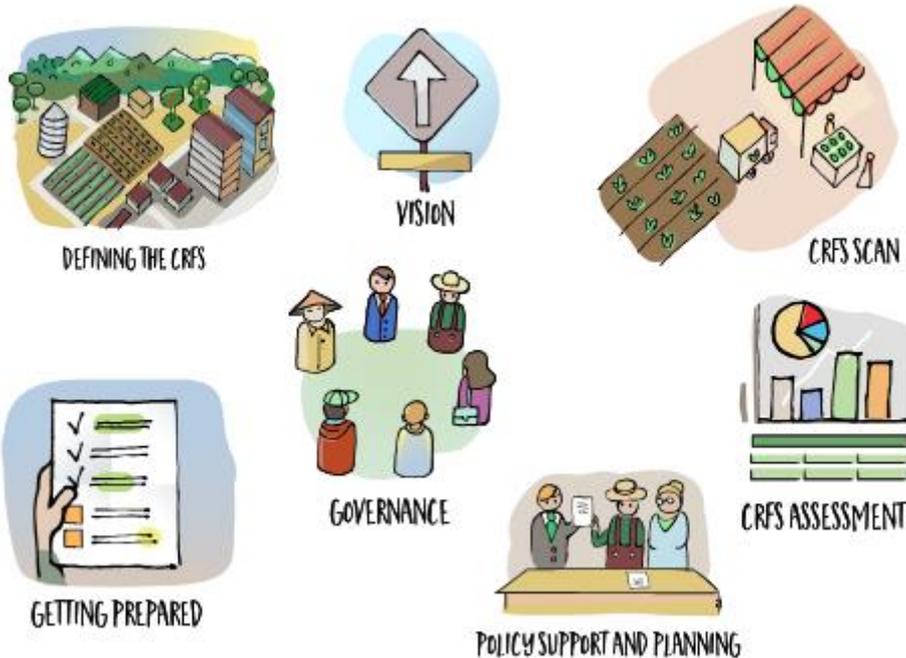




City Region Food System Toolkit
Assessing and planning sustainable city region food systems

CITY REGION FOOD SYSTEM TOOLKIT
TOOL/EXAMPLE



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Tool/Example:

Comparison of boundaries delimitation of city region in different cities

Author(s): Marielle Dubbeling and Henk Renting, RUAF Foundation; FAO
Project: RUAF-Wilfrid Laurier CityFoodTools project/ FAO Food for the Cities Programme

Introduction to the joint programme

This tool is part of the City Region Food Systems (CRFS) toolkit to assess and plan sustainable city region food systems. The toolkit has been developed by FAO, RUAF Foundation and Wilfrid Laurier University with the financial support of the German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Daniel and Nina Carasso Foundation.

Link to programme website and toolbox

<http://www.fao.org/in-action/food-for-cities-programme/overview/what-we-do/en/>
<http://www.fao.org/in-action/food-for-cities-programme/toolkit/introduction/en/>
<http://www.ruaf.org/projects/developing-tools-mapping-and-assessing-sustainable-city-region-food-systems-cityfoodtools>

Tool summary:

Brief description	This document summarizes the city region boundary definition for each of the FAO-RUAF CRFS project cities in one overview document.
Expected outcome	Contribution to defining city region boundaries
Expected Output	City region boundary definition and visualisation
Scale of application	City region
Expertise required for application	GIS skills
Examples of application	Colombo (Sri Lanka); Kitwe and Lusaka (Zambia); Medellín (Colombia); Quito (Ecuador); Toronto (Canada); Utrecht (The Netherlands)
Year of development	2017
References	

Tool description:

This document summarizes the city region boundary definition for each of the FAO-RUAF CRFS project cities: Colombo (Sri Lanka); Kitwe and Lusaka (Zambia); Medellín (Colombia); Quito (Ecuador); Toronto (Canada); Utrecht (The Netherlands). It also provides a map for each of the city regions.

Examples of application:

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City	City region	
Colombo, Sri Lanka	<p>The Western Province or “Western Megapolis” region is a new, very recent, administrative unit for regional economic development in the Western Province. This administrative unit will replace that of Colombo Metropolitan Region and explicitly refers to city region development, although it does not yet address food issues. The megalopolis area will be the most suitable territorial area when (food system) land use planning is concerned. (Source: IWMI)</p>	
Lusaka, Zambia	<p>For Lusaka, the city region was defined taking into account nearby production areas for main commodities consumed in the city, including fruits & vegetables, livestock (beef, poultry, pork), dairy products and fish. The city region thus involves Lusaka province and its neighbouring districts, an area that had already been identified as a new future area for joint development planning. (Source: Lusaka CRFS Workshop 2015)</p>	
Kitwe, Zambia	<p>In Kitwe, the city region was defined to encompass the city of Kitwe and its adjoining food production areas, including the districts of Chambeshi, Kalulushi, Luanshya, Mufulira and Ndola, mainly situated in the Copperbelt province. It is acknowledged that the city region is dependent on complementary food supply from more distant areas for specific agriculture and livestock/poultry products. (Source: Lusaka CRFS Workshop 2015)</p>	



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<p>Medellin, Colombia</p>	<p>The city region is defined as a group of 31 municipalities in the Province of Antioquia, that according to different criteria play a key role in the food provisioning of Medellin City and the surrounding Aburra valley: i) food provisioning: municipalities contributing more than 1% to food flows reaching wholesale markets in Aburra valley; ii) food production: municipalities contributing more than 1% of the total provincial food production; iii) proximity: municipalities in the Aburra valley with any agricultural production; iv) areas of agricultural expansion, v) municipalities with an important political role in territorial governance. (Source: FAO)</p>	
<p>Quito, Ecuador</p>	<p>The Province of Pichincha is identified as the most appropriate scale of the city region. The three rings in the image identify the degree of self-sufficiency consumption of food for the given territory (ring). It compares total food consumption (by weight) of the population in the given territory for specific products with actual production in that area. Consumption figures are based on household consumption data multiplied by population figures. Production data are based on data from agricultural census. The calculation does not account for any food imports or exports. The second ring was identified as the city region as it includes key production areas, major food processing industry and allows for cross-jurisdictional planning coordination between the city of Quito, surrounding municipalities and the Province. (Source: CONQUITO, 2017)</p>	
<p>Toronto, Canada</p>	<p>The city region encompasses the Greater Golden Horseshoe area: Toronto city + surrounding peri-urban and rural region. This area is a recognised territorial area, and as such data exist for this area and joint land use and regional planning is already taking place. (Source: Neptis Foundation 2014)</p>	

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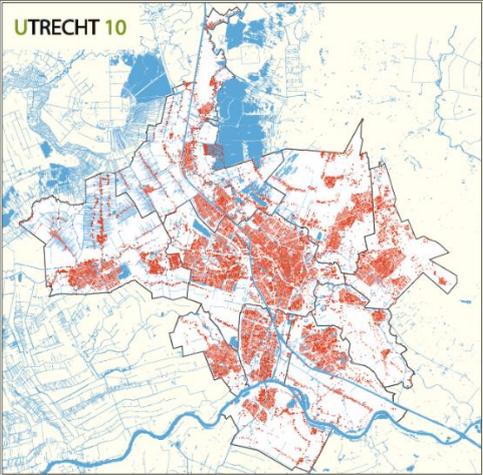
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<p>Utrecht, The Netherlands</p>	<p>The city region is defined as the U10 region, which is an inter-municipal platform of the city of Utrecht and 9 neighbouring municipalities which whom Utrecht already collaborates in other policy areas. (Source: Basisregistratie Topografie, Kadaster, 2017)</p>	
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