



September 2021

Synthesis report on the 16 multi-stakeholder dialogues on urban food systems contributing to the UN Food Systems Summit

This is a draft report submitted in preparation for the UN Food Systems Summit by ICLEI and FAO.

The final version will be published in due course.



1. Executive Summary

The year 2021 marks the beginning of the Decade of Action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. Food systems that are healthier, more sustainable, and equitable are key to achieving most of the SDGs. COVID-19 also revealed the importance of food system resilience. However, beyond emergencies and shocks, the overall functioning of food systems has proved unsustainable and drastic transformation is essential.

A recent FAO survey (2020) has clearly demonstrated the enormous, active role that cities and local governments have played in attenuating the effects of the pandemic on their citizens' health and food security. Often, however, the actions at the local level were not sufficiently supported by corresponding actions, coordination and resources at the national level.

As cities transition to pandemic recovery, there is an opportunity to rethink the way urban and peri-urban food systems are managed. Cities can promote policies and programmes that create incentives and capacity towards economic, social and environmental sustainability. Sustainable urban food systems can drive transformation on national and global scales. The present levels of urban food consumption and waste are unprecedented, evidence of local governments' potential to implement necessary reforms that best reflect local conditions. Urban food systems transformation, therefore, can catalyze innovative and integrated solutions to broader food system challenges.

This report summarizes the major outcomes of the dialogues that were conducted by more than 26 local governments and brought together about 1,000 stakeholders under the **partnership between FAO and ICLEI in contribution to the UN Food Systems Summit 2021**. The purpose of holding the city-level food systems dialogues was to strengthen local multi-stakeholder engagement while collectively enforcing the position of cities as a key driver of food system transformation. Moreover, the dialogues highlighted city-level initiatives and these were amplified as part of national, regional and global UNFSS processes. The report also offers **a call to action** that will support not only the local governments but also the Member States and other stakeholders to leverage their food systems capacity in meeting SDGs.

Summary of the dialogues outcomes

Dialogue topics range from **holistic food strategy** (Nairobi, Kenya) and the importance of food **governance** (Kisumu, Kenya) to **policies on procurement** (Copenhagen, Denmark) and strengthening application of **hygiene regulations** for improving **food safety** (Dhaka, Bangladesh). Sixteen dialogues took the form of the in-depth multi-stakeholder engagement and were registered as the UNFSS Independent Summit Dialogue. The others were conducted as exploratory multi-stakeholder engagement to understand the local food system challenges, solutions, and policy priorities of cities with relevant stakeholders. Some dialogues were organized jointly with more than one local government in the region, as in the case of Belo Horizonte, Brazil, and New Haven, USA, that provided a more comprehensive picture of the urban food systems in that specific regional context.

One common issue that arose throughout the dialogues was cities having to respond to the pandemic in real time to distribute healthy food to its citizens. For some cities, collaborating with national governments has gone smoothly, while others had to operate alone to acquire



resources, because not all had the trained staff nor the required expertise. This recalls the importance of **multi-level governance** among global, national, and subnational actors for food systems. Formal and informal mechanisms of exchange with the national government to discuss the healthy food environment and food emergency planning are essential.

Equity was key throughout the dialogues. While some cities, such as New Haven, focused extensively and explicitly on equity and inclusion, many cities embedded equity as an underlying topic that is fundamental to transforming urban food systems through other entry points, such as school nutrition and food security. Equity represents the intersection of unequal food access and socio-economic status of certain population groups and recognizes the importance of bringing the voices of underrepresented population groups to the table. All dialogues reinforced the importance of community empowerment and entrusting local leaders.

Another common thread of the dialogues is that healthy and sustainable urban food systems require a **systemic approach**. Challenges cannot be resolved by only addressing one specific sector, such as agriculture or logistics. Food is a cross-cutting theme and requires solutions that extend across multiple sectors. For this, inter-departmental collaboration within the local government and with stakeholders across the whole food system is key.

In short, **vertical and horizontal integration** can spur the basis of urban food systems transformation: vertical, because national and subnational governments need each other to ensure resilient and healthy food systems; horizontal, because food is cross-cutting and only an integrated, systemic approach will transform the food system.

As a synthesis of the dialogues process, two infographics (see following two pages) were developed to highlight the 5 strategic areas of focus and the 10 critical actions proposed by urban food system stakeholders participating in the dialogues.



CITIES CALL FOR COLLECTIVE ACTION TO TRANSFORM OUR URBAN FOOD SYSTEMS

Currently, food systems are failing to achieve food security for all, and the environmental and climate impacts of food production, processing, transport, distribution consumption, loss and waste are unprecedented. The COVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdowns have demonstrated the importance of food system resilience. There is an opportunity to rethink the governance of food systems. Cities are vital to this process given rapid urbanisation, the linkages with built environment, consumption and nature, and because local governments are best placed to implement policies and approaches that reflect local conditions and their residents' needs.



5 STRATEGIC AREAS FOR URBAN FOOD SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION

Leading up to the UN Food Systems Summit, we convened independent food dialogues with 1000+ people from 26+ cities around the world, and asked local and regional governments, urban practitioners, researchers, business owners and food system stakeholders what they thought were the most important drivers of urban food system change. This infographic shares the outcomes of their reflections.

EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE PROCESSES

The people who face the most inequities in our cities are often the voices least heard. An equitable food system requires deliberate and differentiated action to guarantee everyone full participation in decision making and access to nutritious, safe, affordable and culturally appropriate food. This has been a fundamental consideration in discussion that cuts across all strategic areas.



NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL FOOD GOVERNANCE

National and sub-national governments must work together to better coordinate policies, planning and interventions.

FOOD AND URBAN PLANNING

Integrated planning must consider the use of space, infrastructure and funding mechanisms while entrenching food policy across municipal government and ensuring effective stakeholder engagement.

EMERGENCY PLANNING, RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Food must be part of any emergency response plan. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted vast inequities and structural failures of food systems. Cities must develop informed emergency food response and recovery plans that recognize that crises can be recurrent, have long-term structural impacts, and amplify existing stresses such as chronic food insecurity.

HEALTHY AND RESILIENT FOOD ENVIRONMENTS

Resilient food environments support efficient urban food value chains, through formal and informal economies, ensuring access to nutritious, safe and culturally relevant food, while regenerating natural environments.





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10 CRITICAL ACTIONS FOR TRANSFORMING URBAN FOOD SYSTEMS

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DEVELOP COHERENT, INTEGRATED FOOD POLICIES AND INVITE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

to provide clear **vision** and **guidance**, while **equipping actors** to effectively implement policy recommendations, and practice inclusive governance.



FOSTER TERRITORIAL LINKAGES

to shorten or simplify **supply chains**, leverage neighboring logistics capacities, support **local investment**, grow regional food economies, and promote **nature-positive** food supply.

INTEGRATE FOOD INTO PLANNING AND URBAN DESIGN

to build **food environments** that facilitate **access** to land, market space, and healthy, sustainable and culturally appropriate food.

ADOPT ACCESSIBLE AND INCLUSIVE FINANCE SYSTEMS

to guarantee **credit** and ensure **cash-flow for farmers and small businesses**, improve local **government revenues** and enable infrastructure development.

LEAD CLIMATE ACTION

to foster **mitigation and adaptation strategies** by introducing stress tolerant crops and livestock, making use of climate information services and offering insurance services, as well as by supporting afforestation, reducing food miles and sharing sustainable agricultural practices.



STRENGTHEN PUBLIC FOOD PROCUREMENT

to drive **sustainable markets**, facilitate short supply chains, promote good nutrition, boost the local economy and support school meal programmes.

SUPPORT DATA COLLECTION, MANAGEMENT AND DISSEMINATION

to map food system interactions, identify gaps and enable **evidence-informed decision making**.

INVEST IN CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGIES

to improve **efficiency** and **safety** across the food value chain, ensure access to **nutritious** food for consumers, connect producers with markets, promote economic development and enhance value addition.

PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE URBAN AGRICULTURE

to encourage healthy diets, **connect communities**, supplement incomes and bring nature into the city.



REDUCE FOOD WASTE AND LOSS

to protect natural ecosystems, lower greenhouse gas emissions, **use valuable resources** responsibly and bring all food produced to market.





2. Introduction to the FAO-ICLEI partnership and the city-level dialogues

About UN Food Systems Summit 2021

Being convened on 23 September 2021, the [UN Food Systems Summit 2021](#) (UNFSS) will be a part of the Decade of Action to drive our recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and get us back on track to achieve all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The Summit is expected to launch bold new actions, with measurable outcomes that enable the achievement of the 2030 goals. The UNFSS process provides a ground-breaking opportunity to have a multi-level governance (between global, national, and subnational) approach to food systems issues.

The Summit will be convened by UN Secretary-General António Guterres in New York with the Pre-Summit having gathered key actors on July 26-28 in Rome. Guided by five Action Tracks¹, the Summit aims to deliver the following outcomes:

- Generate significant action and measurable progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- Raise awareness and elevate public discussion about how reforming our food systems can help us all to achieve the SDGs by implementing reforms that are good for people and the planet;
- Develop principles to guide governments and other stakeholders looking to leverage their food systems to support the SDGs, and
- Create a system of follow-up and review to ensure that the Summit's outcomes continue to drive new actions and progress.

Joint efforts to elevate the voice of local governments

The UNFSS is designed to bring together key players from the worlds of science, business, policy, healthcare and academia, as well as farmers, indigenous people, youth organizations, consumer groups, environmental activists, and other key stakeholders.

Throughout the UNFSS process, cities and local governments have been referred to as fundamental stakeholders and were welcomed to engage. However, they have not been part of the process as governmental or official stakeholder groups nor was the topic of urban food systems and the respective empowerment of local governments fully addressed in the process. To date, despite multiple activities with cities on sustainable local food systems and a Call for Action for a Global Cities Coalition, the impact of these world-wide efforts is yet uncertain in terms of UNFSS output.

¹ The five Action Tracks that guide the UNFSS are Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all (Action Track 1); Shift to sustainable consumption patterns (Action Track 2); Boost nature-positive production (Action Track 3); Advance equitable livelihoods (Action Track 4); Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress (Action Track 5).



To address this issue, there were multiple spaces that cities and relevant actors created for local governments to engage within the framework of UNFSS. The overall process was supported by the informal **Urban Food Systems Working Group**. FAO, together with the Global Alliance of Improved Nutrition (GAIN), is facilitating the group which brings together a number of global city networks (ICLEI, C40, UCLG and Milan Urban Food Policy Pact), United Nations Agencies (UN-HABITAT, UNEP, UN Nutrition, WHO and UNCDF) and other relevant global organizations that advocate for more sustainable urban food systems.

The city-level dialogues are part of a common roadmap of the working group. The working group's efforts also include submission of game changing solutions² that address city-level interventions such as school nutrition and procurement and the two city-level consultations on the UNFSS game changing solutions and solutions clusters that gathered voices from 71 local governments.



FAO-ICLEI partnership on raising the voice of cities at UNFSS

The partnership between FAO and ICLEI supported **26 cities** that were engaged in local multi-stakeholder **Food Dialogues**, ongoing from April to August 2021. The purpose of the partnership is to **elevate the voices of cities** during 2021's critical global summits – namely, the UN Food Systems Summit 2021 and the Nutrition for Growth 2021 – that will mark the turning point for global food systems transformation. This process assembled key players, such as local governments and their associations, city networks, national governments, business sector, academia and farmers.

² [Game Changing Solutions](#) are a compilation of interventions that prompt food system transformation that was gathered through open calls and synthesized by the Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition. It is considered as one of the legacies of the UN Food Systems Summit as it identifies a set of actions that are important to enable the Food System Transformation.



FAO and ICLEI have invited cities that showed strong commitment to sustainable food systems and in engaging local stakeholders. Project cities reflect the partners' wide geographic, with a special focus on Africa and have been indicated in the image below.



The 26 cities that hosted FAO-ICLEI dialogues leading up to the UNFSS

- Dhaka, Bangladesh
- Copenhagen, Denmark
- Belo Horizonte, Curitiba, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo, Brazil and Lima, Peru
- Izmir, Turkey
- New Haven, Minneapolis, Austin, Washington, USA / Toronto, Canada
- Accra and Tamale, Ghana
- Antananarivo, Madagascar
- Arusha and Dodoma, Tanzania
- Cape Town, South Africa
- Entebbe, Uganda
- Kigali and Rulindo, Rwanda
- Kisumu and Nairobi, Kenya
- Quelimane, Mozambique
- Tunis, Tunisia



Methodology for conducting multi-stakeholder food dialogues

To prepare for the 2021 UNFSS, Independent Dialogues have been taking place around the world. Independent Dialogues are one of three main components of the Food Systems Summit Dialogues (FSSD), the other two being Member State Dialogues and Global Dialogues. Independent Dialogues can be convened by any interested group. They aim to offer a seat at the table to food system stakeholders for an opportunity to “debate, collaborate, and take action towards a better future”.

The multi-stakeholder food dialogues followed the most crucial criteria of the UNFSS Independent Dialogues format, particularly the Summit’s [principles of engagement](#). The UNFSS Secretariat’s recommended structure was applied to the Independent Summit Dialogues organized by ICLEI and FAO, together with the cities, to ensure that the voices of the participants are well captured. Cities followed two distinct types of engagement processes - in-depth and exploratory multi-stakeholder - depending on the state of food system literacy and momentum in the city (readiness level), as well as the city’s priorities and a number of additional factors³. For instance, in the case of Cape Town, a high-level political dialogue was conducted taking an exploratory dialogue format to complement the multi-stakeholder dialogue that was already conducted with the city in the previous year. The summary of each dialogues is available in Annex 2.

As for the topics of a multi-stakeholder food dialogue, they may be on a **holistic exploration of food systems** - identifying opportunities and challenges; exploring synergies between different elements of food systems, and examining trade-offs that influence the choice of food systems pathways. In other cases, some dialogues had their own focus. Some explored **linkages among the Summit’s five objectives** and potential for collaborative action on the [five action tracks](#). For the others, the focus was on **cross-cutting issues** like policy, finance, innovation, indigenous knowledge, and the empowerment of women, young people and marginalized groups or on **specific aspects of food systems** in a particular locality. Where there are multiple cities selected in the same country or continent (e.g. Latin American and Rwandan dialogues), city to city exchange elements were embedded in the dialogue to foster shared learning and cooperation on food system issues between or among cities within the same regional context.

List of city-level dialogues, topics, and dialogue types

No.	City, country	Title	Dialogue type
1	Dhaka, Bangladesh	Multi-stakeholder food dialogue, envisioning a sustainable urban food system, Dhaka city	Independent

³ Factors to consider in determining the nature of engagement include:

- Whether work/engagement has been done previously by ICLEI in the city to understand its food system
- Whether there is a presence of an established local partner in the city
- Whether there is an existing food system stakeholder forum in the city



2	Copenhagen, Denmark	Multi-actor dialogue on farm to fork school food procurement	Independent
3	Belo Horizonte, Curitiba, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo, Brazil and Lima, Peru	Independent Dialogue on Food Systems in Latin American Cities	Independent
4	Izmir, Turkey	Building nature positive food systems to combat poverty	Independent
5	New Haven, USA	Food equity and sovereignty	Independent
6	Accra, Ghana	Transforming Accra's City-Region Food System Through Robust Rural-Urban Linkages	Independent
7	Tamale, Ghana	Building a climate resilient city region food system through innovative strategies and action planning in Tamale	Independent
8	Antananarivo, Madagascar	"Saru", an approach adapted to guarantee a resilient food systems in urban areas	Independent
9	Arusha and Dodoma, Tanzania	Elevating the voices of African cities towards the UN Food Systems Summit 2021	Independent
10	Cape Town, South Africa	Catalysing local government actions for a sustainable food system in Cape Town	Light touch. High level political meeting
11	Entebbe, Uganda	Exploring Opportunities for Maximising the Benefits of Lake Victoria for Food Security, Improved Livelihoods and Environmental Sustainability in Entebbe City	Independent
12	Kigali and Rulindo, Rwanda	Transforming Kigali and Rulindo's Food Systems through Robust Inter-regional Linkages and Natural Resources Management	Independent
13	Kisumu, Kenya	Building Collaborative and Effective Food Systems Governance Frameworks in Kisumu County	Independent
14	Nairobi, Kenya	Towards a Future of Food that is Sustainable, Equitable and Secure in Nairobi City County	Independent
15	Quelimane, Mozambique	Strengthening Local Agri-Food Systems and Actors Through Investment and Innovation	Independent
16	Tunis, Tunisia	Towards healthy, resilient and inclusive urban food systems for the City of Tunis	Independent



Other methods that complemented the dialogues

1) Participants survey

While the dialogues provided solid qualitative inputs from a wide variety of stakeholders allowing the details and depth to understand the full implications of their contributions, they were supplemented by a survey with a set of quantitative results. The survey gathered participants' thoughts, opinions, and perceptions on the food systems of the cities where they are associated with or residing. 177 answers out of about 1,000 total dialogue participants were collected, enabling the coordinators to have an in-depth understanding of how participants perceive the food systems that would have otherwise not been captured.

The survey respondents identified **poor food system infrastructure, food production/availability**, and **environmental degradation** (including solid waste pollution) as the major challenges in their urban food systems. When asked to describe some tangible solutions to the main challenges food systems face, the **implementation of agricultural and food safety policies and regulations** and **training farmers and other actors** in the food value chain were the most popular responses. This list gives an important hint to the immediate actions that the local governments should take to improve their food systems, tackling the most significant needs of the stakeholders.

The survey also showed that the low-hanging fruit for local governments to systematically transform the urban food systems are where their mandates lie. Most of the local government participants answered that **waste management, emergency food provision, food safety, business licensing, and food procurement** are under their city's mandates. The survey results demonstrate that additional support is needed to the private sector, if resources allow, in a financial form that could be translated into subsidies or incentive schemes.

2) AfricanCITYFOODMonth

To take the messages of the dialogues to the next level, the AfricanCITYFOODMonth Campaign served as a platform to reflect on the outcomes of the dialogues and deliberate on the joint messages that were put forward throughout the 12 dialogues conducted in the African region. The AfricanCITYFOODMonth is a month-long campaign being conducted by ICLEI Africa Secretariat together with its partners in July 2021, following the 12 multi-stakeholder dialogues led by African cities. The second edition of the annual campaign brought together local government officials, civil society organisations, national government officials, researchers, non-profit organisations, funders, among other key stakeholders. Two dedicated sessions on the reflections of the African cities food system Dialogues invited the conveners and participants of the dialogues to highlight the key outcomes to a larger audience as well as facilitated a city-to-city exchange where city practitioners shared knowledge and experiences on how they are responding to the key themes of governance, stakeholder engagements and investment in the urban food system.

3. Key messages of the city-level dialogues



Overall, the city-level dialogues revealed the pressing need for cities being the drivers of food systems transitions. Over half the global population currently resides in urban areas and this is expected to rise to two thirds by 2050. The dialogues reaffirmed that with the majority of the world's consumers residing in urban areas, cities have an important role to play in food systems transformation.

Further, an integrated and systemic approach is imperative to transform food systems as food is a cross-cutting issue. Food justice and equity served as the underlying principle in most of the cities to transform their urban food systems as these themes represented the intersection of unequal food access and socio-economic status of certain population groups. All dialogues reinforced the importance of community empowerment and entrusting and engaging local leaders. They reiterated the interconnectedness and interdependencies of elements and actors across the food system and the city region.

While there is considerable variation in the food-related topics that were touched upon across the different dialogues, the following eight guiding themes were summarized to capture the essence of the 18 multi-stakeholder food dialogues.

1) Integrating urban and territorial food governance into food systems transformation

National food policies are usually characterized by sectoral approaches that exclude sub-national (local) governments. Food systems transformation requires national and sub-national governments working together in a coherent and coordinated way. Recognizing the interdependence of all components and stakeholders in the food system (producers, consumers, distributors, retailers etc.) is key to promoting integrated and inclusive food system transformation.

This requires establishing **formal and informal mechanisms** to better coordinate policies, planning and interventions (systemic and multi-level governance).

During the **Kisumu** (Kenya) dialogue, the need to translate the regional and national food policies into local applications was highlighted to prompt the food system transformation that is needed. Similar ideas were conveyed by the cities of **Dodoma** and **Arusha**, which indicated that local governments have the potential to bridge the knowledge gap between local food actors and food experts.

The City of **Quelimane** (Mozambique) also committed to putting food planning at the forefront of the city's planning initiatives going forward, specifically in the next Municipal Development Strategy, which is the city's main planning strategy, and the Territorial and Spatial Development Plan.

2) Integrating food into local and territorial planning:

Local and regional governments use urban territorial planning as the basis for identifying and prioritizing interventions for use of space and infrastructure, and for allocating physical and financial resources. National-level food policy is usually across multiple departments'



jurisdictions (the lone exception being a department of agriculture). Some cities have a food policy team, while others integrate food into multiple departments.

How can governments better integrate local and national food policy? At the local level, challenges are funding, entrenching food policy and planning across municipal government, and ensuring effective community and stakeholder engagement. Food Policy Councils (or similar multi-stakeholder mechanisms) at the city level are key to developing and implementing inclusive multi-sectoral urban food policy and planning strategies and initiatives.

In 2007, **Cape Town** enacted the Urban Agriculture Policy, one of whose strategic imperatives is to "include urban agriculture in land use management and physical planning". Currently the urban food mandate lies within the Urban Planning and Design Department. There is keen interest on how the enacted Policy will influence Food Sensitive Urban Planning and implementation within the city to alleviate urban food insecurity and poverty.

Another example that emerged from the "**North America Local Food Dialogue** on Inclusive Food Systems", hosted by the City of New Haven, was that multi-level governance mechanisms in the U.S. are diverse and not well aligned toward creating equitable and integrated food systems. However, mechanisms such as local food councils, community hearings, and funding for community-led initiatives have been highlighted as possible solutions for local governments to be involved and heard.

Participants proposed a wide range of suggestions to facilitate and channel the community's voice. These ideas included: involving community members in advisory boards through official paid roles to enable the integration of people that are not already affiliated with organizations that have already a position of power; supporting the creation of community land trusts to enable and build wealth for the community, and training and supporting (also financially) communities with the necessary skills, resources and information to creating their own thriving food systems with mechanisms like "Food Asset mapping", for example.

3) Public procurement and school nutrition programs

Public food procurement from local, sustainable sources is a powerful lever that should be enhanced everywhere. Scaling up school meal programs fosters better nutrition and longer-term food literacy for millions of children while bringing co-benefits across the food system. Many school children rely on school food as their primary source of nutrition.

School nutrition programs and public food procurement are systemic interventions. To enhance their multiple benefits, procurement should be linked to local production to facilitate short supply chains, promote good nutrition and boost the local food economy. The pandemic demonstrated that there were no substitutes for school food when schools were forced to close. School food can help address food poverty, malnutrition and obesity, while promoting education and good learning outcomes.



The City of **Copenhagen**, Denmark, set the targets of going 90% organic and reducing GHG emissions from the food procurement sector by 25% before 2025. Sustainable food procurement requires stakeholders to have improved access to green and seasonal food. What is needed is a systemic intervention, such as applying sustainable procurement criteria to school meals in order to increase the nutritional value and quality of the food provided to the pupils. The city has the power to make visible changes with its 80 large kitchens and serves 20,000 meals a day to its schools.

“Sustainable procurement means bringing real food into the procurement and connecting food with both the children and the contracts”. - Betina Bergmann Madsen, Senior Adviser at the Municipality of Copenhagen, Champion of UNFSS

4) Healthy and resilient food environments

Healthy food environments require promoting access to nutritious, safe and culturally relevant food. Efficient and accessible urban food distribution, including both the formal and informal sectors, impacts both producers and consumers.

Cities are already taking action to promote healthy and enabling food environments. Efforts include: guidelines for food sales in hospitals and workplaces; tax breaks to reduce food waste and incentivize donations; sugar & beverage taxes; zoning regulations, educational programs, school meals; guidelines for reducing food adulteration practices; social media campaigns, and partnerships with NGOs.

City governments have the will to change food systems, but require clear policies and resources to enforce implementation and facilitate multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships.

Dhaka(Bangladesh)’s experience emphasized the problem of food adulteration, especially in SMEs and local markets. To address the issue, there is a need for a systemic change in the urban food system. Safe food handling practices must spread across all the actors of the food supply chain, from producers to food vendors. While guaranteeing access to facilities and services to improve the food quality standards and adequate training on food safety, the City Corporations should implement a more effective food quality regulation system.

5) Food waste

One-third of food produced globally is lost or wasted, and food waste accounts for about 8% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Organic waste represents an average 50% of all municipal solid waste. Cities are already taking action on food waste reduction, including prevention and reduction of waste at source.

Cities must address infrastructure needs to achieve their waste reduction goals. Water and electricity supply impact food transportation and storage, as well as people’s food purchase preferences (i.e. type and quantity). Waste management infrastructure enables separation,



composting and resource recovery. Therefore, cities need basic infrastructure and technical capacity to reduce food waste.

A global commitment to phase out food waste disposal from both landfill and incineration would radically transform the relationship between cities and food. Emphasizing the value of food, avoiding waste and phasing out disposal would catalyze the virtuous cycle of reduction, recovery and regeneration. Organic waste is a valuable resource that can be used to produce renewable energy, plus restore nutrients and moisture to the soil. Curbing food waste disposal would create economic opportunities and viability.

São Paulo (Brazil) demonstrated how effective local governments initiatives can tackle food loss and waste as well as food security at the same time. Sao Paulo's Food Bank program and the Combating Food Waste initiatives aim at better food allocation. The Food Bank program purchases agriculture products from family farms or collects food from the food industries that are out of commercial standards, but perfectly edible while the Food Waste initiative gathers input donations in fairs and markets. Along with those projects, food education activities are organized, and food waste is destined for composting processes that contribute to regenerative land use on farms.

In **Izmir** (Turkey), short food supply chains from peri-urban farmers to the city were identified as the one of the main action points for the city to reduce the significant food losses (58% of fresh fruits and vegetables). The dialogue particularly emphasized that the durability of products should be supported through improved food infrastructure such as cold storage and packaging facilities.

6) Financing mechanisms for sustainable urban food systems solutions

Rapidly accelerating urbanization necessitates increased financing for urban food system solutions. Both public and private finance, as well as blended financing mechanisms, are prerequisites for investment in catalytic food security initiatives that increase access to nutritious foods. The benefits are numerous: more sustainable production; healthier consumption; more equitable livelihoods and employment opportunities, and inclusive ownership structures for women, youth and people living in poverty.

Blending financing instruments that include private finance, plus public revenue streams from productive infrastructure and increased tax revenues, would provide capital to finance transformative urban food systems and improve linkages between urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Such financing solutions can strengthen the mandate and capacity of local governments in promoting universal access to nutritious food.

Transformative infrastructure requires partnership and capacity for public and private investment in all aspects of the value chain.

The participants of the **Kisumu** (Kenya) Dialogue highlighted how access to finance for small-scale food actors is a big challenge for local governments. Possible solutions were discussed, and they include revolving loans or other loans-provisioning mechanisms, as well as establishing partnerships with private and international



development institutions to co-develop initiatives that have the potential to enhance farmers' access to the market. During the dialogue, the local government representatives committed to looking into these partnerships.

7) Emergency planning, response and recovery:

The COVID-19 pandemic has both exacerbated and highlighted inequities in the food system. Most cities lack emergency food, and their food system resilience is inadequate. Cities can be better prepared if they develop informed emergency food response and recovery plans to guide efforts during any disaster. These can be stand-alone plans or embedded in overall emergency plans. The plans should be informed by the city's commitments to climate change and equity principles. This ensures that crisis planning, response and recovery efforts are aligned with climate adaptation plans (e.g., plant-based diets, sustainability), resilience plans, equity and inclusion principles and policies that address longer-term food security.

Emergency food response and recovery plans must recognize that crises can be recurrent, have long-term impacts, and amplify existing stresses (such as chronic food insecurity). Cities need procedures and responses to be more sustainable; in short, they must pivot away from equating emergency response to short time frames, towards preparing for long-term structural crises.

The county of **Nairobi** (Kenya) developed a Food System Strategy Draft as a first step to build a food system that's more resilient to shocks and stresses. The draft was put together in the aftermath of COVID-19 and the restrictions that were put in place, which severely exposed the county's food system's vulnerabilities. The Food System Strategy's goal is to create a food system that allows access to affordable, healthy, nutritious and sustainable food to everyone, especially the more vulnerable groups.

Similar concerns were expressed about the city of **Kisumu** (Kenya), where COVID-19 and the lockdown restrictions reinforced the city's food system's vulnerability. Some solutions that were explored include transforming the food system to make it less dependent on external factors including imported foods and strengthening stakeholder collaboration.

8) Equity and inclusion:

Urban areas contain multiple physical, sociocultural and environmental realities that affect both the access to good food and the resilience of food systems. Ensuring food security and good nutrition entails enacting policies that recognize the needs of a city's most vulnerable and marginalized groups. An equitable food system is one in which everyone can fully participate and benefit from access to healthy, affordable and culturally appropriate food and environmental sustainability.



Equity and inclusion requires deliberate action, and the recognition that the people who face the most inequities are often the voices least heard. There is an urgent need to foster diverse and inclusive leadership to meet collective intersectional challenges. Supporting an equitable approach will allow the creation of an enabling environment to support a more just, inclusive, and sustainable food system for all.

During the “**North America Local Food Dialogue** on Inclusive Food Systems”, hosted by the City of New Haven, participants highlighted the need to use community engagement and ownership model of planning and action to alleviate disparities in representation and leadership. The most appropriate approach when interacting with the native communities and nations – i.e. by avoiding diminishing behaviours and by asking “how can we support your solutions” as equals – proved to be crucial. Some examples of how leadership could enable an inclusive and equitable environment were recommended: declaring anti-black racism (and/or other marginalized groups, dependent upon a city’s particular history) as a public health crisis; advocating at the state level to improve land access for new farmers and farmers of color, and providing urban agriculture training and work opportunities for inmates or recently incarcerated people. Finally, in order to preempt marginalization and promote equity, the New Haven Dialogue stressed protecting small land owners, small food businesses, and communities from the influence of big business interests and consolidation.

4. Reflections and way forward

As proven through the multi-stakeholder food dialogues, cities and local governments offer a crucial entry point to integrate the links between food, nutrition, public health, social development, employment, sustainable agriculture, biodiversity, crisis preparedness, regenerative resource and waste management and land use across urban and rural areas. A range of innovative governance mechanisms, informed by systems thinking, have been developed, explicitly attempting to bring food systems actors together (e.g., Food Policy Councils) and to connect food with other key sectors and policy priorities (i.e., food policy integration). Transforming their potential into real outcomes requires increasing their capacities and resources to take action, through a fundamental shift to integrated local, national and global governance systems.

While the dialogues recognized the critical role of local governments in transforming the food systems, they also revealed the barriers the cities often face that hinder their full potential. The participants of the dialogue highlighted the challenges and opportunities of their local food system as well as aspirations of what their cities’ food system should resemble. These perspectives are anchored around **10 critical proposals** for action presented below.

1. **Invest in critical infrastructure:** Investment in physical infrastructure such as transport, markets, cold storage and irrigation systems is critical for food system transformation. This was highlighted through the participant survey (Annex 1), which identified food infrastructure as the biggest challenge that local governments face. Improving efficiency across the food value chain as well as access to nutritious food



and food system opportunities will not only depend on the development of appropriate infrastructure but also the uptake of emerging technologies.

2. **Foster city-region cooperation:** A local food system is more resilient if embedded in a regional (sub-national) food system framework. Several local governments highlighted during the dialogues the importance of and their wish for improving their engagement with regional and provincial governments which provides benefits such as promotion of short supply chains, logistics, regional food economy, social return on investment, nature-positive development (food supply).
3. **Ensure food-sensitive planning and urban design:** To achieve inclusive food systems, the creation of places, dedicated spaces and infrastructure that facilitate easier and equitable access to healthy and sustainable foods needs to be prioritized. This will also include easing access to land for food related activities such as urban agriculture.
4. **Enable and intensify urban agriculture:** While not necessarily holding the promise of meeting all the food needs of cities, urban agriculture offers opportunities not only for urban greening and increased food production but also livelihoods sustenance through income generation. Leveraging on urban agriculture's potential means planning for the diverse range of forms urban agriculture can take including but not limited to home gardens, community gardens in open spaces, rooftop gardens, hydroponics and commercial agriculture in areas reserved for such purposes. It may also involve cities leasing out or supporting the lease of empty allotments for agri-food related activities.
5. **Develop data collection and management systems:** Data on food systems are mostly inadequate especially in many emerging economies despite the fact that such data are critical to the formulation of effective food-related policies and food system governance. Cities need to put in place data collection and management systems that take stock of the entire food system and map the interconnections between the different components of the food system as well as the different stakeholders involved. This helps to identify gaps and priorities for action. Examples of food systems data include data on food demand, food flows and early warning systems. However, where quantitative data is not readily available, qualitative data collection through the innovative use of tools such as photography, videography, interviews, community engagements, dialogues, among others, should be given consideration. These forms of data and feedback offer a broad perspective on the local food system and could aid in more inclusive decision making processes.
6. **Develop accessible and inclusive finance models:** The results of the participants survey demonstrated that especially for the private sector, the main support that they would need from local governments is financial provision. Innovative finance mechanisms can broaden opportunities for food system actors especially small scale actors across the food value chain to contribute to increased access to nutritious food. Some examples include public-private partnerships, subsidy schemes for input provision, provision of revolving or micro loans, re-imagining the role of Small Savings and Cooperative Societies (SACCOs) for urban actors as well as developing existing accessible platforms such as mobile money to incorporate access to a range of banking services.



7. **Provide an enabling environment to reduce food loss:** In addition to an integrated food waste and loss management scheme, cities should also reassess the legal and policy frameworks within their existing waste management strategies to provide an enabling environment for stakeholders to apply zero waste practices. Cities also need to prioritise transitioning into circular food systems which support zero waste generation and the sustainability of natural ecosystems.
8. **Promote climate change adaptation and mitigation:** Adaptation measures will include the promotion of stress tolerant crops and livestock, the introduction and use of climate information services and insurance services. On the other hand, reduction of deforestation practices, promotion of afforestation, food loss and waste reduction, reduction of food miles and sustainable agricultural practices particularly regenerative agriculture and agroecology, are some mitigation measures, which need to be incorporated.
9. **Develop local level policy and ensure coherence, implementation and evaluation:** Policy coherence can potentially be improved by having an integrated framework. Attention should be given to the evaluation of food-related policies in order to assess progress towards attainment of objectives and for informed policy reviews. Nevertheless, it is apt to note that a policy can only be effectively evaluated if it has been considerably implemented. Therefore, strengthening policy implementation needs to be prioritized and this is contingent on ensuring that vital resources needed are made available and actors are capacitated to execute their duties.
10. **Develop the capacity of food system actors:** A food system can only become resilient when its actors have the capacity and resources to prevent, respond to and cope with shocks and stresses. For food system transformation, capacity is also needed to design and implement interventions, and to take advantage of the opportunities the food system offers. Cities must develop institutional arrangements and initiate programs focusing on the development of the human capital of food system actors.

Conclusion and Call to Action

The multi-stakeholder dialogues conducted at the city-level are part of the joint efforts by the various departments of the host local governments, stakeholders, FAO, ICLEI, and partner organizations. The dialogues created a space for systematic exchange and engagement of key stakeholders. In several cases, national and local government representatives exchanged for the first time on sustainable urban food systems. The dialogues brought together a wealth of different actors, while promoting both vertical and horizontal coherence and integration between policies, plans and programs.

Continuing such dialogues, city to city information exchange and ongoing mentoring and resource support is crucial to strengthen the food systems linkages between national and sub-national governments, different sectors and practitioners.

The dialogues showed that committed local governments and mayors have the potential to create a win-win for healthy people and healthy environments in their cities and towns. Multi-



level governance should no longer remain a buzzword in global conferencing but be anchored in real cooperation mechanisms between local, regional and national governments.

The FSS process will not end with the UN Food Summit and upcoming global conferences will need to empower local governments to engage with national governments in cooperative, impact-driven structures and mechanisms to make the transition toward sustainable, healthy food systems and from farm to fork. The dialogues reaffirmed that the road to sustainable and healthy food systems leads through the cities and towns of our planet.

The key messages derived from the 1,000 stakeholders call upon all relevant actors to support urban food systems transformation in which local governments can play a catalytic role. Local governments need national governments and national governments need local governments to achieve sustainable food systems change. The dialogues and engagement have strengthened existing relationships and built new alliances and together build a foundation for further action.

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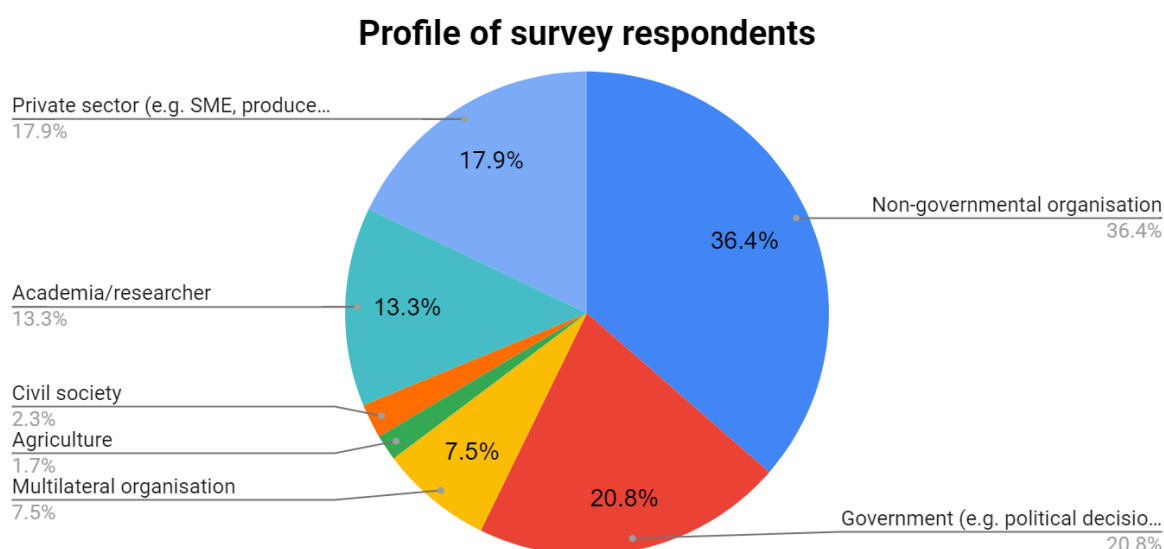


Annex 1: Results of participants survey

In parallel to the dialogue, the coordinators of the dialogues conducted a survey that gathered thoughts, opinions, and perceptions on the food systems of the cities where dialogues participants are residing.

1) Participants' profile

A total of 177 responses were collected from participants across 40 different cities from 12 countries, most of which are from the Africa region. The graph below illustrates the profile of survey respondents. It shows that while a wide variety of sectors is represented in the survey, a majority of them were nevertheless from NGOs, local or national governments, and the private sector, reflecting the nature of the city-level dialogues.

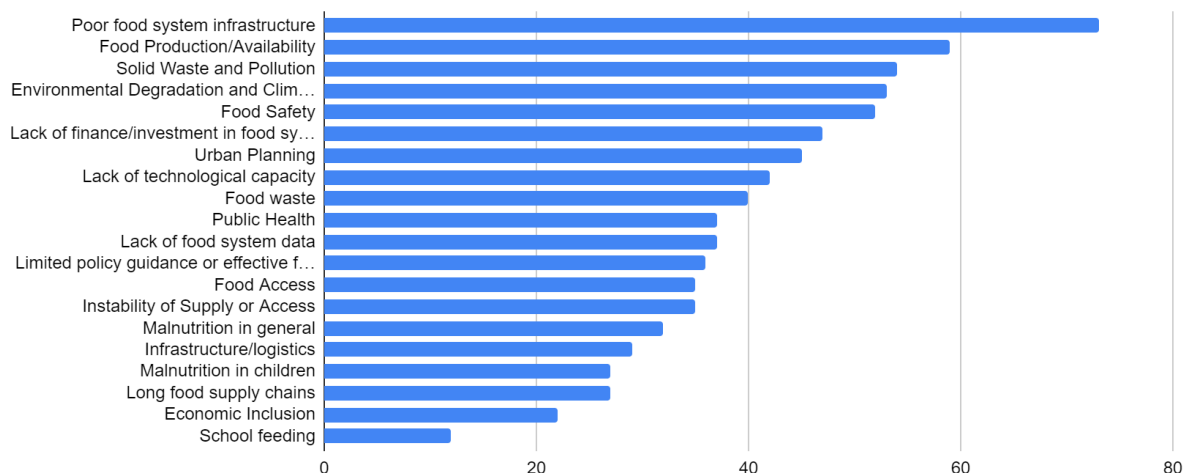


2) Challenges and opportunities on food systems

The participants identified **poor food system infrastructure**, **food production/availability**, and **environmental degradation** (including solid waste pollution) as the major challenges in their food systems. This list gives an important hint to the immediate actions that the local governments should take to improve the food systems of the city, tackling the most significant needs of the stakeholders.

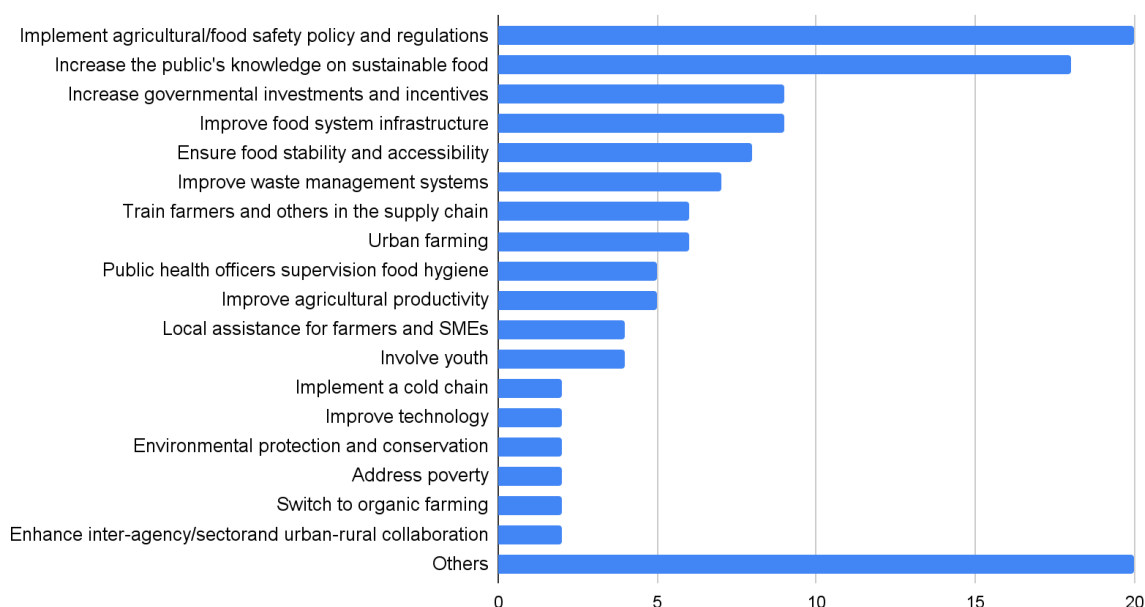


What are the biggest food system challenges faced in your city?



When asked to describe some tangible solutions to the main challenges food systems face, the implementation of agricultural and food safety policies and regulations and training farmers and other actors in the food value chain were the most popular responses. The second-most popular answer was on the same wavelength, as 13% of respondents suggested increasing public knowledge on sustainable food systems. This shows how stakeholders believe that there is a lack of knowledge on sustainability both in and around the industry that needs to be addressed.

Tangible solutions be implemented to address food challenges in/around your city



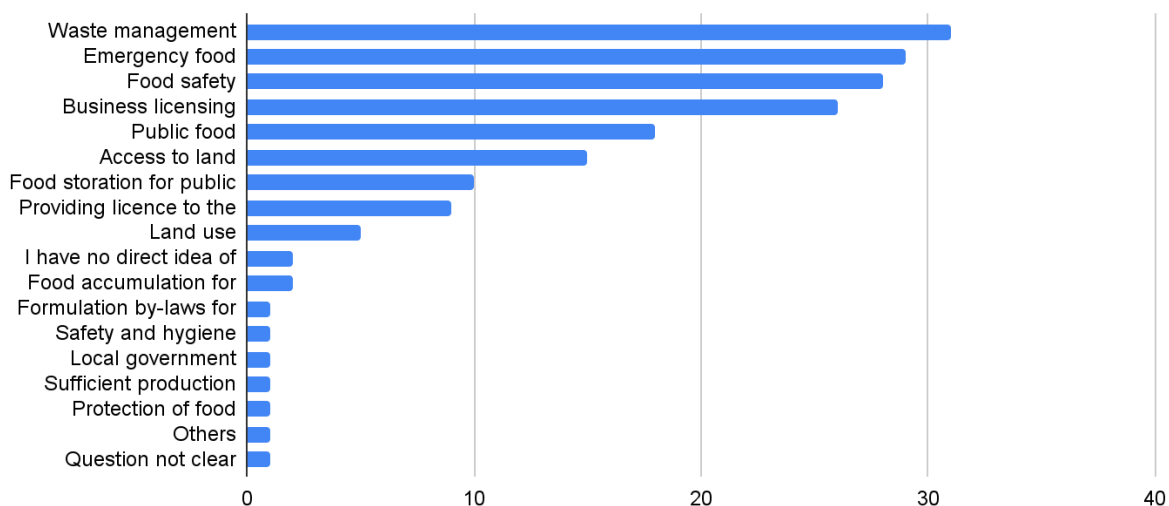
These challenge and solution priorities are reflected in the list of recommendations stated in “Chapter 4: Reflections and way forward section” of this report.



3) Mandates of local governments and food procurement

Food is a cross-cutting theme that involves multiple actors in the systems, in which local governments play a crucial role. To the question on the food-related policy areas that the local governments are responsible for, the survey respondents predominantly answered that **waste management, emergency food provision, food safety, business licensing, and food procurement** are under their city's mandates. The survey results suggest the potential entry points that local governments should consider to systematically transform the urban food systems within their given areas of responsibility.

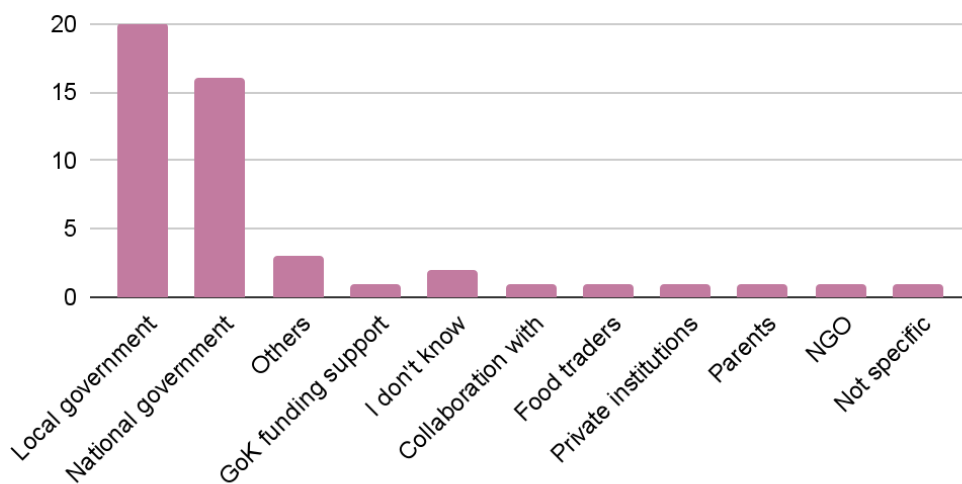
What food-related policy areas is your local government responsible for



Public food procurement is one of the key systemic changes that a local government can use as a lever to improve the nutrition intake of its citizens. The following graph shows that the responsibility for public food procurement falls mostly on local governments of the cities to which the respondents are associated, tightly followed by national governments. This question was asked only to public servants to increase the credibility of the answers.

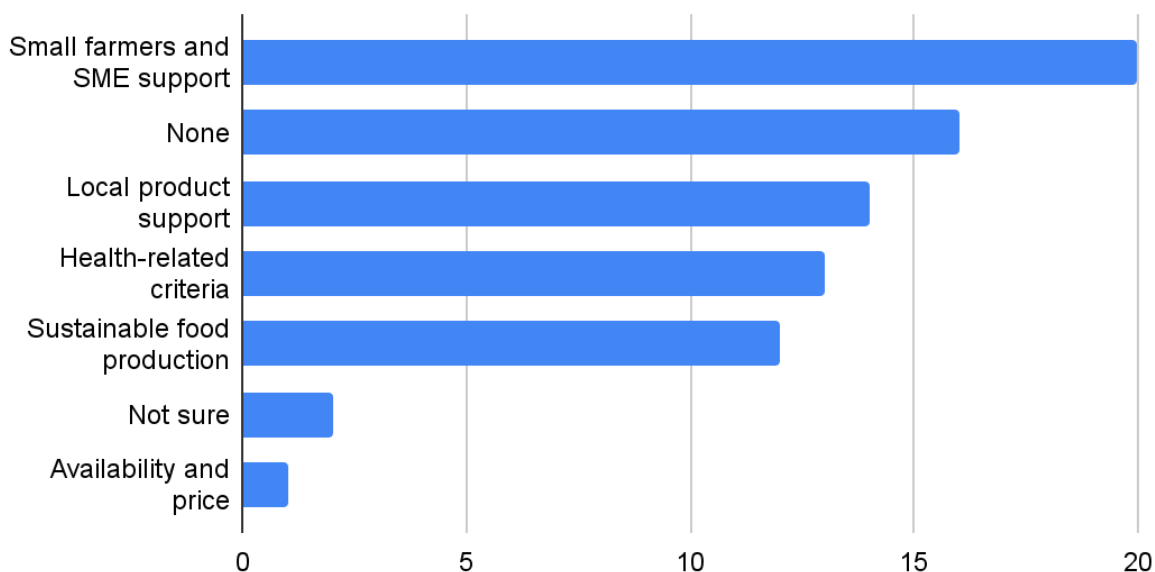


Responsibility for public food procurement



Most of the public officials respondents stated that, apart from price considerations, small farmers and support towards small and medium enterprises are the main criteria taken into account in public food procurement or purchasing for public institutions. However, the fact that 20% of the answers say “none” could imply that price is in fact one of the main criteria that is taken into consideration in some cities, before the sustainability of food production, support of local products and the health of the food.

Criteria taken into account in public food procurement, other than price



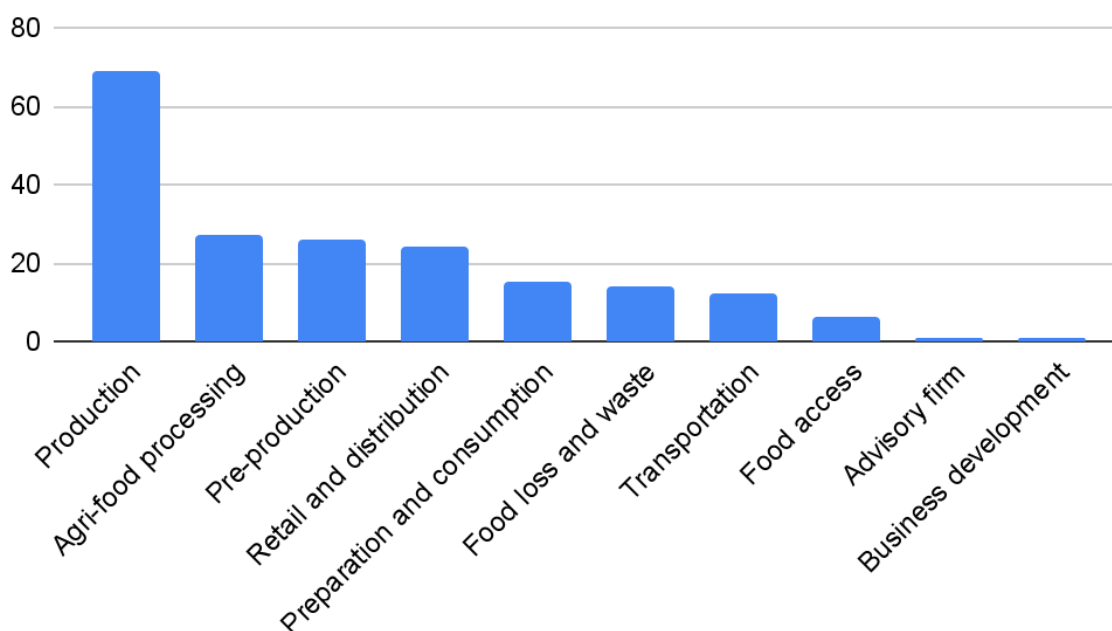


4) Perspective of private sector

17.9% of the participants of the survey are from the private sector and the following graphs represent the questions answered only by the businesses.

A majority of the business respondents are associated with production but also a considerable number of participants are involved in the pre-production phase as well as in the processing phase of the food value chain, such as in agri-food processing.

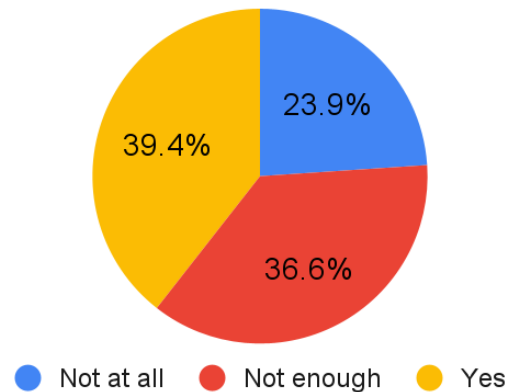
Which phase(s) along the food supply chain do you typically work in?



About 40% of the business respondents answered positively to the question “do you think that the local government supports your business?”, leaving over one third of “not enough” and 24% “not at all”.

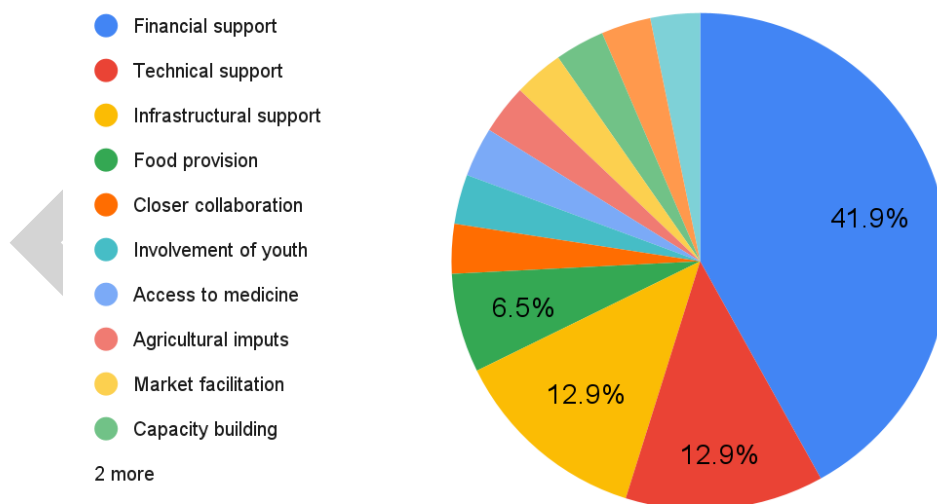


Do you think that local government is supporting your business?



As the graph below shows, the main support that the private actors would need from local governments, in case they answer that they are not receiving enough or any at all, is financial provision. This is in line with the answer to the question on tangible solutions in which increasing the government investment and incentive schemes came third as mentioned above. After that, technical and infrastructure are the most asked for kind of support that is needed by the business stakeholders.

Support expected/needed from local governments





Annex 2: Summary of each of the dialogues

1. Dhaka, Bangladesh

Dialogue Title and City	Aim(s) of Dialogue	Key Questions
Multi-stakeholder food dialogue, Envisioning a sustainable urban food system	To investigate specific aspects of the urban food system in Dhaka, with particular attention to food adulteration and food insecurity especially among the urban poor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the systemic challenges to ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all? • Who are the relevant stakeholders that should be involved? • What role can the local government play to ensure access to safe food for all? • What are the long-term solutions/initiatives to ensure healthier food choices made by the residents of the city?

The Dialogue highlighted some Dhaka urban food system challenges, focusing on food safety and identifying critical contexts and possible solutions. Indeed, a particular cause for concern is the high level of food adulteration and unsafe food handling practices which are taking place at a large scale, across all the steps of the food value chains. This issue is mainly linked to the production process of small and medium-size enterprises, given the fact that large-scale food production systems can easily follow more standards and regulations. Thus, from the discussion group, it has emerged that a monitoring system on food quality must be a priority and a Standard Operating Procedure for food regulations for SMEs need to be developed and implemented.

Also, local markets and street food stalls are places where unsanitary food conditions and food adulteration practices are spread. In this framework, it is evident that the current regulatory mechanism is not adequate to handle the problem. Indeed, the discussion group raised the need for a more systemic approach, whereby advisory and guidelines on food safety need to be given to the vendors, who have a big responsibility in the improvement of food safety standards. It has also been suggested that the street food vendors should get a license by the city municipality and more services need to be provided to them to reach a more balanced development. Overall, the city corporation should be in charge to identify the relevant stakeholders who could provide the necessary training to street food vendors on safe food.

Another topic of discussion was the knowledge among farmers on the appropriate production methods concerning the use of chemical fertilizers and other contaminants, which are a determinant factor for the food safety of agricultural commodities. To this regard, a safe food foundation, titled 'Nirapod Khaddo



Foundation' should be formed to coordinate the activities among the different stages of the food value chain and the food regulatory system.

The consumption of highly processed food and low-quality food is another issue which compromises the health of urban citizens, especially among the poorest who lack food education and, at the same time, are more subject to the consumption of low quality and unsafe food. It is, therefore, crucial to promote more sustainable consumption patterns, for instance, through awareness campaigns or Information centres to inform urban consumers about food safety, hygiene, standards, and authenticity. Additionally, raising the price of unhealthy food through the Fat and Sugar taxes and checking the nutritional values of food items have been identified as possible solutions.

Overall, it turned out the need for a comprehensive 'urban food policy' involving multiple stakeholders, wherein they coordinate and improve the urban food supply chain, ensuring access to safe and affordable food especially for the urban poor and the marginalised communities who are extremely vulnerable. On the other hand, investment needs to be made in the agricultural and food sectors to promote safe and affordable food to all along the food value chain.

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2. Copenhagen

Dialogue Title and City	Aim(s) of Dialogue	Key Questions
Copenhagen's Independent Multi-Actor Dialogue on Farm to Fork Procurement	Exploring opportunities for farm to fork procurement involving local and regional small and medium enterprises and farmers, in compliance with applicable legal frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can local farmers and SMEs be more involved in food procurement? • How can farm to fork procurement and education be linked? • What is the role of local governments in the food procurement process?

Speakers

Name	Organisation/Role	Topic
Betina Bergmann Madsen & Peter Defranceschi	Senior Advisor, Municipality of Copenhagen & Head ICLEI Brussels Office / Global Food program	Welcome & introductory remarks
Ida Bigum Nielsen,	Head of office, Municipality of Copenhagen	Official Opening of the Dialogue
Cecilia Marocchino	Urban Food Agenda Coordinator, FAO	Introduction to the Independent Summit Dialogue process and the importance for cities
Nanna Britt Danielsen Marklund	Senior Advisor, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries of Denmark	Working towards an even more sustainable food system seen from the perspective from the Danish Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries of Denmark.
Andrea Magarini	Coordinator Food Policy of Milano, City of Milan	How to open up opportunities for local farmers in food procurement? Lessons from the City of Milan, Italy
Dorte Ruge	Senior researcher, phd., UCL, Odense	European healthy Pupils and skilled Educators via integrated School food Systems (Erasmus Plus programme – the LOMA project)



Johannes Baad Michelsen	Senior associate – Commercial law Elmann Lawfirm	Legal aspects of sustainable procurement: how public procurers benefit from local/regional SMEs and farmers while complying with the EU principle of non-discrimination?
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Dialogue Summary

The dialogue highlighted some of the challenges faced by local governments and SMEs in the procurement process and outlined two best practice examples of food procurement systems, namely Copenhagen and Milan.

One of the main challenges that food procurement faces when on its road to becoming sustainable is the lack of a direct link between food production and consumption. Copenhagen has a goal of opening the tenders for SMEs and farmers and giving them a chance to win a tender with the municipality, and this goal is possible to fulfil at the larger kitchens that are run by the municipality where they have employees that are specialized in ordering and receiving the goods they need for the production.

In order to solve this problem, local governments should be able to engage with a green and seasonal food system, which serves meals that are nutritional and high-quality, that improve one's physical and mental health and are able to create a sense of community, whilst also having educational value on green and seasonal eating themselves.

This is also why it's so important to link procurement to teaching, which would allow food systems to bring real food into procurement, and then connect food with children on one side and the contract on the other. Linking the procurement to food's educational purpose was also identified as a solution to the fact that, because big procurement contracts are the norm, SMEs are harder to include. Other possible solutions to this are making short-term arrangements, introducing shared farming or dynamic procurement systems.

It was also highlighted that, to create opportunities for dialogue and exchange between the two ends of the chain, there's the need for an integrated approach. In the context of schools, all the actors need to follow the approach of an Integrated Food School System (ISFS), which is when all the parts of the school are working together towards healthier and more sustainable food practices, and without which behavioural change can't be achieved.

Another challenge of sustainable food systems is the fact that cities' importance has not been recognized until only recently. Because of this, local governments haven't been receiving enough support to bring about the systemic change they have the potential to.

Also, local producers find it hard to keep up with food systems while keeping up relationships with big buyers. This is caused by the disconnected nature of the system, and by the facts that the interpretation of the law might differ between countries and that, especially with the internet, there are a lot of untrustworthy sources of information.

Another topic that was covered in the summit was the legal specifications of public procurement. Article 18 of Dir. 2014/24/EU, the procurement directive for goods and services, is what defines the ground rules for public procurement. According to the directive, the contracting authorities can't directly request local goods or set geographical demands for the origins of the goods, but some options were explored



to procure locally that are still in line with the European directive. For instance, involving municipalities or other contracting authorities that fall under certain thresholds or transferring financial and practical responsibility for procurement from a central municipal government to single operating units.

Another identified challenge of dividing the tenders into smaller lots is that it can be hard to get in touch with the SMEs and farmers and give a direct bid through a municipality contract. A few reasons are: a) SMEs and farmers already have their regular buyers; b) it is difficult for them to promise a steady and secure flow of goods; and c) The price of the goods can be hard to set as it is difficult to predict the amount of harvest. Some of the challenges can be solved by supporting the SME/farmer contracts with a contract from a wholesaler, but others are harder to solve.

Overall, for the challenges that were identified in the dialogue, solutions were also presented, the main one being a better connection between the different stages of the food systems and its players. It's important for local governments to be actively involved in food procurement, and education and exploiting food's educational value were highlighted as solutions to many problems.

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3. Latin American cities: Belo Horizonte, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Curitiba (Brazil) and Lima (Peru)

Dialogue Title and City	Aim(s) of Dialogue	Key Questions
Latin American cities and regions Independent Dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlight the role of subnational governments in building sustainable and resilient urban food systems Implementation of food security policies in the cities. The need for cities and regions to access the public policies decision-making process and financial resources. Highlight relevant actions that can be implemented and that contribute to the achievement of the SDGs; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to promote food security and resilience in urban contexts? Which can be the main source of fundings and the appropriate public policies to achieve a more sustainable food system? Which are the global trends and the virtuous initiatives in urban farming?

The Latin America Dialogue highlighted the importance of the subnational governments in the global food system and the need for cities and states to have access to public policies and financial resources. The event was organized by five Latin American cities: Belo Horizonte, which shared the city's 27 years experience of Municipal Food and Nutrition Security Policy as the host of the dialogue, as well as Curitiba, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo in Brazil and Lima in Peru.

It has been pointed out how urban agriculture can contribute to improve food security and resilience of urban food systems during and after COVID-19 pandemic. Many projects and initiatives were presented, such as the Urban Farm, "solidarity table" and the promotion of The Metropolitan Family Farms in Curitiba. Besides, Rio de Janeiro emphasized the importance of public policies in the agro-ecological production and of traditional knowledge in food production, setting ambitious goals for the future of its urban agriculture. Lima is also committed to promoting urban agriculture through articulated actions that involve several stakeholders along the food value chain to obtain more replicability and scaling. In all cases, the local governments play a key role in the implementation of urban agriculture and sustainable methods of production are at the core of all those types of initiatives.

"It is not about promoting any food systems, but about carrying out a great task force to put into practice food systems that guarantee food sovereignty and governance in a healthy and agro-ecological way".

Darklane Rodrigues Dias, Undersecretary of Food and Nutrition Security



To tackle the issue of food waste, while addressing food security, São Paulo demonstrated how much local governments initiatives can be effective. Indeed, São Paulo's Food Bank program and the Combating Food Waste initiatives aim at better food allocation. The first program purchases food from family farms or collects food from the food industries that are out of commercial standards, but perfectly edible, the second one gathers input donations in fairs and markets. Along with those projects, food education activities are organized, and food waste is destined for composting processes that contribute to regenerative land use on farms.

The major outcome of the dialogue is the call for actions that is jointly endorsed by the participants from more than 50 cities in 11 countries of Latin America, represented by 40 local governments, 27 partner institutions (organizations from civil society, national and international organizations, and Cities Networks) and 10 universities. They come up with three main recommendations, the first one states that the final declaration of the conference encourages member states to include local governments in their national decision-making process. The second one concerns the creation of a cooperation program between cities to share best practices and replicable examples of local policies. The last one aims to include sustainable food production and healthy consumption patterns as a mandatory criterion for funds allocation in the fight against the climate crisis.

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4. Izmir, Turkey

Dialogue Title	Aim(s) of Dialogue	Dialogue Guiding Questions/Key Questions
Building Nature Positive Food Systems to Combat Poverty Link to Recording (Turkish)	<p>To open a discussion and know-how exchange platform for agricultural programs around the world that are similar to the one recently launched by Izmir, i.e. support a shift to sustainable consumption patterns and boosting nature-positive production methods.</p> <p>Issues and processes to be discussed include environment, climate crises, indigenous knowledge, innovation, procurement, marketing, certification, innovation and empowerment of women and small producers.</p>	<p>Session 1: Fair food systems with nature based solutions</p> <p>Session 2: Innovative peri-urban food systems</p> <p>Guiding questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What would you commit to in a 10 year vision? • What do you see as the main challenges to overcome? • How to shorten the distance between the supply and demand chante

Speakers

Name	Role / Organisation
Tunç Soyer	Mayor of Izmir Metropolitan Municipality
Pier Giorgio Oliveti	Secretary General, CittaSlow International
Erinch Sahan	CEO, World Fair Trade Organisation
Neptün Soyer	President, Izmir Producer Cooperatives Union
Steven Schonberger	Regional Director, World Bank
Peter Defranceschi	Head of Brussels Office / Global Food Program, ICLEI
Makiko Yanagiya	Programme Coordinator, Satoyama Initiative



Michele Rumiz	Program Coordinator, Slow Food International
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Dialogue Summary

The Izmir Metropolitan Municipality has recently launched a new agriculture and food program for the city.

“Resilient urban food systems create healthy, happy and sustainable communities in our cities. Cities are at a critical crossroad to put food systems on their agenda and take the lead on sustainable food systems. Cities of the world should make the right to food a basic priority”.

Mayor Tunc Soyer, Mayor of Izmir

By applying biogeography-based product planning, Izmir Agriculture identifies and promotes selected products, which meet both of the two criteria below:

- (i) Products with high market demand and economic value and
- (ii) Products with high drought resilience propagated through biodiversity friendly methods.

Product planning is carried out taking into account biogeographical conditions and the market potential in a holistic manner. This helps the producers to have sales guarantee before the cultivation of the products, ultimately reducing poverty. The aim is to open a forum for innovative agricultural programs that will help to shift to sustainable consumption patterns and boost nature-positive production methods. These methods could be modern innovations but also may be inspired by traditional methods, such as the GIAHS (Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems).

Discussion points included:

- Short food supply chains from peri-urban farmers to the city (Izmir) need to focus on the whole chain to avoid very high food losses (58% of fresh fruits and vegetables). Particularly the durability of products should be supported through assistance with cold storage and packaging.
- The farmers around Izmir are generally small-scale farmers with limited investment capacity to purchase agricultural machinery and other tools. Izmir provides grants to small farmers. The farmer to farmer interaction is crucial and supported by the municipality.
- The climatic conditions are challenging, particularly droughts and water shortages. Nevertheless, examples of innovative agriculture, including permaculture projects in the city are happening
- Izmir gave 12,000 goats and sheeps to farmers and provided training in order to support farmers in continuing agricultural practices around the city.
- Community-based agriculture (TDT) is an opportunity to support peri-urban agriculture and several initiatives are already existing
- The "popular market shops" where farmers can market, store and sell their products are another good example of short food supply chains
- Awareness-raising and the education of citizens in this regard is very important
- An issue that came up in the discussion is that at supra-municipal level, indicators for subsidies should not be related to productivity only but also include sustainability aspects



- The concept of food safety is perceived quite differently among Turkish consumers. This includes also the conflict between not using pesticides but being dependent on polluted water sources, which in both cases leads to healthy food (safety) concerns.

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5. New Haven, USA

Dialogue Title	Aim(s) of Dialogue	Key Questions
North America Local Food Dialogue on Inclusive Food Systems	The discussion focused on the importance of ensuring food security, resilience, and equity in cities. It considered the methods, measurements, and goals necessary to increase cohesiveness and inclusivity in food systems planning and action. Food sovereignty and community involvement were at the core of the discussions, highlighting that they are fundamental for the creation of equitable and integrated food systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How do you approach food in your city?• What are the challenges facing your food system?• What steps are you taking to address these challenges?• What 10 years' time visions/priorities do you have for your future food system?• What activities or recommendations can bring about this vision of your city's food system?

Speakers

Name	Organisation/Role	Topic
Latha Swamy	Director of Food System Policy, New Haven	Welcome and introductions
Peter Defranceschi	Head of ICLEI Brussels Office and Global Food Program Coordinator	Global Food in Context: The UN Food Systems Summit and beyond. Introduce the concept of "gamechanging" solutions.
Melana Roberts	Policy Development Officer Confronting Anti-Black Racism Unit Social Development, Finance and Administration City of Toronto, Positioning Inclusivity in the Food System	Opening Remarks by Toronto Black Food Sovereignty



Dialogue Summary

During the “North America Local Food Dialogue on Inclusive Food Systems”, speakers, panelists, and participants agreed that food systems outcomes are most successful when the community is leading, and that it is important that cities facilitate community conversation by building networks and relationships, funding pilot and demonstration projects, and by codifying conclusions in plans and legislation.

During the dialogue, methods, measurements, goals and actions necessary to increase cohesiveness and inclusivity in food systems planning and action have been discussed, such as: the adoption of community engagement and ownership model of planning and action; the development of programs and structures that can be self-sustaining beyond government legislations; the role of data collection (from both traditional and non-traditional sources) to mobilize action and engagement with key stakeholders and to effectively identify gaps and priority interventions; the involvement of schools into the food system conversation through school gardening projects and the application of sustainable and healthy food procurement principles to school food procurement.

Greater connection between urban and peri-urban and nearby rural areas was also discussed as a way to build resilience. Cities must integrate food access and resilience into adaptation and emergency planning, develop relationships with stakeholders across the food system to build resilience, and ensure at least some local food production for emergencies.

Issues of food justice, racial justice, food sovereignty, community involvement, and sustainable production are all connected and need to be addressed. Structural racism limits access to healthcare, culturally appropriate nutrition, food preparation, retail food stores, and wellness programs. It causes disconnected Black, Indigenous and People of Color (BIPOC) networks and high food insecurity. There are barriers to access infrastructure, food assets, community gardens, food programs, and community kitchens. Promoting urban agriculture can help residents, especially residents of color, to build job skills, generate income, contribute to community development, increase food access and security, and foster connection to broader efforts that combat the root causes of structural inequities such as racial and economic justice. As one speaker said:

“today, I heard agreement across all panels and breakouts in the belief that all people and all communities should have the right and the means to produce, procure, prepare, share, and eat food that’s nutritionally and culturally affirming free from exploitation of themselves, other people and nonhuman animals, and also in harmony with the rest of the natural world.”

Another important aspect that emerged was the need to include local government voices at the international level from the beginning by ensuring that they have a position of influence where their experience is valued and taken into account properly.

In conclusion, what emerged was that there is a need for a holistic food systems approach with a well-defined overarching vision, and an organized structure that connects programs and people. Cities and communities in the United States are going towards this direction by looking at food sovereignty, land access, community-led processes, and improving city and community-wide communication and commitment.



6. Accra, Ghana

Dialogue Title	Aim(s) of Dialogue	Dialogue Guiding Questions/Key Questions
Transforming Accra's City-Region Food System Through Robust Rural-Urban Linkages Link to Recording	To explore strategic ways in which Accra City can strengthen its role across the food value chain as well as maximise the benefits of integrated city-region linkages for long term resilience of the food system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the vision for Accra's City-region food system in the short and long term? Does it contribute towards building robust rural-urban linkages? • What are the key factors that support or undermine the sustainability and resilience of Accra's city-region food system? • How can Accra strengthen its role in the food system? What are the opportunities for Accra across the food value chain? • What are the main shocks affecting the local food system and how prepared is the city to handle these as well as other climate and health related shocks? • What policies, institutions and technologies can enable locally driven design of resilient city-region systems integrating multiple actors? • As a food systems stakeholder, how can your work contribute towards building a more resilient Accra city-region food system?

Speakers

Name	Organisation/Role	Topic
Hon. Mohammed Adjei Sowah	Mayor of Accra	Official Opening Remarks of the Summit
Dr. Mphumuzi Sukati	Senior Nutrition and Food Systems Officer, FAO	UNFSS summit process from global to local level
Dr. Charles Edem Etse	Director Food and Agriculture AMA	Understanding Accra's food system and governance framework
Prof. Amos Laar	University of Ghana. PI, MEALS4NCDs Project	The role of cities [Accra] in the delivery of healthy, nutritious, and safe food equitably and sustainably



Dialogue Summary

The Accra Independent Dialogue offered a platform for relevant stakeholders to discuss the gaps in Accra's food system and possible opportunities to mitigate these gaps and move towards a food system that is resilient and sustainable. The dialogue was used to promote synergy between stakeholders in order to build a resilient food system that ensures access to nutritious food for the urban residents and minimises environmental impacts.

'Cross sectoral coordination is very important around the food systems issues because if each institution is working in silos, it is not going to work. Some of the issues require that all sectors be part of the solution' - Mary Mpereh

The discussions identified the opportunities to improve Accra's food system. Accra has the potential to diversify the diets of citizens by incorporating home-grown and indigenous foods into citizens' diets. Home-grown foods are nutritious and have the potential to increase agricultural productivity thus feeding the city, as well as create livelihoods by selling the excess. It is therefore important that educational awareness programmes are used to educate consumers and producers on the benefits of including home-grown foods in their diets, thus increasing the uptake of households growing their own food and potentially decreasing the over reliance on imported foods into the city.

Stakeholders also identified that additional opportunities to improve Accra's food system lie in building territorial resilience to ensure stable food flows in the city. The stable food flows will promote accessibility and availability of nutritious foods, thus improving food security. The city government therefore needs to invest in the improvement and development of transport infrastructure and food markets as these will support city-region linkages and promote stable food flows. In addition, market infrastructure such as refrigerators should also be improved to ensure that the food coming into the city is fresh for a longer period, increasing the likelihood of citizens accessing it as well as reducing the instances of food loss and waste. Adequate market infrastructure has the potential to reduce post-harvest losses and increase food and nutrition security. In relation to the latter, obesity and malnutrition were identified as key concerns within the city.

Furthermore, the need for coordination and collaboration was emphasised as another opportunity to improve Accra's food system and build resilience. The City should create accessible and inclusive platforms that engage multiple stakeholders, such as urban food producers, municipal officials, agricultural extension officers, waste collectors, both formal and informal traders among others, to build a robust and well coordinated food system that is inclusive. Some of the stakeholders could help build capacities where there are opportunities such as the non- profit organisations and researchers within the food system.

Moving forward, Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA) is committed to improving their food system by focusing on food and nutrition security and promoting environmental sustainability. The Mayor of AMA offered a great provocation: *"Imagine the rooftop of the City Hall at the Metropolitan Assembly converted into a lively rooftop garden growing organic vegetables. We can, if we put our minds to it. We can make intensive backyard gardening, especially of vegetables and fruits, more attractive and accessible to city residents. Importantly, the context of digitization needs to be discussed and promoted by the government."*

Accra's long-term plans include establishing greenhouses to attract the unemployed graduates into urban agriculture as well as promoting and developing urban agriculture through home gardening and school gardening to a level where Accra can feed its own population with fresh, low priced and highly nutritional vegetables.



'Accra can strengthen its role to improve food security by continuously learning from the activities of other cities. It is important to openly discuss where the opportunities are along the food systems value chain for urban areas'

Dr. Charles Etse, Director, Food & Agriculture, Accra Metropolitan Assembly . Accra Independent Dialogue

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7. Tamale, Ghana

Dialogue Title	Aim(s) of Dialogue	Dialogue Guiding Questions/Key Questions
<p>Building a climate resilient city region food system through innovative strategies and action planning in Tamale</p> <p>Link to Recording: Building a climate resilient city region food system in Tamale</p>	<p>To identify strategies and plans to improve resilience and reduce vulnerabilities of the Tamale city food system due to the impact of climate change by enabling informed integrated strategies, policies and action plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the Tamale CRFS look like and what are the main elements and stakeholders of the food system? • What are the main vulnerabilities to climate change and disruptions to Tamale's Food System that are impacting food security? • What are the existing capacity and contingency plans to deal with the effects of climate shocks and stresses? • What are the gaps and priority areas for policy actions? What policies, programs, institutions and technologies can enable the transformation to a resilient city-region system that integrates multiple actors at TaMA? • As a food systems stakeholder, how can your work contribute towards building a more resilient Tamale city-region food system?

Speakers

Names	Organisation/Role	Topic
Gilbert Nuuri-Teg	Tamale Metropolitan Coordinating Director	Opening Remarks
Dr Philip Amoah (PhD)	IWMI consultant	CRFS Vulnerability to Climate Change and Pandemics in Tamale
Adam Elijah	Planning Dept. Tamale Metropolitan Assembly	The Role of Urban Planning in Resilient City Region Food System



Victor Yakubu	HFA/CIFSE	Strategies to Ensure Resilient CRFS: Food Jobs
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Dialogue Summary

Tamale experiences extreme weather conditions, such as droughts and flash flooding which are as a result of climate change. The Tamale Dialogue was used as a platform to explore opportunities to build a food system that would ensure access to nutritious and safe food even during climatic shocks and identify strategies and plans to reduce vulnerabilities caused by climate change.

The droughts in Tamale result in unstable water supply and access especially for food producers and livestock farmers. Therefore, there is a need for the City government to invest in alternative sources of water to meet the City's water needs, especially the water needs of the increasing food gardens and livestock farming in Tamale. The participants in the dialogue highlighted that the government has implemented a 'One Village One Dam' Initiative as means to ensure that water is available regularly for farmers and other producers and this could potentially be replicated throughout the city- region.

Conversely, the heavy rains result in road blockages that limit the movement of food into the city, and thus affect the supply. There is a need for the City government to prioritise the improvements of the transport system to ensure that the City's access to food is resilient to erratic weather patterns. In addition, market infrastructure, such as sheds, storage facilities, are also an important area of improvement as it will protect livestock from the impact of the extreme weather patterns.

Land tenure limits access and equity to agricultural land. To reduce vulnerability and ensure stable access to food in Tamale, the City government should ensure that citizens are able to access land for agricultural activities with no hindrances. Some of the land tenure systems in the City are currently scheme lands which causes restrictions on agricultural production.

Additionally, there is potential to build capacity for smallholder, and particularly women, farmers. This could be achieved by providing them with adequate resources for production, for example providing equitable access to land, finances, among others. Particularly, it was suggested, women should be trained/capacitated in soya production because soya production has the potential to feed many families and it can be processed into different nutritious recipes. Furthermore, the limited access to land in the City has resulted in the vulnerable groups encroaching on private and municipal land. To prevent land encroachment the City should work hand in hand with traditional and private organisations to ensure that utilised portions of land in urban areas are leased out at affordable rates to be utilised for agri-food related activities. However, for a more systemic approach, it is critical that Tamale Metropolitan Assembly embarks on the process of food sensitive urban planning in order transform the urban food environment into one that ease the access to safe and nutritious food as well as ensures that there is adequate allocation of urban space towards biodiversity and agri-food activities.

Moving forward, the Department of Agriculture at Tamale Metropolitan Assembly should ensure that farming activities are undertaken to promote and enhance food security in the City. Regarding prevention of land encroachment, the Works Department in the Assembly monitors activities to make sure that there are no new developments in the reserved agricultural areas. They ensure that all developments are part of the City's proposal for land access. The Works Department stops any non-agricultural or unapproved land use activities in these reserved areas.



The Assembly prepared a Medium-Term Development Plan for a 4-year period and is currently preparing a plan that runs from 2022-2027. In the Development plan, spatial planning has been included to promote zoning for agricultural areas, markets, among others to cope with the rising population and ensure food security in the great metropolis which includes the TaMA and adjacent neighbourhoods. However important for the success of this process is to acknowledge the role of and engage with cultural leaders, who own large tracts of land in the city, on how best part of this land could be utilised for agri-food related activities.

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8. Antananarivo, Madagascar

Dialogue Title	Aim(s) of Dialogue	Dialogue Guiding Questions/Key Questions
<p>(Used Google translate for Eng.)</p> <p>« SARU », UN APPROCHE ADAPTÉ POUR GARANTIR UN SYSTÈME ALIMENTAIRE RESILIENTE DANS LA RÉGION URBAINE</p> <p>"SARU", AN APPROACH ADAPTED TO GUARANTEEING A RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEM IN THE URBAN REGION</p> <p>Link to Recording: Antanarivo Independent Food Dialogue</p>	<p>(Used Google translate for French)</p> <p>To collectively and collaboratory craft a vision for the food system of the City of Antananarivo</p> <p>Élaborer collectivement et en collaboration une vision du système alimentaire de la Ville d'Antananarivo</p>	<p>(Used Google translate for Eng)</p> <p>Quelle est votre « vision globale » du système alimentaire d'Antananarivo à court et long terme ?</p> <p>What is your "global vision" of the food system of Antananarivo in the short and long term?</p> <p>Quelles politiques, mécanismes et initiatives supplémentaires peuvent être adoptés / introduits pour soutenir le changement systémique du système alimentaire urbain ?</p> <p>What additional policies, mechanisms and initiatives can be adopted / introduced to support systemic change in the urban food system?</p> <p>Comment la CUA et ses parties prenantes locales peuvent-elles renforcer leur capacités pour poursuivre, étendre et identifier les opportunités de mettre en place un systems alimentaire urbain résilient et inclusif?</p> <p>How can the AUC and its local stakeholders strengthen their capacities to pursue, expand and identify opportunities to set up a system resilient and inclusive urban food?</p> <p>Quelles sont les principales parties prenantes capables de provoquer le changement des systèmes alimentaires et quelles sont leurs exigences / besoins pour conduire un vrai changement des systèmes alimentaires?</p> <p>Who are the main stakeholders capable of bringing about change in food systems</p>



		<p>and what are their requirements / needs to drive a real change in food systems?</p> <p>En tant que partie prenante des systèmes alimentaires, comment votre travail peut-il contribuer à un système alimentaire urbain résilient et inclusif?</p> <p>As a stakeholder in food systems, how can your work contribute to a resilient and inclusive urban food system?</p> <p>Quels outils peuvent être proposés pour mieux réussir l'engagement des acteurs à concrétiser des actions guidées par cette vision ?</p> <p>What tools can be offered to better succeed in engaging stakeholders in implementing actions guided by this vision?</p>
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Speakers

Name	Organisation/Role	Topic
Mr. Mbuli Charles BOLIKO	FAO Country Representative: Madagascar	Introduction to the dialogue process independent of the UNFSS 2021 Summit
Mr. Guy RAZAFINDRALAMBO	CUA Chief of Staff	Official opening
Mr Mandresy RAKOTOARISON	CUA Director of International Cooperation	Reflection on a "vision statement" of food systems in Antananarivo and commitments to the Summit and closing remarks
Ms. Misatiana ANDRIAMAMPIONONA	CUA Head of Urban Agriculture Department	City of Antananarivo: Courses of action for food system in the urban area of Antananarivo



Mrs. Volatiana RAZAFINDRATOANINA	Director of Agriculture, Farming, and Fisheries for the Analamanga Region	
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Dialogue Summary (RF in progress)

As the capital, the CUA is committed to taking the lead in strengthening climate resilience in Food Systems in Urban Regions in Madagascar. The City and its partners used the dialogue as an opportunity to prioritise actions and commitments from the City-Region Food System assessment, and craft a vision for the Antananarivo food system.

CUA is currently working with FAO in partnership with the AUC, MAEP / DRAEP and the Analamanga region to develop a food system strategy. The City has long been in need of sound coordination in the form of policy, as efforts to transform the food system have not been absent but rather of a siloed nature. The City is thus committed to ensuring a sustainable and resilient food system that can withstand any shock and stresses. To this end, the City is a proud signatory of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP) and CityFood Network and as such, has taken a leading role across the African continent in terms of its overall leadership in driving the urban food agenda. Being a signatory to these global initiatives and movements allows for continuous networking with and learning from other cities and partners from across the world.

Antananarivo is also striving to reduce food system vulnerabilities by driving urban agriculture through school vegetable gardens and ensuring the maintenance and enhancement of local markets and related infrastructure. Addressing issues around malnutrition is also high on the City's agenda, particularly at school level as working with partners to ensure nutritious meals for improved learning is a low-hanging fruit being prioritised. A mobile application is also in the process of being developed to ensure streamlined communication between the City and its stakeholders, and to provide key role players like farmers with up to date data for improved production.

Prior to the dialogue, CUA and partners identified various actions and commitments for consideration and inclusion into the City's food system strategy. The dialogue thus served as an opportunity to prioritise these actions and commitments, and craft a vision for the strategy moving forward. Participants were divided into 4 groups, each with a particular focus and unique actions and commitments to prioritise. Key focus and important, "easy to achieve" outcomes of each group:

- Group 1: Stimulate a production respectful of nature (Production) - *need to train farmers on soil erosion prevention, improved overall soil management and promotion of use of resilient crops and seeds and improve agroecology.*
- Group 2: Switch to modes of durable consumption (Value chains) - *establishment of information systems (prices, trends etc.), strengthening the capacity of all role players*
- Group 3: Guarantee access for all to healthy and nutritious food (Food Safety) - *establishment of relevant cooperatives to improve safe food, drive food and nutrition education across the value chain*
- Group 4: Strengthen the resilience in the face of vulnerabilities to shocks and stress (Resilience) - *collaborate with other municipalities, improved education and awareness of stakeholders,*



In addition to the prioritation of actions, each also crafted and submitted vision statements to guide the food system strategy. Through a voting poll exercise, participants had the opportunity to select the vision statement that they felt strongly supported their respective hopes and dreams for the future food system of the City. The vision with the most votes was:

“A well-organized food system, guaranteeing healthy and resilient food for the population”.

Looking ahead, the City in its bid to develop the food system strategy, will incorporate the respective actions, commitments and vision statements from the dialogue as key considerations and inputs into the strategy to provide the pathway towards a resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems for the City of Antananarivo.

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9. Dodoma and Arusha, Tanzania

Dialogue Title	Aim(s) of Dialogue	Dialogue Guiding Questions/Key Questions
Elevating the voices of African cities towards the UN Food Systems Summit 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To highlight the role that local governments are playing in improving their urban food systems as well as identify key food systems challenges, opportunities and priorities To generate discussions, action and commitments from local governments on food systems reforms To connect these dialogues with the national UNFSS Member States Summit Dialogues To achieve a lasting collaboration on urban food systems and strengthen the CITYFOOD engagement platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is your vision for Arusha/Dodoma's food system in the short and long term? Who are the key players and what is their role in the above mentioned food systems value chain to drive food systems transformation? How can the city and local stakeholders be empowered to carry on, extend and identify opportunities to achieve a (food safety/resilient and inclusive) urban food system? What policies, mechanisms and incentives can be adopted/introduced to enhance the role of food systems transformation stakeholders in improving food safety and food security? As a food systems stakeholder, how can your work contribute towards a (food safety/resilient and inclusive) urban food system? What are the most efficient ways of implementing those actions?

Dodoma Independent Dialogue Speakers

Name	Organisation/Role	Topic
Prof. Folorunso Fasina	FAO Tanzania	Welcome Remarks on behalf of AFAOR-P-Oic Mr Charles Tulahi
Hon. Neema Lugangira	Member of the Parliament	
Prof. David Mwamfupe	Mayor: City of Dodoma	Reflection on city council's food systems vision and commitments to the food system summit
Dr. Honest Kessy		Introduction to the FSS framework and action tracks



Prof. Joyce Kinabo		Integrating Food Systems and Environmental Sustainability in Urban Planning
Dr. Elibariki Mwakapeje	FAO	Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in fresh fruits and vegetables
Lawrence Haddad	GAIN	Elevating the voices of African cities towards the UN Food Systems Summit 2021
Dr. Sophie Tadria	FAO	Summarizing the key outcomes from the plenary and discussions. Linkages with the Food Systems Summit Action tracks

Arusha Independent Dialogue Speakers

Name	Organisation/Role	Topic
Clara Makenya	UNEP	Welcome Remarks on behalf of AFAOR-P-Oic Mr Charles Tulahi
Stella Kimambo	FAO Tanzania	Introduction to the FSS framework and action tracks
Hon. Neema Lugangira	Member of the Parliament	
Prof. David Mwamfupe	Mayor: City of Dodoma	Reflection on city council's food systems vision and commitments to the food system summit
Hon. Maximilian Irange	Mayor: City of Arusha	Opening remarks
Hon. Kalisti Lazaro	Former Mayor: City of Arusha	Remarks
Prof. Joyce Kinabo		Integrating Food Systems and Environmental Sustainability in Urban Planning
Dr. Elibariki Mwakapeje	FAO	Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in fresh fruits and vegetables
Mr. Ludovic Joly	RIKOLTO	Introduction to the city council Urban Food Systems and its Value chain
Ms. Marina Bartolleti	UNEP	How to apply food systems to policy making and governance



Lawrence Haddad	GAIN	Elevating the voices of African cities towards the UN Food Systems Summit 2021
Dr. Sophie Tadria	FAO	Summarizing the key outcomes from the plenary and discussions. Linkages with the Food Systems Summit Action tracks

Dialogue Summary

The food dialogues in Dodoma and Arusha were met with great enthusiasm, with local partners GAIN, FAO Tanzania, UNEP and Rikolto playing a key role in crafting the sessions. The sessions were run concurrently with separate breakout rooms for each? Both dialogues were important in providing a platform for each city's food system actors to engage, whilst ensuring linkages and coordination with regional and national parties. For Dodoma, the objective was to bring stakeholders together to unpack and understand the City's food system at a high level. In Arusha, discussions covered aspects from the current and existing knowledge and initiatives within the sustainable food system platform to the inclusion of youth in the food system.

One of the main concerns for the Arusha food system, was food safety, specifically food purchased and consumed in the urban areas which have been adulterated with either chemical agents or antimicrobial agents; this occurs mainly in horticultural crops like vegetables. This concern stems from farmers' limited knowledge regarding the correct use of pesticides or herbicides, the general lack of dedicated standards for African Indigenous Vegetables (AIVs) coupled with limited enforcement of food safety requirements for fresh produce in Tanzania, generally. The discussions identified potential areas of intervention to improve food safety and security. These included streamlining and regulating the delivery of plant-based foods/crops?, animal health services and dispensing of antimicrobial by professionals, creating awareness and education across the entire food value chain, and empowering consumers with knowledge to allow them to serve as pressure groups and game changers by demanding high-quality products.

"Food is central to achieving the global development agenda. We cannot move at normal speed if we want to achieve the 17 sustainable development goals."

- Prof Davis Mwamfupe, Mayor of Dodoma City Council.

In contrast to Arusha, Dodoma is experiencing a rapid influx of people due to its designation as the National Capital and the seat of government. Even though this influx has various negative implications on the City, such as additional pressures on its infrastructure, land use and planning difficulties, among others., there are also numerous opportunities for the City to explore. The dialogue emphasised the role that Dodoma City should play across the entire food system. The City is an important actor not only from a land ownership and planning perspective, but also as custodians of necessary infrastructure related to roads and markets. Perhaps most importantly is the regulatory function where, by means of by-law and policy enforcement, cities or the City can ensure food safety, availability and continuous access.

The discussions also highlighted the knowledge gap between local food system actors (farmers, producers, etc.) and food system experts, and how the City could bridge that gap by acting as a knowledge broker in a capacity as a champion of the local food system. Overall, the Dodoma City Council leadership acknowledges/d the need to adopt a systems approach to combat and deal with the



complexities of the food systems by strengthening synergies between the various stakeholders across the food value chain.

Both dialogues brought several low hanging opportunities to the fore, in light of the specific challenges and shortcomings experienced by the cities in general. Central to this was the future empowerment and involvement of the youth in the future planning and implementation of the food system. This is critical for ensuring sustainability. Engagement for continuous learning and sharing between cities, and wider public participation are additional elements identified as important levers for positive change.

Looking ahead, both cities, together with the regional and national Tanzanian government and wider stakeholders, are committed to ensuring sustainable food systems for cities across the country. The political leadership of Dodoma are eager to enhance the linkages with nature, by using food as a central entry point for achieving development sustainability. Mayor Mwamfupe of Dodoma is also championing the local food systems agenda across the country. Arusha Council acknowledges the need for partnerships and collaboration, and that taking up a stronger role in the multi-stakeholder food platform is critical towards ensuring safe and nutritious food.

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10. Cape Town, South Africa

Dialogue Title	Aim(s) of Dialogue	Dialogue Guiding Questions/Key Questions
Catalysing local government actions for a sustainable food system in Cape Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate sharing and learning on food system issues among officials and political office holders in Cape Town • Articulate the role of different portfolios in supporting food security and food system sustainability and resilience • Facilitate better coordination among government departments for food systems sustainability • Accelerate local government actions for equitable and resilient food systems • Support multi-stakeholder learning and action for sustainable food systems • Build broader alliances around sustainable food systems in Cape Town • Explore potential commitments that City of Cape Town could make as part of UNFSS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we accelerate local government actions to achieve a sustainable food system in Cape Town? • What is your vision for your city's food system in the short and long term? • What gaps in local government actions/strategies are limiting food system sustainability in Cape Town? • How can we improve coordination and multi-sectoral collaboration within the City of Cape Town? • How do we formalise existing multi-stakeholder fora that are promoting food security, and connect them to City of Cape Town's food policy processes? • How can the city step up its commitment and promote actions to achieve food security and food system resilience? • What commitments will the City of Cape Town articulate for the UNFSS?

Note: The City of Cape Town Dialogue was a closed high-level political meeting, with a number of valuable outcomes being taken up by various departments.



11. Entebbe, Uganda

Dialogue Title	Aim(s) of Dialogue	Dialogue Guiding Questions/Key Questions
<p>Exploring Opportunities for Maximising the Benefits of Lake Victoria for Food Security, Improved Livelihoods and Environmental Sustainability in Entebbe City</p> <p>Link to Recording: The significance of Lake Victoria to Entebbe's food system</p>	<p>To map the importance of Lake Victoria to Entebbe and Uganda's Food System as well as discuss strategic ways in which Entebbe City can maximise the benefits from the lake to improve food security outcomes and environmental sustainability of the peninsula.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the food flow systems for Entebbe City? • What additional policies, mechanisms and incentives can be adopted/introduced to support systemic change of Entebbe's food system? • Who are the key food systems transformation stakeholders and what are their requirements/ needs in order to drive food systems transformation? • How can Entebbe Municipal Council and local stakeholders be empowered to carry on, extend and identify opportunities to achieve resilient and inclusive urban food systems? • As a food systems stakeholder, how can your work contribute towards a resilient and inclusive urban food system?

Speakers

Name	Organisation/Role	Topic
Samson Semakula	Agriculture Officer – Entebbe Municipality	Food Governance and Flows in Entebbe City
Mercy Sebuliba	Programme Officer, Lake Victoria Local Authorities and Counties Cooperation (LVRLACC)	Linkages between Lake Victoria and Food Security in Entebbe
Solophina Nekesa	ICLEI Africa	Understanding urban food flows and governance
Kimbowe Richard	Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development	

Dialogue Summary



Entebbe City is a rapidly growing city and food security continues to improve but at a slow pace, even with the City's strategic location within the Lake Victoria Basin. The Lake is very crucial to the City's food system because it is a source of fish, such as Nile Perch and Tilapia, a regional trade hub, a location with suitable conditions for farming and other agricultural activities, a source of raw materials for industries as well as an ecologically sensitive zone. The fishing industry in particular is a very important aspect of Entebbe's economy as a source of livelihoods and food security. The aim of the Entebbe Dialogue therefore was to map the importance of Lake Victoria to Entebbe City, the city region and Uganda's Food System as well as discuss strategic ways in which the city can maximize the benefits from the lake to improve food security outcomes and the environmental sustainability of the peninsula.

During the dialogue, different stakeholders from local government, national government, government institutions, civil society, academia and the private sector identified the issues below as the key priority areas for Entebbe Municipality in improving food security while at the same time promoting environmental sustainability of the Lake Victoria Basin.

There is potential for both national and local governments to explore the opportunities of transforming Entebbe City into a regional transportation hub due to the City's strategic location on the shores of Lake Victoria and also the location of Uganda's International Airport, which is Entebbe International Airport. Given its location, Entebbe City is linked to main towns and cities such as Jinja, Mukono and Masaka as well as regional cities such as Kisumu in Kenya and Mwanza in Tanzania. This will be beneficial in easing the movement of goods, especially both fresh and processed foods, nationally and regionally thus diversifying food sources for Entebbe and Uganda as well as creating employment opportunities and access to income which is linked to the ability to access food.

There is still a need for the local government to address land management and ownership in Entebbe City as a whole, especially the strategic areas located close to and within the Lake Victoria buffer zone. If not addressed, issues such as individuals 'owning' land in the Lake Victoria buffer zones could lead to unsustainable fishing practises and encroachment on ecologically sensitive zones on the lakeshores which could lead to degradation of the ecosystem which eventually affects the food production and fish stocks.

It was suggested that there is a need to promote agro- ecology especially for the urban agriculture initiatives in order to increase local food production while conserving the Lake Victoria ecosystem. This is particularly because Entebbe residents depend on the lake for food production, firewood for food preparation and water for domestic and industrial use. Awareness and implementations of agro-ecological practices as well as other environmental conservation programs will not only promote environmental regeneration but also encourage the development of ecotourism initiatives given Entebbe's strategic position for example the creation of a bird sanctuary for ecotourism development/ promotion to supplement local incomes.

The discussions also included recommendations to support nature-based solutions, such as including tree belts, buffer zoning for Lake Victoria to protect wetlands, forests, river and lake banks so as to sustain the fisheries sector and protect water resources from exploitation and degradation. Therefore it is important that Entebbe Municipality scales up existing and potential good practices that benefit the vulnerable and poor communities as well as the environment, such as supporting savings and credit cooperatives, promoting alternative and efficient energy use for households and institutions, recycling of municipal organic waste and, zero waste initiatives, water harvesting practises and encouraging the production and consumption of indigenous foods. In addition, it was suggested that Entebbe Municipal Council develops the potential to better manage waste for manure and biogas production as well as promote other resource recovery skills to reduce pollution while promoting food production.



12. Kigali and Rulindo, Rwanda

Dialogue Title	Aim(s) of Dialogue	Dialogue Questions/Key Questions
<p>Transforming Kigali and Rulindo's Food Systems through Robust Inter-regional Linkages and Natural Resources Management</p> <p>Link to Recording: Kigali and Rulindo Independent Food Dialogue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen the understanding of the main opportunities and challenges of the food systems of Kigali and Rulindo. • Understand instrumental policies and incentive mechanisms to spur systemic transformation of the food systems of Kigali city and Rulindo district. • Explore how regional linkages can catalyse sustainability of the food systems of Kigali city and Rulindo district. • Explore how to ensure sustainable natural resources management for food system transformation in Kigali and Rulindo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key factors that support and undermine the sustainability and resilience of the food systems of Kigali city and Rulindo district? • How can we achieve sustainable natural resources management (including land) for food system transformation in Kigali city and Rulindo district? • How can we better link urban, peri-urban and rural food systems to ensure sustainability of Kigali and Rulindo's systems? • What solutions are feasible in responding to the challenge of the effect of environmental change and degradation on Kigali and Rulindo's food system? • What policies and incentive mechanisms are available or can be implemented to spur systemic transformation of the food systems of Kigali city and Rulindo district? • How can local authorities respond adequately and positively to food system challenges? • As a food systems stakeholder, how can your work contribute towards building more



		resilient and sustainable food systems in Kigali city and Rulindo district?
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Speakers

- Peggy Mativo, Boston Consulting Group, Strategies for Efficient Food Waste Management in Kigali and Rulindo

Name	Organisation/Role	Topic
Solophina Nekesa	ICLEI Africa	Urban food systems governance approach
Gualbert Gbehounou	FAO Rwanda Representative	Introduction to the UNFSS process from global to city level
Annamaria De Lilla	UNHabitat	Food Systems and Cities Steering Committee
Leonidas Dusengemungu	Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board	Mapping Food Flows in Kigali: Regional Linkages as Catalyst for Sustainable Food Systems in Kigali and Rulindo
Kizito Nishimwe	University of Rwanda	Feeding Kigali and Rulindo Cities: Game Changing Solutions for Sustainable Food Supply and Consumption
Jean Baptiste Nsengyumva	IPAR	Sustainable Urban Agriculture for Employment Creation and Food Security in Kigali and Rulindo

Dialogue Summary

The increasing rates of urbanisation in Kigali and Rulindo has resulted in a growing need to meet residents' food needs. Food systems of both Kigali and Rulindo are intricately linked and there is a need to ensure symbiotic relationship between both food systems. The dialogue explored possibilities and opportunities for improving the resilience and sustainability of the food systems for the two districts. The dialogue considered policy interventions that are necessary for promoting food and nutrition security, and ways of strengthening the linkages between the food systems of both cities.

The discussions highlighted the need to pay attention to the dynamics of food flows between the cities. Strengthening linkages between both cities would increase the resilience of their food systems against shocks and stresses from multiple risks. An implication of rapid urbanization in the cities is reflected in the growing demand for safe and nutritious foods. Planned urbanization must therefore be prioritized given its potential for creating opportunities for socio-economic growth and food security.



One of the top recommendations was the need for food loss reduction and waste management strategies to be put in place to address food waste and associated environmental issues. Examples of these strategies included waste valorization, regulations for retail outlets to better manage their food waste, and investment in transport and storage infrastructure. In addition, capacity building, particularly of small-scale value chain actors, was considered critical for an inclusive food system. And the need for accessible awareness campaigns that share knowledge about sustainable food production for farmers for example through the use of local languages as a medium of communication.

'We can say unmistakably that our health depends on the quality of the food we eat and therefore on the quality of the food system that we depend on as consumers and producers. When the food system collapses, our individual and collective wellbeing also collapses as we experienced in the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic' - Gualbert Gbehounou, FAO Country Representative Rwanda

Participants noted the existence of some good policy frameworks which can contribute to the achievement of sustainable food systems in the cities. However, issues relating to implementation and evaluation of the policies have hindered the achievement of policy objectives. It is imperative that more resources are committed towards implementation and evaluation at the local level. Investment in diverse data capture and management systems must also be prioritised given that the ability to constantly evaluate progress towards achievement of food-related policies and programmes hinges on the collection, storage and synthesis of good data. Collaborative food system governance and strengthened coordination across all food system activities will be critical to achieving sustainable food systems in the cities.

Representing the City of Kigali, Mayor Prudence Rubingisa noted that the City is committed to strengthening its collaborations with the national government, development partners, other regions and food system stakeholders in order to ensure a sustainable and inclusive food system in Kigali. The government will work to prioritise food system solutions and initiatives including urban agriculture, food waste management and capacity building.

Deputy Mayor Prosper Mulindwa reiterated Rulindo district's commitment to strengthening food system linkages and relations between Rulindo and Kigali. The Rulindo district is committed to building capacities and delivering training to its farmers so that they can meet the food safety and/or quality standards required by food businesses in Kigali.

13. Kisumu, Kenya

Dialogue Title	Aim(s) of Dialogue	Dialogue Guiding Questions/Key Questions
<p>Building Collaborative and Effective Food Systems Governance Frameworks in Kisumu County</p> <p>Link to Recording: Kisumu Independent Dialogue: Building Collaborative and Effective Food Systems Governance Frameworks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand instrumental policies and incentive mechanisms to spur systemic transformation of Kisumu's food systems Identify the key local, national and regional across the food value chain that are instrumental to driving local food systems transformation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the vision for Kisumu's urban food system in the short and long term? What are the food flow systems in Kisumu? What food systems governance frameworks can be adopted/introduced to improve the resilience of Kisumu's food system? How can we promote collaborations, innovative and inclusive food system governance in Kisumu? Where do the opportunities lie? Who are the key food systems transformation stakeholders and what are their requirements/ needs in order to drive food systems transformation?

Speakers

Name	Organisation/Role	Topic
Solophina Nekesa	ICLEI Africa	Urban food systems governance approach
	FAO Kenya Representative	Introduction to the UNFSS process from global to city level
George Mark Onyango	Kisumu FLAG Steering Committee	Food Flows in Kisumu: An Overview
Nixon Samba	Co-Chairman, FAO-FLAG Project Kisumu	Reflection on the Importance of Collaborative Food System Governance: A Case Study of the City of Kisumu



Dialogue Summary

Kisumu county's food system is currently susceptible to shocks and stresses given its dependence on external forces and actors for the supply of food to the county. The COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown restrictions reinforced the vulnerability of the county's food system and impacted the availability and access to food as well as livelihoods across the food value chain. The dialogue explored opportunities and solutions to improve the resilience of Kisumu's food system. It considered possibilities for transforming the food system to one that is less dependent on external forces and actors for its long term sustainability, and how stakeholder collaboration could be strengthened.

The discussions stressed the need for enabling policy frameworks that will allow all food system actors, especially the informal as well as small and medium enterprises (SMEs), in Kisumu to thrive. Creating an enabling environment for the transformation of Kisumu's food system should start from contextualizing the regional and national food and nutrition policies, and scaling them down to the local level. In addition, enabling policies for the growth of the circular economy was also emphasised. This should include the introduction of a comprehensive waste and food loss management strategy that encompasses waste across the entire food value chain. Furthermore, one of the identified opportunities that is critical to minimising food loss and waste is the development of a logistics and transportation sector to ensure safe and efficient transportation and delivery of foods within the county.

Participants highlighted the need to improve access to finance for small-scale food actors, such as smallholders, fisherfolks, food traders, among other actors. This type of financing opportunities could be in the form of revolving loans or other loan-provisioning mechanisms. It was suggested that partnerships with both private and international development institutions should be explored in order to co-develop initiatives that will enhance market access for farmers. Such initiatives should not only consider formal market channels but must also embrace the informal sector.

In addition, awareness creation relating to the consumption of nutritious diets within households is critical for food and nutrition security outcomes in Kisumu. For farmers, sensitisation campaigns can also drive transformation towards more sustainable agricultural production practices. In addition, it was suggested that Kisumu's food system could benefit from a more collaborative governance approach. This should be achieved by building networks and stakeholder groups and creating spaces for dialogues, cooperation, sharing, co-learning and co-creation in a bid to transform Kisumu's food system.

'We cannot have a food governance system if we do not bring in the state which represents the government, the market which looks at supply and demand, as well as civil society.' -Nixon Samba,
CEO City of Kisumu Urban Areas Association

Kisumu County Government reiterated its commitment towards advancing policies that enhance the availability of healthy and nutritious foods for Kisumu residents and resilience of the food system. The government noted its willingness to rally its people to produce nutritious foods for consumption in the county and Kisumu City. Sensitization campaigns will be undertaken to ensure Kisumu residents eat healthy and nutritious foods. Efforts will be geared towards improving both access to markets for farmers and small-scale actors as well as extension services. The latter will be done by recruiting more extension staff. The government committed to exploring collaborations with development partners to improve extension services for the improvement and sustainability of food production in Kisumu.



14. Nairobi, Kenya

Dialogue Title	Aim(s) of Dialogue	Dialogue Guiding Questions/Key Questions
<p>Towards a Future of Food that is Sustainable, Equitable and Secure in Nairobi City County</p> <p>Link to Recording: Nairobi Independent Dialogue: Towards a Future of Food that is Sustainable, Equitable and Secure 2</p>	<p>Breaking down the draft Nairobi City County Food Systems Strategy: How can the strategy spur systemic transformation of the urban food system?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is your vision for Nairobi's food system in the short and long term? • How can the Nairobi City County Food System Strategy better support this vision? • What additional policies, mechanisms and incentives can be adopted/introduced to support systemic change of the urban food system? • How can Nairobi County and local stakeholders be empowered to carry on, extend and identify opportunities to achieve resilient and inclusive urban food systems? • Who are the key food systems transformation stakeholders and what are their requirements/ needs in order to drive food systems transformation? • As a food systems stakeholder, how can your work contribute towards a resilient and inclusive urban food system?

Speakers

Name	Organisation/Role	Topic
Dr Jairus Musumba	Acting Nairobi City County Secretary	Official opening of the dialogue: Message from Her Excellency Anne Kananu Mwenda, Acting Governor, Nairobi City County
Carla Elisa Luis Mucavi	FAO Country Representative Kenya	
Justus Kathenge	Nairobi City County Chief Officer	Introduction to the Nairobi City County Food Systems Strategy and commitments from Nairobi City County in the UNFSS
Güven Eken	Counsellor to the Mayor: Izmir Metropolitan Municipality, Turkey	Lessons from Izmir Municipality, Turkey on urban food governance
Dr. Daniel Maingi	Kenya Food Rights Alliance	Reflection on the role of civil society in the



		food system
Josphat Kariuki	Policy Officer, FAO Kenya	Linkages to regional and national summit dialogues
Dr. Daniel Karugu	County Directorate of Food System	Reflection on the next steps for the Nairobi City County Food System strategy
Dr. Lucia Muli	Nairobi CECM Food, Agriculture and Forestry	Closing remarks from Nairobi City County

Dialogue Summary

Nairobi City County only produces approximately 20% of the food it consumes, making its food system vulnerable to shocks and stresses. The COVID-19 Pandemic and lock down regulations, which came as a shock, proved the need to prioritise building resilience within Nairobi's food system. The County developed a Food System Strategy Draft as a step towards building a food system that can withstand shocks and stresses. The dialogue provided a multi-stakeholder platform to explore how the County's Food System Strategy could achieve a future that is sustainable, equitable and secure for its urban community.

'The food and agriculture issue should be addressed not as a stand alone issue in cities or countries, but as a whole chain or a product and supply chain.'- Guven Eken, Counsellor to the Mayor: Izmir Metropolitan Municipality

Different stakeholders during the dialogue noted the need for the Food System Strategy to be specific in actions that emphasise availability and access to affordable, healthy, safe and nutritious food for the whole population of Nairobi, especially the vulnerable groups in order to ensure a future that is sustainable, equitable and secure.

In addition, it was noted that through zoning and territorial planning, the county can begin to improve the availability and accessibility of food. This will ensure that the City designates spaces to be used specifically for agricultural activities as well as. Having designated spaces will allow the City and stakeholders to intensify the city region's food production and with the right systems in place, this will be essential in ensuring that a portion of the city's fresh food needs are met from such spaces. Moreover, small scale farmers should be provided with the right assistance and capacities built to maximise their yield produced and minimise loss and waste. Examples of assistance include access to financing, production technologies, markets and land for agriculture (i.e. schools, hospitals, etc.), provision of efficient transport infrastructure, among other suggestions.

It is important to ensure that the food produced in the City is healthy and safe for consumption. A food safety action plan was identified by the participants as key for guiding food handling, food certification, food retail and food waste. Regarding food waste management, the discussions highlighted the importance of managing food waste to minimise long-term effects that could enhance climate change impacts. To reduce food waste, it was suggested that waste management strategies could be implemented and these should capture the role of marginalised groups, such as informal waste pickers and composters as well as that of the municipality and other private actors.



It is important that Nairobi maps out existing urban capacities and explores opportunities of coordination across departments, coordination with civil society actors, private sector actors, researchers and other countries. An efficient food system can be built through collaboration and capacity building. As a way forward, Nairobi City County is committed to take action in building a resilient and sustainable food system. Key officials from the City County committed to working with relevant stakeholders across the food value chain to identify linkages within the food system and also allocate necessary resources for different activities in the food system. The County is committed to finding workable solutions to nourishing Nairobi's growing population and aligning these efforts with the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy.

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15. Quelimane, Mozambique

Dialogue Title	Aim(s) of Dialogue	Dialogue Guiding Questions/Key Questions
<p>Strengthening Local Agri-Food Systems and Actors Through Investment and Innovation</p> <p>Link to Recording: Quelimane: Strengthening Quelimane's Agri-food Systems and Actors through Investment and Innovation</p>	<p>To understand instrumental policies and incentive mechanisms to spur systemic innovation and investment in Quelimane's urban food systems for improved food security and environmental regeneration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the vision for Quelimane's urban food system in the short and long term? • What policies, mechanisms and incentives can be adopted/introduced to spur systemic innovation and change in Quelimane's food system? • How can the municipality of Quelimane be empowered to carry on, extend and identify opportunities to achieve resilient and healthy food systems? • Who are the key food systems transformation stakeholders and what are their requirements/ needs in order to drive food systems innovation and change? • As a food systems stakeholder, how can your work contribute towards enabling investment and innovation for healthy and resilient food systems in Quelimane?

Speakers

Name	Organisation/Roles	Topic
Mayor Manuel de Araújo	Mayor of Quelimane City, Municipal Council of Quelimane	
Mr. Hernani Coelho da Silva	FAO Representative in Mozambique	
Barbora Hladka	FAO CFIA	
Mercy Chikoko	FAO SFS	
Seana Daúd	Invxt- agro investimentos	



Dialogue Summary

Quelimane, like many other African cities, is grappling with rapid urbanisation and population growth which are exacerbated by the negative effects of climate change. The Quelimane dialogue was conducted with the aim of understanding the instrumental policies and incentive mechanisms that will spur systemic innovation and investment in Quelimane's urban food systems towards improved food security and environmental regeneration.

To address some of these issues, the Municipal Council of Quelimane has launched a series of innovations to mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change such as the three projects of, "Quelimane Limpa", "Quelimane Agricola" and "The Coastal City Adaptation Project", carried out in partnership with local and international partners like NGOs, municipalities and universities. Through the exchange of best practices, technical assistance and capacity building between different actors, the city of Quelimane has drawn up a plan tailored to its specific context addressing three major challenges: the waste management crisis, food security and mangrove restoration. During the dialogue, it was suggested that moving forward, the City needs to be empowered to carry forward the learnings from these initiatives and develop them further as well as implement new innovative projects with long term impacts on the resilience of the city's food system.

There was participation and rich contributions from participants from academia, non-government organisations, private sector and government officials including the Mayor of Quelimane, Mayor Manuel de Araujo. These were the key outcomes from the discussions

It was noted that there is huge potential for the Zambezia Province, where Quelimane City is the capital, for agricultural production, especially the production of nutritious local food such as rice (there is an identified unique and flavourful rice local to Zambezia), corn, soy and animal husbandry such as cattle keeping. The production of local foods would reduce the current reliance on imported foods from South Africa and other provinces. Imported foods are more expensive and some have lower nutritional value.

Food diversification was highlighted as a crucial solution because crop growing depends largely on the weather seasons in the region. Diversifying the food production would benefit the food system in Quelimane City as it would contribute to building the City's resilience.

In addition, it was recognised that it is essential to promote environmentally friendly food systems so as to contribute towards building climate change resilience for Quelimane. Discussions were centred on how to effectively manage land and forestry resources, such as protecting the mangroves and other natural assets of Quelimane while ensuring that there is access to fertile land and other natural resources such as fresh water for food production.

There are a number of opportunities for investment and innovation to the Quelimane food system that were identified

- Promotion and awareness campaigns on effective fishing, creating of clean energy through waste to energy initiatives, mechanising production and irrigation systems that will increase efficiency and enhance productivity.
- Urban infrastructure planning, for example planning for location and distribution of markets is fundamental as well as transport systems are key for driving local investment as well as reduction of food loss and waste and promoting livelihoods in the food system.
- Investment in digital technologies for people to sell remotely, and not necessarily in stores. It would also have been good in building resilience especially in situations such as the COVID-19 lockdown.



Mayor Manuel de Araujo from the Municipal Council of Quelimane, reiterated its commitment to position the food systems at the forefront of planning and policy initiatives moving forward. This will be done through prioritising food systems in the upcoming Municipal Development Strategy which is the masterplan that will guide the development of the City as well as the Territorial and Spatial Development Plan.

The Mayor also noted that the City is currently collaborating with stakeholders, such as Manitese and the Municipal Council of Reggio Emilio, on projects related to waste management and the City is committed to collaborating with other stakeholders to scale up these initiatives through technical and financial support. However, the Mayor invited different stakeholders to liaise with the Municipal Council to support the food system planning and transformation processes through capacity building as well as support towards the development of the right infrastructure at local level. He recognised that there are both demand-side and supply-side opportunities across the food value chain and that capacity building of local stakeholder is key to capitalising on these opportunities. The Mayor called upon institutions, such as FAO, ICLEI, Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, among others, to support with the right expertise that will reinforce different local capacity of food system stakeholders.

16. Tunis, Tunisia



Dialogue Title	Aim(s) of Dialogue	Dialogue Guiding Questions/Key Questions
Towards healthy, resilient and inclusive urban food systems for the City of Tunis	To understand the nexus between food, nutrition and health and how it can be made relevant for the citizens of the city of Tunis, for instance by promoting urban and peri-urban agriculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the role of urban and peri-urban agriculture? • What distribution channels are best to use? • What is the role of e-commerce platforms in food distribution? • What is the role of the social economy and of social protection of urban food system transformation? • How to reduce and manage food waste and implement a circular economy?

Dialogue Summary

The Municipality of the City of Tunis has approximately 620,000 inhabitants and half a million non-residents flock to the city daily, mainly for professional reasons. Therefore, establishing healthy and sustainable food systems requires comprehensive work and a systemic approach to address all interrelated issues such as the population trends, agricultural production, processing, disposal, trade, consumption and waste management.

Initiatives have been launched in the city of Tunis to establish a nexus between food, nutrition and health for its citizens, such as producer-to-consumer sales point in El Mourouj 2. The working group identified a series of solutions and actions to be promoted, such as increasing the number of points of sale from producer to consumer, establishing educational vegetable gardens in kindergartens and other educational institutes, increasing hygiene control in food outlets and using mass media to raise awareness on Tunisians' eating habits and how to improve them.

Furthermore, peri-urban agriculture in the governorate of Tunis (occupying approximately 8,000 ha) continues to perform economic, environmental and social functions through its various activities (plant, animal, fishing) and its wealth of forests and natural reserves and represents a green belt for the city. The gardens of neighborhoods managed by the syndics are sporadically present and several households practice individual composting, while associations are successfully conducting new experiments. However, there are several associated challenges such as the reluctance among young people to participate, rapid rates of urbanisation and the use of available land for housing and infrastructure related projects as well as high labour costs in the urban areas. Moreover, there are also environmental related challenges such as pollution of water for irrigation and shortage of water dedicated toward agri-food activities.

One of the major challenges in regarding e-commerce platforms as a distribution channel is the



digitisation of the processes and services of the entire food supply chain as well as the related acceptability and uptake. The Municipality of Tunis will work to reinforce the control of the distribution channels while considering the existence of informal vendors, particularly itinerant, in the distribution channels. In terms of achievements, there is an online platform "code online" which offers twelve million consumers the means to follow the prices of fresh products 7/24 and to participate directly in the fight against the anarchic rise of retail prices in the neighboring markets. The Covid-19 pandemic has also forced several companies to create a home delivery service for food products.

About the role of the social economy and social protection in urban food systems transformation, Tunisia has since 2020 passed a law on the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE Law 2020-30) that allows institutions and local authorities to engage in promoting this field. At this level, the Municipality of Tunis could play the role of a locomotive for other municipalities, by promoting innovative SSE models, which allow for the creation of sources of sustainable employment and offer sustained food support for vulnerable groups (particularly the homeless).

The working group identified a series of recommendable actions, which cover different levels of intervention such as policy and IEC (information, Education, Communication) for social change, and which include: establishing a regulatory framework for the fight against food waste, establishing a waste separation system where organic waste must be sent to a designated site for composting in each region, launching communication actions with partners and multimedia aimed at all stakeholders on methods of food conservation, packaging and recycling, building the stakeholders' capacity on waste management and treatment techniques and generalizing the composting experience.

Overall, the dialogue was a good way to gather information and ideas on the key themes connected to urban food system transformation in Tunis.