



## CITY REGION FOOD SYSTEM TOOLKIT

Assessing and planning resilient and sustainable city region food systems

### Example: Setting up and training project teams

<b>Brief description</b>	Two examples of how project teams were established and trained in pilot city regions: Antananarivo (Madagascar), Colombo (Sri Lanka).
<b>Expected outcome</b>	Project instigators are aware of different ways of setting up project teams and establishing training needs, which may provide them with inspiration.
<b>Expected output</b>	
<b>Scale of application</b>	Project level
<b>Expertise required</b>	-
<b>Examples of application</b>	-
<b>Year of development</b>	2022
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<b>Relevant CRFS Handbook modules; related tools, examples and activities</b>	CRFS Handbook: Inception module.

### Full description and justification

This document set out two examples of how project teams were established and trained in pilot city regions: Antananarivo (Madagascar), Colombo (Sri Lanka).

The examples are helpful because they allow project instigators to understand how these tasks have been carried out in practice, and how obstacles have been overcome.



## 1 Setting up and training the project team in Antananarivo, Madagascar

At the start of the project, one institutional focal point (IFP) was identified and assigned to the project team from each of the three institutions: the City of Antananarivo, the Ministry of Agriculture (including the regional office of the Ministry), and the Region of Analamanga. However, it became clear that one IFP from each institution was not sufficient; poor communication between the IFPs and their own institutions meant that synergies with existing projects were not identified and exploited. Additional IFPs were appointed to promote integrated work within the institutions, and the municipality set up an interdepartmental team to facilitate internal communications.

The project team required a lot of explanations, training and capacity building around the concepts and approaches of the project. In particular, project team members had high expectations about concrete investments and long-term implementation of an action plan or strategy resulting from the CRFS project. To address this, the IFPs within the core team received training on the importance of the multistakeholder approach – and in particular the stakeholder advisory group (SAG) – in leveraging joint efforts and building links between new and existing initiatives under an integrated action plan.

## 2 Setting up and training the project team in Colombo, Sri Lanka

The project team in Colombo included both government and private sector stakeholders. Government stakeholders were carefully selected after analyzing the contribution that each state agency makes to strengthening the various parts of the food system. Private sector stakeholders were then co-opted at the visioning workshop, based on their functions and strengths at each node of the Colombo CRFS.

Project team members were trained in the programme pillars and key concepts during small group workshops; particularly important was the training on food systems and climate resilience. In light of Covid-19 restrictions, online discussions were crucial to setting up and training the project team.

