RESILIENT CITIES

Frameworks for Enhancing Food Systems Governance

Bonn, 26-28 June, 2019
René van Veenhuizen
RUAF Global Partnership www.ruaf.org
Hivos Development Organisation www.hivos.org
Presenters and Panel

09:00 - Thiago Soares Barbizan, ICLEI, CityFood
09:05 - René van Veenhuizen, Hivos RUAF, CityFood
09:10 - Martin Frick, UN Climate Change (UNFCCC)

09:15 - Marina Bortoletti, UN Environment
09:25 - Michela Carucci, FAO
09:35 - Sharelle Polack, GAIN
09:45 - Charlotte Flechet & Gert Engelen, Rikolto

10:00 – Panel Discussion
AIM

• Gain a better **understanding of initiatives and frameworks** that seek to enhance urban governance mechanisms related to the resilience of city region food systems;

• Learn about **different methodologies and tools** that can help local governments address resilience and climate adaptation of their food system, **and design effective policies**;

• Get an idea on **how to apply in their own communities, cities and regions**;
WHAT TYPE OF FOOD SYSTEM DO WE WANT?
“EVIDENCE CONTINUES TO POINT TO A RISE IN WORLD HUNGER IN RECENT YEARS, AN IMPORTANT WARNING THAT WE ARE NOT ON TRACK TO ERADICATE HUNGER BY 2030”

(790 - 820 M. people)

Triple Burden of Malnutrition:
- Not enough calories (1M)
- Deficiency of micro-nutrients (2B)
- Overconsumption (1.9B) or Obesity (600M)

FAO, State of Food Security and Nutrition 2018
Cost of Current Food System almost equal total turnover

Externalities
- Poverty
- Food insecurity + Double Burden
- Biodiversity
- Deforestation
- Land degradation
- Health
- Inclusion

Revealing Food’s Hidden Costs: New Framework for Food and Agriculture


Food Tank 2018
TEEB: The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
In 2050 the world population will grow from 7 to 10 Billion, of which 66% Urban.

50% live in cities now (2009)
Urban and Rural

Figure 1: Representation of a regional economy

The simplified area economy

Rural

Urban

and a more realistic representation

Rural

Villages

Large city

Urban

Metropolis

Towns

Secondary cities

Source: The World Bank (2009)
WHAT TYPE OF FOOD SYSTEM DO WE WANT?
Dutch City Deal Food on the Urban Agenda

City Region Food Systems
Sustainable Food Systems and Urbanization
Framework for Action

1. **Governance**: ensuring an enabling environment for effective action (actions 1-6)

2. Promote **Sustainable diets and nutrition** (7-13)

3. Encourage **Social and economic equity** (14-19)

4. Promote and strengthen **Food production in and around the city** (20-26)

5. Improve **Food supply and distribution** (27-33)

6. Reduce **Food waste and losses** (34-37)

www.foodpolicymilano.org  
www.ruaf.org  
cityregionfoodsyste ms.org
City Food Network

The ICLEI, RUAF CITYFOOD Network aims to support local and regional governments:
- Networking
- Sharing experiences
- Capacity Building
- Policy Guidance and
- Technical Advise
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From the Presentations

- There are various initiatives, frameworks available, still under development.
- The key organisations involved collaborate and share experiences, with and including the cities they collaborate with. Various networks and events
- The basic approach: proper assessment, multi stakeholder involvement, etc. is quite similar.
- There are various entry points for cities

- There is flexibility to address these differences in various (urban) food systems and entry points.

- They are more territorial than sectoral, seek to work across sectors
- They seek to be inclusive – bring everyone around the table
- The importance of consumption as a critical driver for food systems change, be it for food safety, nutrition or environmental sustainability
- Governance change is an umbrella – cross-cutting across all other issues
Panel Discussion

1) What is the added value to cities, how do these frameworks work.
   For instance: What entry points were taken/chosen by the cities

2) What Governance mechanism are needed: who to involve, what are key success factors, and what are good examples.

3) How can cities participate and/or learn along, with different experiences.
RUAF Global Partnership on Sustainable Urban Agriculture and City Region Food Systems

- Members: Quito, Ghent and Toronto, Hivos, IWMi (Colombo), the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Beijing), the Centre for Sustainable Food Systems Laurier University, Mazingira (Nairobi) and Está (Milan)

- Projects and programmes in over 50 cities, since 1999

- Urban food systems, food security, local economic development, resource recycling and adaptation to climate change
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Trends: professionalization and intensification
Trends: local and ecological production
Strategies that Cities apply

Creation of an **enabling policy environment**
- Recognition and formal acceptance, adapt legislation,
- create institutional home, participatory city planning, Food Policy

**Promoting territorial food governance**: cross-sectoral integration and stakeholder engagement

Enhancing **availability and access to land** and use security
- Mapping (Quito), Zoning (Bobo, Beijing, Tax incentives,
  Temporary Agreements, Land banks (various cities)
- Integrating (productive) green infrastructure in city development planning;
- Modifying land use planning and building regulations;
  Quito,
Strategies that Cities apply

Reducing health and environmental risks
- Coordination, Zoning (Phnom Penh, Freetown), Awareness and Training (Accra), Active pollution Control (Hyderabad)

Support to farmers organisation and
- Training, Extension, Access to water, (Cape Town, Lima, Havana),

Support Local value chain initiatives and promote short chain marketing / Access to finance, stimulate markets and entrepreneurship
- Direct Marketing (Belo Horizonte), Youth involvement, Extension support, Value chain development, Financing institutions, Farmers markets).
Global Database for City and Regional Food Policies

- Adopted and/or enacted policies, regulations, and ordinances on a range of food systems topics, from production to waste management.

- Coded with categorical search terms, including categories as country, policy type, food system sector, level of government, and population size, among others.