alimentos, ejecutada por Solidagro Asociación Civil en redes sociales con motivo del Día Mundial de la Alimentación. Octubre 2016.

Resultados: a través de las redes Facebook y Twitter se alcanzaron un total de 5891 personas, y por medio del mailing masivo se alcanzaron 3091 personas.

Campaña No Tires Comida en el marco de Valoremos Los Alimentos; ejecutada por Unilever de Argentina S.A. y Supermercados Carrefour en conjunto con FAO Argentina y la Dirección de Agroalimentos. Octubre – noviembre 2016.

Resultados: la campaña se replicó por diferentes medios de comunicación en las 588 tiendas de Carrefour; y además por el circuito de comunicación interna para 4600 empleados.

*Publicaciones*

Ficha N° 14 Desperdicios *de alimentos*. Publicada en el Sitio Web Alimentos Argentinos. Dirigida especialmente a brindar al consumidor ideas simples para evitar el desperdicio individual en los hogares.

*Las huellas del despilfarro*. Revista Alimentos Argentinos N° 58. Julio 2013.

*Ningún alimento debe ser desperdiciado*. Revista de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (RIA) N° 39. Diciembre 2013.

*Dejar la huella*. Revista Bacanal. Abril 2014.

*Cómo evitar el derroche*. Revista Alimentos Argentinos N° 62. Julio 2014.

*Hacer mejor las cosas correctas*. Tecnologías para aumentar la productividad disminuyendo pérdidas y desperdicios. Revista Alimentos Argentinos N° 62. Julio 2014.

*Cinco eses contra los desperdicios*. Revista Alimentos Argentinos N° 63. Septiembre 2014.

*Red de Expertos para reducir el despilfarro de alimentos*. Revista Alimentos Argentinos N° 64. Diciembre 2014.

*Un ejercicio de estimación. Pérdidas y desperdicio alimentario en Argentina*. Revista Alimentos Argentinos N° 65. Abril 2015.

*Aprovechar al máximo los alimentos*. Revista Celi&Co Año 10 Número 39. Junio2015.

Sección de Argentina en el Boletín 3 Pérdidas y desperdicios de alimentos en América Latina y el Caribe. Reducir a la mitad las Pérdidas y Desperdicios de Alimentos per cápita en 2025, un compromiso de la región. FAO, febrero 2016.

*Organicemos las compras*. Revista CELI&CO “La revista de los celíacos”. Año 11 – N° 43. Junio 2016.

*Valoremos los alimentos, evitemos pérdidas y desperdicios*. Revista DIAETA (B. Aires) 2016; 34 (155):25-32. ISSN 0328-1310.

*Pérdidas y desperdicios de alimentos: un problema global con soluciones locales*. Revista La Alimentación Latinoamericana. Año L – 327. Noviembre 2016.

*Iniciativas para valorar los alimentos*. Revista Énfasis Alimentación. Nº1. Febrero 2017.

Desarrollo de la *Guía Integral para Municipios. ¿Qué puede hacer una ciudad para reducir pérdidas y desperdicios de alimentos?*, en conjunto con Banco Mundial Buenos Aires. Abril 2017.

*Conferencias en eventos*

Organización del Día Mundial de la Alimentación 2013: Reducir la huella alimentaria. ¡Vos también podes ser parte! El evento contó con la exposición de representantes de FAO Argentina y el testimonio de la Directora de la Red Argentina de Bancos de Alimentos. Octubre 2013.

V Ciclo de Cine Ambiental Historias sobre el impacto de nuestro estilo de vida en la naturaleza. Banco Mundial. El evento contó con una mesa de debate junto a Martiniano Molina, y representantes de FAO Argentina y de la Red Argentina de Bancos de Alimentos. Marzo 2014.

*Pérdidas y desperdicios de alimentos*. Presentación en la V Jornada Regional de la Red Nacional De Protección De Alimentos (RENAPRA) Región Centro: "Sumando actores: la participación comunitaria y la intersectorialidad como factores clave en el éxito de las intervenciones" en la ciudad de Larroque, Entre Ríos. Septiembre 2014.

*Pérdidas y desperdicios de alimentos*. Presentación en la V Jornada Regional de la Red Nacional De Protección De Alimentos (RENAPRA) Región Patagonia Norte y Cuyo: "Sumando actores: la participación comunitaria y la intersectorialidad como factores clave en el éxito de las intervenciones" en la ciudad de Villa La Angostura, Provincia de Neuquén. *Octubre 2014*.

*Pérdidas y desperdicios de alimentos*. Disertación en el Congreso Argentino de Nutrición organizado por la Federación Argentina de Graduados en Nutrición. Mayo 2015.

*Cómo abordar la problemática de la pérdida y el desperdicio de alimentos*. Disertación en I Congreso Latinoamericano del FANUS, V Congreso de Alimentos Siglo XXI y la XXXVIII Reunión de CASLAN. Agosto 2015.

*Programa Nacional de Reducción de Pérdida y Desperdicio de Alimentos*. Disertación en la II Cumbre de Alimentos, nutrición y salud de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. Septiembre 2015.

*Programa Nacional de Reducción de Pérdida y Desperdicio de Alimentos*. Disertación en el Seminario Producción de Alimentos de la Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca. Septiembre 2015.

*Programa Nacional de Reducción de Pérdida y Desperdicio de Alimentos*. Disertación en el Primer Diálogo Regional sobre Pérdidas y Desperdicios de Alimentos organizado por la Oficina Regional de la FAO para América Latina y el Caribe, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana. Septiembre 2015.

Participación en el evento organizado por el Banco Mundial: P*érdidas y desperdicio de alimentos, ¿Qué se puede hacer en Argentina?* Octubre 2015.

*Pérdidas y desperdicios de alimentos, un problema global con soluciones locales*. Disertación en el XV Congreso Argentino de Ciencia y Tecnología de Alimentos organizado por la Asociación Argentina de Tecnólogos Alimentarios. Noviembre 2015.

*Pérdida y desperdicio de alimentos, un nuevo enfoque*. Disertación en la 11a Jornada de Actualización en Nutrición y Tecnología de Alimentos. Universidad Nacional de Luján. Provincia de Buenos Aires. Noviembre 2015.

*Programa Nacional de Reducción de Pérdida y Desperdicio de Alimentos*. Disertación en XX Congreso Argentino de Nutrición, organizado por la Sociedad Argentina de Nutrición. Noviembre 2015.

Durante 2016 se realizaron 17 disertaciones la mayoría en congresos, seminarios y jornadas técnicas de alimentos, nutrición y sustentabilidad.

*Presencia en medios de comunicación*

*Consejos para no desperdiciar alimentos*. Junto a FAO Argentina en el Programa Cocineros Argentinos, TV Pública.

Consejos para evitar el desperdicio de alimentos. Programa Red de Salud, TV Pública.

Participación en el Programa Sábado Verde de Radio Ciudad. Agosto 2014.

Entrevista para Canal Rural durante la II Cumbre de Alimentos, Nutrición y Salud de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. Septiembre 2015.

Participación en el Programa Vivo en Argentina, TV Pública. Diciembre 2015.  
  
**Actores clave involucrados y su función**  
**Sector público, sector privado, tercer sector, academia, organismos internacionales.**  
  
**Principales cambios observados que suponen una mejora de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**  
La temática ha sido muy bien recibida tanto por el sector agroalimentario como por los consumidores.  
  
**Desafíos a los que hubo que enfrentarse y cómo se superaron**  
  
**Enseñanzas/mensajes clave**  
Para avanzar en sistemas alimentarios sostenibles es necesario el trabajo multisectorial e interdisciplinario, con un liderazgo desde el sector público, y un rol activo de otros sectores.

[1] Iniciativa mundial sobre las pérdidas y el desperdicio de alimentos. SAVE FOOD. FAO 2012.

[2] Pérdidas y desperdicios de alimentos en América Latina y el Caribe. FAO 2014.