



Governance models for sustainable CRFS

The case of the Arusha Food Safety Initiative

Resilient Cities Congress - Bonn, 27 June 2019



1. Rikolto's FSC cluster

- **International NGO** headquartered in Leuven, Belgium.
- **40 years of experience** working with food chain actors in Latin America, Europe, Africa and Asia
- The Food Smart Cities Cluster is an **international programme** in partnership with municipalities, farmer organisations, private companies, research institutions, international organisations and civil society organisations.
- **Our goal:** to support city-regions to implement policies and practices that contribute to sustainable, fair and healthy food systems.
- **Multi-stakeholder cooperation** is at the heart of our strategy



Four specific objectives

Smallholder
inclusion in urban
food chains under
fair conditions



Safe, healthy
and sustainable
food for all
city-dwellers



Participatory
governance
mechanisms for
urban food systems



More
resilient and
environmentally
sustainable
urban food systems





Feeding our booming cities

By 2050 the global population will surpass 9 billion people. 3 out of 4 people are expected to live in cities (today, it's 1 out of 2). If we want to feed this growing urban population in a healthy and sustainable way, we need to connect urban food markets more closely to farmers. Together with cities around the world, we implement policies and practices that benefit producers and consumers alike, with respect for our planet.



3. Deep dive

The Arusha Food Safety Initiative

Background

- Launched in March 2018 under the initiative of the Tanzanian Horticulture Association (TAHA) and Rikolto
- Purpose: ensure **safe food for all** consumers in Arusha
- First initiative of its kind in Tanzania
- Running in parallel with the Food Policy Platform spearheaded by ICLEI (interlinked processes)
- Rationale:
 - Initial study on **chemical contamination** of general population shows alarming results
 - Lack of evidence / research / dissemination on food safety risks in Arusha
 - Increasing **consumer awareness** of food safety
 - Majority of food imported from outside the city - how to control it?
 - **Harmonising initiatives** from various stakeholders



Members of Arusha Food Safety Steering Committee

- Arusha City Council (ACC - leadership)
- Tanzanian Horticulture Association (TAHA - member-based private sector organisation)
- Arumeru District Council (local government)
- Tanzanian Bureau of Standards (national regulatory body)
- Tanzanian Food and Drugs Administration (national regulatory body)
- Tropical Pesticides Research Institute (TPRI - public research institute)
- MUVIKIHO (Apex farmer organisation)
- Solidaridad (INGO)
- AgriProFocus (INGO)
- Trias (INGO)
- Rikolto (INGO)

→ 4 meetings / year



Main activities

- Analysis of **food safety risks** (chemical, biological, physical) throughout the horticulture chain and identification of **hotspots**
- Development and deployment of a **risk-based communication strategy** towards consumers
- Co-development of a **national food safety standard** piloted in Arusha's CRFS
 - Led by Solidaridad
 - Food Safety Steering Committee providing feedback and piloting
 - Promoted as a voluntary standard
 - Smallholder farmers as target group
 - Focus on 3 dimensions of sustainability
 - Awaiting to be gazetted by Ministry of Trade

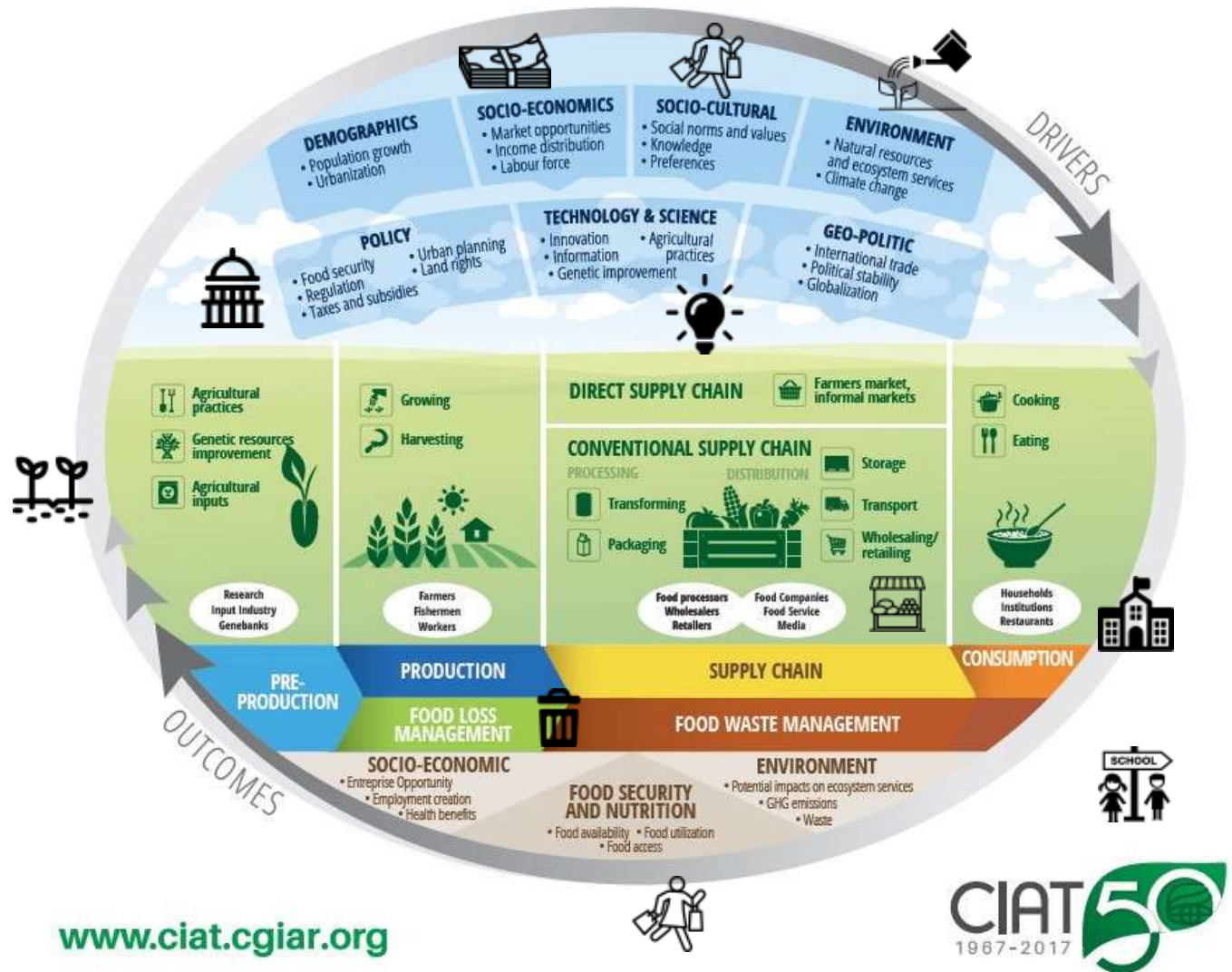


Main activities (cont'd)

- Implementation of the **KIOSK model**:
 - Physical infrastructure at the markets
 - Information hub on food safety
 - All veggies compliant with national standard
 - Launch of 8 kiosks in July across the city
 - Training 200 food vendors on food safety
- Input on **local regulations** and policies on food safety
- Co-design a tailor-made **joint programme** to address hotspots and role division for implementation
- Potential model for the entire country



A systemic perspective



A systemic perspective

As part of the Arusha Food Safety Initiative, actors are looking at:

1. **Production:** changing farmers' behaviour towards safe production
2. **Consumption:** individual and institutional: working on access, affordability and acceptability - health is used as an entry point to change consumption behaviour
3. **Infrastructure and markets:** KIOSK selling outlets in traditional local markets
4. **Enabling environment:** national standard, extension services, local food safety regulations
5. **Research and technology:** evidence-based action, trust building (lab-testing)
6. **Socio-economics:** fair prices, creating incentives
7. **Socio-cultural norms:** awareness-raising to increase acceptability of safe vegetables
8. **Climate change:** supporting renewable-powered drip irrigation to increase availability of safe veggies



Added value of AFSI compared to Business as Usual

- Research recommendations are linked to action
- Cost-saving: free use of lab testing facilities (usually 60-80 USD/sample)
- Advocacy: **strength in unity**
- Initial buy-in from all key players: **ownership**
- Awareness-raising connected to concrete purchasing alternatives
- **Connecting all the dots!**



4. Lessons learned

1. **Export markets** can be a driver of food safety change for local markets (creation of incentives)
 2. **Large funding isn't necessary to make a start**: resources were pulled together from various organisations to launch a pilot.
 3. **Capacity and knowledge building** of all actors through MSH discussions and actions
 4. **Involvement of national agencies** is critical for upscaling and resource mobilisation
 5. **Specialisation and coordination**: every organisation has its own mandate and strengths. Coordinating actions increases impact
- Importance of **breaking silos**





What will we eat tomorrow?



Charlotte Flechet

International Food Smart Cities Coordinator

Blijde Inkomststraat 50, 3000 Leuven
Belgium

Skype: charlotte.flechet

Mobile: +32496716698

Email: charlotte.flechet@rikolto.org

www.rikolto.org