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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:

Literature review for CRFS boundaries definition

Author(s): FAO

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	Literature review aims at collecting secondary data. It can be used to understand and define the geographic limit of the city region.
Expected outcome	Identification of city region boundaries.
Expected Output	Definition of the geographical perimeter of the area of study.
Scale of application	City region (municipal, district, province), regional, national.
Expertise required for application	-
Examples of application	Lusaka (Zambia), Kitwe (Zambia), Colombo (Sri Lanka)
Year of development	2015
References	-

Tool description

To define the CRFS boundaries, literature review can be conducted to characterize different elements: Administrative boundaries; Governance instances and their respective roles and responsibilities in terms of decision making; Population density in the city and the surrounding periurban and rural areas; Sources of the food consumed in the city; Production areas around the city; Physical features in and surrounding the city, such as rivers, lakes, mountains, hills, forest, etc.

Examples of application

Kitwe (Zambia)

Literature has been collected for the following criteria: demography, employment in agriculture, fisheries, forestry and hunting, national policies, legislation and strategies, environmental resources, land use and cover, climate change and variability impacts,



City Region Food System Toolkit

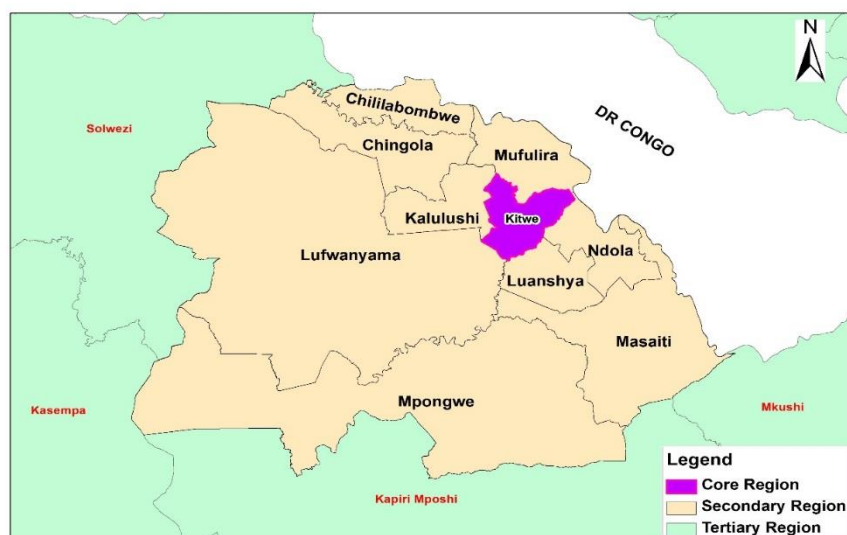
Assessing and planning sustainable city region food systems

agricultural and food value chain, input supply and food production, food marketing, catering and retail.

The selected criteria for the definition of the city region are:

- Administrative boundaries: it defines the region of the city over which the Kitwe City Council and Copperbelt Province have jurisdiction and whose by-laws are applicable within the city region – when urban and peri-urban agriculture is taken into context.
- Food sources: Sources of processed and unprocessed agriculture, livestock and poultry products consumed, marketed or distributed within and, for products produced within the city region, outside the city region.
- Governance: Potential to establish interventions in terms of producer capacity and improvement of value chain, infrastructure and facilities.

Three areas were identified based on the criteria: the core region, the secondary region and the tertiary region. The city region in Kitwe is defined by the secondary region, which is the Copperbelt Province.



The city region of Kitwe: the Copperbelt Province (Source: Kitwe Municipal Council)

Lusaka (Zambia)

In Lusaka, literature review was conducted on the following criteria selected for the definition of the city region:

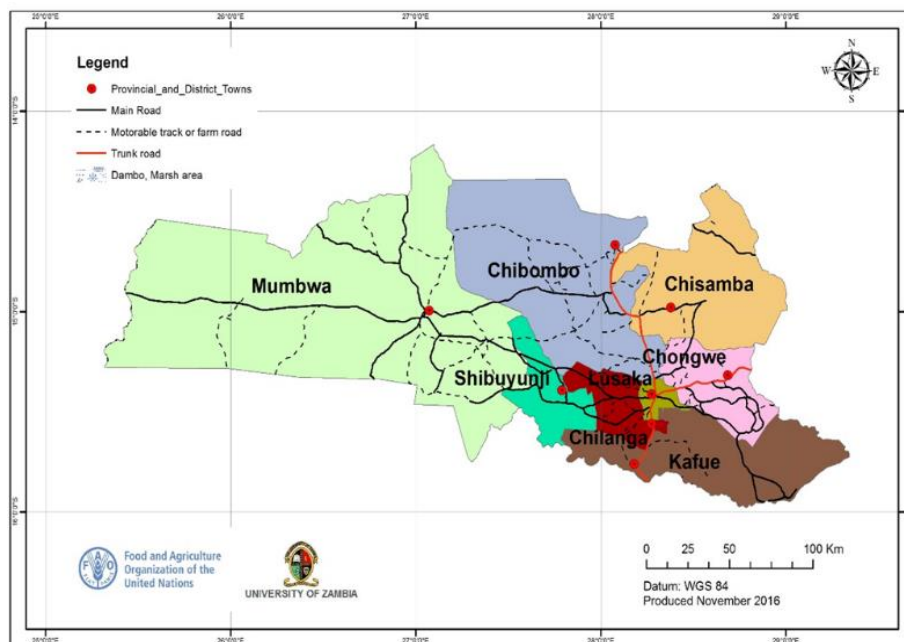
- Administrative boundaries : region of the city over which the City Council and districts have jurisdiction and whose by-laws are applicable within the city region;
- Food production areas of the main commodities consumed in the city, and sources (a stakeholder consultation workshop was also conducted to get an estimate of the sources of the food consumed in the city);
- Physical features: hills, mountains, lakes, rivers, forests.

Based on the above listed criteria, the city region is defined by the Lusaka district and its 7 surrounding districts. The city region is in between the Lusaka province and the Central province.



City Region Food System Toolkit

Assessing and planning sustainable city region food systems



The city region of Lusaka : Lusaka district and its 7 surrounding districts (Source: FAO)

Colombo (Sri Lanka)

In Sri Lanka, most statistics and national data are available in district level. Based on the locally applicable scenarios, few options for city region food system boundary for Colombo was considered. Literature review was conducted for each of the following criteria:

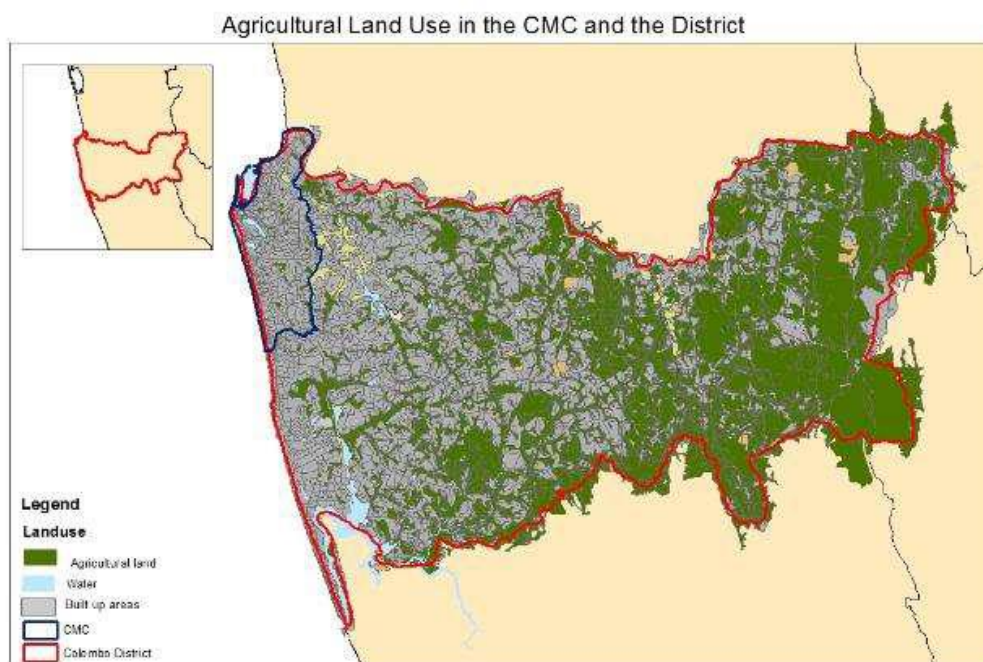
1. Built up areas and population densities—The basis for this scenario is less dense areas of the region would act as suppliers to the CMC.
2. Administrative boundaries— Administrative boundary have databases to support the study.
3. Judicial boundaries —These are the governing units and data for some of the areas (coming under their authority) are available. These judicial units take policy decisions.
4. Supply areas of major nutrients —The major commodity, which supply major nutrients to the CMC; in this case, rice for carbohydrate, fish for protein, and coconut for fat.
5. Supply areas of major and minor nutrients —The major commodity, which supplies major and micro (vitamins and minerals) nutrients to the CMC. In this case, rice for carbohydrate, fish for protein, coconut for fat, and fruits and vegetables for vitamins and minerals.
6. Data availability — Almost all national survey and censuses data are available at district level. Hence, most data is available in district level.

District boundary complies with judicial boundaries, administrative boundaries, and unit level where data is available. Alternatively, no data is available on food supplied to CMC from the Colombo district and other districts to establish the Boundary option 4 and option 5. By considering all facts above, Colombo district seems to be the best city region boundary.



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Assessing and planning sustainable city region food systems



The city region of Colombo: Colombo District (Source: IWMI)

