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1 Workshop Overview

1.1 Background and Objectives

The reality of rapid urbanisation and exponential population growth, particularly in Africa, are prompting cities to rethink the way they plan and function, to meet the food demands of both the present and future. In order for cities and city-regions to meet basic food needs of a growing population, they need to work smarter, more efficiently and more effectively towards securing sustainable food sources. This provides both challenges as well as various opportunities for cities to consider and explore when building a city food system.

The City-to-City Food Systems Forum (CtCi) was a food-focused Forum initiative for selected cities from Southern and Eastern Africa, as part of a unique collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, the Resource Centre on Urban Agriculture and Food Security (RUAF), C40 and the eThekwini Municipality. It envisaged interactive dialogue and sharing of lessons, good practices and challenges between participating cities/city-regions. The aims and objectives of the first meeting of the Forum included:

- Enhancing local government capacities to design, implement and monitor initiatives that improve food security and nutrition for their vulnerable populations, while also increasing decent food jobs (including for the informal sector);
- Facilitating peer-to-peer learning as a tool to show cities what is possible in similar contexts (often facing similar agro-, political and socio-economic challenges); and
- Facilitating the sharing of experiences and City-to-City collaboration in the transition towards more sustainable urban food systems.

The Forum took place in the City of Durban over three days from 18 to 20 April 2018.

The selection of the participating cities was a collaborative, consultative process between the CtCi partners. The following criteria were applied in the selection of cities: geographical location (in either Southern or Eastern Africa); cities that have signed the Milan Food Policy Pact; membership of the ICLEI-RUAF CityFood Network and/or the C40 Network; cities’ involvement with either of the partners on a food related initiative; and/or cities that have a strong food systems interest and action to share with other cities. The table below lists the cities that participated in the Forum and shows their affiliations to the partners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participating cities</th>
<th>Affiliation(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eThekwini Municipality (Durban, South Africa) – the host City</td>
<td>FAO (MUFPP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arusha City Council (Tanzania)</td>
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<td>Bulawayo City Council (Zimbabwe)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commune Urbaine d’Antananarivo (Madagascar)</td>
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<td>Kitwe City Council (Zambia)</td>
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<td>Quelimane Municipality (Mozambique)</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Windhoek (Namibia)</td>
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### Participating cities and Affiliation(s)

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<th>ICLEI</th>
<th>RUAF</th>
<th>C40</th>
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<tr>
<td>City of Tshwane (South Africa)</td>
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<td>ILeMbe District Municipality (South Africa)</td>
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Other cities that were invited to participate in the Forum but were unable to attend included Nairobi (Kenya), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Cape Town and Johannesburg (South Africa).

### 1.2 Process

The partners wanted to ensure the Forum agenda directly addressed the needs and interests of participating cities. To prepare cities for the Forum, a Pre-Forum Questionnaire was sent to each participating city to complete before the Forum. The questionnaire consisted of 5 key questions, which were specifically aimed at identifying the participating cities’ interest and status regarding food systems, whilst at the same time guiding the agenda for the Forum. A copy of the Pre-Forum Questionnaire (including a summary of cities’ responses) is attached as Appendix B.

Cities were asked to provide information on the implementation of current food related initiatives and actions; the process/methodology for identifying food needs, governance and stakeholders; main challenges experienced; and the cities’ main priorities/focus for interventions. From the cities responses, the agenda, particularly the breakaway sessions, was developed so that it focused on topics which could be led by cities in dialogue with the partners and fellow participating cities. Section 2 of this report goes into detail on the breakaway group discussions and associated outcomes.

Cities were encouraged to participate actively in the interactive three day Forum by engaging in facilitated dialogues and open discussions. This approach allowed the Forum to act as an ideal platform for face-to-face city interaction and engagement on sustainable urban food systems, with both other participating cities and the partners. Days 1 and 3 of the Forum were reserved for presentations, dialogues and open discussions. Site visits to two of eThekwini Municipality’s flagship food and agricultural projects and programmes were scheduled on Day 2.

*Figure 1: Cities engaged in dialogue on “How to setup a City department on food and why” on Day 1 of the CtCi Forum*
The overall process was co-facilitated, with all the partners facilitating specific sessions. This enhanced the collaborative, interactive, and knowledge sharing nature of the Forum. The full Forum programme is appended in Appendix A.

2 Workshop Discussions and Main Areas of Exchange

2.1 Cities approaches relating to food systems

The breakaway, City-led sessions that were held on the first day were designed for cities to engage in open discussions on specific, predetermined topics related to cities food systems challenges and approaches. The five breakaway topics were derived from cities' responses to the Pre-Forum questionnaire, and were led by the City facing the challenge or adopting the innovative approach to food systems. The idea was for cities to share their experiences with each other and for the breakaway group to explore and potentially enhance the lessons and discussion outcomes. The breakaway groups reported back to plenary to provide further opportunity for discussion with the whole group.

The key points of the facilitated group discussions are summarized below.

2.1.1 City of Tshwane: What is the role of Agri-Parks in job creation and small business stimulation?

Agri-parks have been identified in the South African National Development Plan (NDP) as an important innovation in addressing, not only food insecurity, but also other social-economic issues including poverty, unemployment and job creation among vulnerable groups such as the youth and women.

The City of Tshwane (CoT) has established eight agri-parks across the City to assist in eliminating hunger and malnutrition. With different cities adopting different models relating to agri-parks, the CoT opted to pursue a cooperative approach to the operation and maintenance of the agri-parks facilities, and receives support from both provincial and private sector stakeholders in a multi-sectoral approach. Small-scale farmers/agricultural practitioners are involved through temporary lease agreements. The agri-parks also serve as educational and training facilities, particularly targeting women and youth involvement in sustainable urban food systems.

Some of the challenges that the CoT has experienced include the selection of agri-park beneficiaries, cooperative group dynamics, rapid stakeholder turnover and ensuring continuous meeting of market targets and requirements.

Important take-home messages from the group discussions for cities embarking on agri-parks development included:

- Exploring different models (including funding models) of innovative extension (e.g. incubations, inclusive and transparent models of support to small-scale farmers);
The importance of conditions for support – such as employment of local community members and promotion of entrepreneurship and profitability and economic viability, in ensuring the sustainability of agri-parks. Staff turnover is also a factor as the youth tend to move on to “bigger and better” things;

- Incorporating research institutions into the agri-park/hub model – as these institutions are valuable sources of expertise and information; and

- The need for partnerships and adopting a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach in providing support (sharing of roles and responsibilities, enhancing sense of ownership).

### 2.1.2 Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo: How to setup a City department on food and why?

The Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo shared its experiences in setting up institutional arrangements for food systems, leading to the development of a Food Policy Council. In the case of Antananarivo, due to limited capacity, City food related responsibilities were assigned to a certain department. First, it is crucial to identify the best suited department to lead. It was decided to bestow the urban food lead and mandate to the Department of Social Affairs (DAS) as the department had capacity and existing, relevant and related initiatives, e.g. the department is directly involved with schools (driving school gardens). The department’s mandate was expanded to incorporate urban food systems through a dedicated unit who reports directly to the DAS Head. The department is also strategically placed in a centre where there’s an expert in nutrition and has capacity to monitor markets etc. The vision for the City, budget permitting, is to have a separate department focusing solely on food security, in addition to having a Food Policy Council, whose responsibility will be to devolve and localise the food system, driving ownership by the City and local communities and actioning a participatory budget.

The Food Policy Council:

- Vision: A balanced diet for all.
- Mission: Promote and protect people’s right to food.
- Operation mode: cities, communities and partners (private and government) will be the main actors for food systems for all, but with special attention placed on vulnerable groups.

One of the outcomes from the breakaway discussions was that the participating cities reached consensus about the importance of having a dedicated entity/department to drive and coordinate the food related work in the City.

A related outcome was the recognition of the need to ensure vertical alignment and links between the City/local food approaches, provincial/state mandates and national vision; and the need for horizontal integration between department, sectors and stakeholders at the City level, to break down the silos and work together towards an integrated City food system.

Related approaches reported by other cities included:

- **Kitwe City Council:** National Agriculture Ministry (national), Agriculture Officers (district level) – up-scaled to local agriculture departments in 2011; and
- **Quelimane Municipality:** High national infant mortality rate (due to 1.) Malaria; 2.) HIV; and 3.) Nutrition) prompted the establishment of a dedicated department for nutrition, under the Directorate: Agriculture and Livestock, Industry, Commerce, and Tourism. Coordination
with other tiers of government is important, though political differences create unforeseen challenges.

2.1.3 Bulawayo City Council: How can municipalities provide water (grey) for food production?

Water availability and quality is a critical resource for ensuring sustainable food production. With climate change impacting on water resources, cities are forced to draw on innovative solutions to ensure sustainable water availability.

In Bulawayo City Council (BCC), water (provision) is one of the City’s main sources of revenue income, though the resource itself is managed by Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) which has the authority to sell water to the City for redistribution. BCC owns the water infrastructure (5 of 6 dams within the City boundary) and faces several challenges related to pollution, over-exploitation and vandalism of structures/pipes. The City's Master Plan (MP), which guides development and function, is currently under its third review. The updated MP is envisaged to address urban food systems specifically, by dictating designated agri-zones and assisting the process of increasingly shifting responsibility regarding food security to communities/households. The MP will also include a regulatory framework for addressing issues such as water pollution and contamination, in addition to providing innovative solutions to communities and households around sustainable water provision, including:

- Rooftop water harvesting – this is important considering the City’s seasonal rainfall pattern;
- Boreholes – currently regulated by a by-law, boreholes are earmarked mainly for community gardens, though there has been a move to regulate them due to sinking of boreholes - residential areas have to get permission from BCC to sink a borehole, and these are not allowed within 200m of each other; and
- Reclaimed water (grey water from sinks, baths and taps) – must be pre-treated and separated from the main sewer.

The key outcome of this breakaway discussion was the importance of City ownership of water services infrastructure as a means of income generation and the enforcement of laws and rules
concerning water quality, contamination and securing water sources. Another valuable lesson was the diversification of water provision for agricultural purposes in line with the type of agriculture practised.

2.1.4 Kitwe City Council: How to assess and define a food system for policy actions?
Kitwe shared its experiences in assessing and defining a food system for policy actions. Developing a City level food system is a complex task, particularly in light of the capacity and budgetary constraints that City administrations face. With this in mind, it is vitally important for cities not to work alone, but rather consult widely, identify all relevant stakeholders and institutions within the City and the surrounding region.

The group discussion produced a “list” of key considerations relevant to cities when assessing and defining a food system:

1. Urban food systems is a highly technical and specialised field;
2. It is important to understand who has technical expertise – use this knowledge base (from academics to small – scale farmers);
3. It is important to recognise the value of engaging stakeholders whose interest and involvement extends beyond political life spans;
4. It is important to have access to reliable and accurate data. (E.g. census data is not always updated so use anecdotal data from stakeholders); and
5. Enhance and ensure City level enforcement capacity - land subdivisions and change in land use pose numerous challenges and threat to agriculture and urban food systems.

Kitwe City Council showed a keen interest in the development and implementation of a tool similar to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) adopted and implemented by municipalities in South Africa. The IDP development process can be used as a tool to establish, implement and enforce a holistic City food system, through active engagement of stakeholders (communities in particular) and is driven by the City to ensure implementation.

Approaches from other cities and countries were:

- Arusha City Council is creating a Master Plan that will include land zoned specifically for agricultural purposes;
- Quelimane Municipality: by-laws in Mozambique dictate that Master Plans are updated every 10 years;
- Tanzania chose 5 cities to support on developing master plans – a national government funded initiative, together with technical support from Singapore;
- Antananarivo is also working on Master Plan and extended collaborative action with neighbouring districts and national government. Financial support for this initiative comes from Japanese as the cities alone do not have enough resources/capacity; and
- Importance of agriculture policy/development at district level - from framework to strategy to action.
2.1.5 City of Windhoek: lesson learned from the policy review process.
The Namibian capital faces huge water availability challenges, which directly affects the City’s ability to secure food. The 2014/2015 financial year saw the commencement of a comprehensive food systems policy review, highlighting the need for City intervention in key areas, including:

- Capacity building and good governance - capacitate and equip both politicians and staff on urban food systems, prompting a mind-shift to integrate the element of food in City planning, accelerate implementation of food programmes;
- Exploring various funding streams for workshops, study visits, enhancing technical expertise;
- Reduction of water consumption – continuous exploring of innovative water management systems;
- Resource needs - explore capital investment options, technical expertise needs. The use of consultants is discouraged as the City sees more value in peer-to-peer learning;
- Enhance youth development and social welfare - address the needs of vulnerable groups;
- Emphasis on Early Childhood Development and training;
- Decentralisation and incentivisation of implementation; and
- Continuous monitoring, evaluation and learning to enhance progress and action.

The City of Windhoek is keen to learn more about innovative methods of water provision to ensure continuous and sustainable availability.

2.2 Site visits
Day 2 of the Forum was led by the host City, eThekwini Municipality, and focused primarily on the showcasing of two agricultural sites as business cases and potential models other cities can replicate.

The first site was one of several Agri-parks owned and maintained by the municipality.

Agri-parks, a Controlled Environment Agriculture (CEA) method, are networked innovation systems of agro-production, processing, logistics, marketing, training and extension services, located primarily in District and Metropolitan Municipalities. As a network, it enables a market-driven combination and integration of various agricultural activities and rural transformation services related to sustainable food.

This specific site focuses and specialises in aquaculture, with several broodstocks and a hatchery for fish breeding purposes. The site also adopts a holistic approach as the facility acts as a research and educational centre to bolster the knowledge and skills of the surrounding communities. The municipality partners with cooperatives from communities who buys and resells the produce at local markets – a generic model towards food security and job creation.
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ACCELERATING ACTION ON SUSTAINABLE CITY-REGION FOOD SYSTEMS IN EASTERN & SOUTHERN AFRICA

The second site visited was the very popular Dube AgriZone, Africa’s first integrated perishables supply chain and the most technologically advanced future farming platform on the continent. The site is an eco-friendly facility, adopting a range of ‘green’ initiatives to offset its environmental impact. Although the site is considered to be more “high-tech” and perhaps not the most economically viable food system option for smaller municipalities, it did provide insight to possible solutions and innovative initiatives which include:

- Rainwater harvesting;
- Solar energy usage;
- On-site waste management; and
- The growth of indigenous plants for precinct-wide rehabilitation efforts.
2.3 Challenges and gaps
Cities in Africa are subjected to various challenges, in addition to having to deal with urbanisation and population growth, severely hindering their availability to develop and implement sustainable urban food systems. Many of these challenges were discussed during the Forum. These include:

- Lack of coordination and action (departments, tiers of government, partners all working in silo's);
- Lack of adequate education and awareness on all levels (public, private, community);
- Inadequate technical agriculture services and expertise;
- Aging and damaged agricultural infrastructure and mechanisation;
- Unsustainable natural resources management;
- Capacity and financial constraints;
- Agriculture seen as a “old persons sport” - youth generally not efficiently active in agriculture (leading to unsustainable agriculture); 
- Land availability and ownership; and
- ‘Middle man” in markets a massive issue. Income meant directly for “marketers” from farmers dramatically reduced.

For further information on the site, visit the Dube Agrizone website for more details.
The above challenges, though hindering cities abilities, also provide numerous potential areas of intervention needing to be explored by cities, partners and the greater food community.

3 Preparing for action to address emerging food system challenges

Lessons learned and take-home messages from the Forum varied from City to City. Feedback from the participating Cities was that they found the Forum useful, particularly from a learning and knowledge sharing perspective. The following is a summary of cities' feedback on their specific areas of interests for further/continued learning exchange and how to address their needs and requirements:

- Water innovations in dry (water scarce) regions for successful agriculture;
- Integrating urban food systems into land use planning – especially dealing with conversion of agricultural land into other land uses that threaten food production (integrated development planning);
- Territorial approaches (City-to-City regional approaches for sustainable agriculture);
- City networks (enhanced need for peer to peer/city to city learning);
- Good practices and innovative methods from cities, which have successfully implemented food systems, that can be replicated;
- Continuous consultation with stakeholders;
- Harnessing informal urban agricultural actions and integrate these into an urban food systems programme;
- Development of policies, laws and regulations to support urban food systems;
- Finance options and solutions; and
- Examples of institutional arrangements and governance structures for urban food systems in other cities.

3.1 Priorities for interventions to address emerging urban food insecurity challenges

As a final exchange exercise the cities were tasked to individually explore and identify the key areas of intervention required to assist them in driving food initiatives. To assist them in this task the cities and partners co-created a template. This included the following elements: gaps & priorities; the rationale for priorities; resource (human and financial) requirements; implementation timeframes; and potential implementation partners. Following the individual exercise cities presented their intervention priorities to the plenary.

Their responses can be grouped into 7 main themes:

1. Stakeholder engagement and partnerships;
2. Capacity building, education and skills development;
3. Coordination (vertical-horizontal integration);
4. Infrastructure (roads, markets/land, equipment);
5. Governance (management, enforcement);
6. Information (up to date data); and
7. Funding (internal budget and external sources)
With the above themes in mind, the Forum co-developed a draft Framework for Action, a resource tool which can be used by Forum cities and partners towards the development and implementation of a City level urban food systems. The submissions and notes provided by the participating cities in reporting back to plenary on their priorities have been captured in the table below. None of the cities addressed the rationale for the identification of priorities. The cities did also not populate timeframes. Hence these two elements have not been captured below. Several of the cities did also not provide any indication of their resource requirements. This table does not represent an exhaustive list of information as it merely provides a record of information provided by participating cities in reporting back on the exercise in identifying priorities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Priorities</th>
<th>Gaps</th>
<th>Resources (Human &amp; Finance)</th>
<th>Partnerships</th>
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</table>
| Arusha City Council  | • To improve infrastructures for the increase of food production, processing and marketing  
  • To facilitate and help the youth to initiate urban food production  
  • Establishment of Council’s food Policy | • Unclear water rights (irregular consumption)  
  • Use of technology to optimise agricultural production  
  • Pre-paid storage procedure (facilities) for small-scale farmers – from production to markets  
  • Subsidisation on fertilizers, equipment (enhancement of agricultural practices) | • Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) need enhancement                                                              |                                                                               |
| Bulawayo City Council| • Augmenting the water supply within the City for urban agriculture programmes  
  • Acquiring of more land for urban agriculture purposes  
  • Empowering of beneficiaries through capacity building.  
 | • Aging water (sewer) infrastructure (infrastructure currently being rehabilitated)  
 | •                                                                                             | • Existing partnership with eThekwini Municipality  
  • Need to enhance PPP with local stakeholders (abattoirs, supermarkets, Ingwebu Breweries) |                                                                               |                                                                               |
<p>| Commune Urbaine d’Antananarivo | • Pursuing our activities to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable groups within the poor districts (School gardens, community gardens and individual backyard gardens) | • Limited information/data availability (e.g. rural-urban linkages requires appropriate information on demand vs supply) | • Foster City-to-City exchanges and networks, collaboration                                           |                                                                               |</p>
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<tr>
<th>City</th>
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<th>Gaps</th>
<th>Resources (Human &amp; Finance)</th>
<th>Partnerships</th>
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| City of Tshwane | - Strengthening urban-rural links to support smallholding farmers in the neighbouring rural communes  
- Working on the food policy council and the territorial approach.  
- Establish a sustainable and resilient City-regions food systems accessible to all. | - Shortage of relevant skills and expertise  
- Youth and women involvement |                                                                                         | and partnerships                                                                    |
| City of Windhoek | - Establish more Agri-parks/villages  
- Promote communal farming  
- Develop feedlots and pastures  
- Development of bulk infrastructure (silos, mills, hatchery and nurseries)  
- Education and training of youth, women, on urban food systems, agricultural practices, nutrition |                                                                                         |                                                                                         |                                                                                           |
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<th>Partnerships</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kitwe City Council</td>
<td>• Improved land tenure for small scale farmers&lt;br&gt;• Improved markets&lt;br&gt;• Improved road infrastructure leading to farming blocks&lt;br&gt;• Development of a Master Plan/Integrated Development Plan (IDP) – enhanced City development and urban agricultural practices.</td>
<td>• Stakeholder engagement in City activities need to be enhanced</td>
<td>• Financial resources to develop IDP is limited&lt;br&gt; • Keen to partner with South African cities on the development of a IDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quelimane Municipality</td>
<td>• Increase in sustainable food production&lt;br&gt;• Education, capacity building and training&lt;br&gt;• Enhanced agro business</td>
<td>• Stakeholders working in silos&lt;br&gt;• Inadequate water and land management&lt;br&gt;• High volumes of food waste&lt;br&gt;• Non-representation of women, youth and the elderly in agricultural practices</td>
<td>• Dedicated department for nutrition, under directorate: (Agriculture &amp; livestock, industry, commerce &amp; tourism</td>
<td>• Build on existing partnerships (currently a member of ICLEI) and explore new ones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILembe District Municipality</td>
<td>• Ensuring strong link between urban food and climate change (District Climate)</td>
<td>• Lack of appropriate education and capacity building</td>
<td>• Limited financial resources (explore opportunities/good)</td>
<td>• Build on existing partnerships (currently a</td>
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## City-to-City Food Systems Forum

**ACCELERATING ACTION ON SUSTAINABLE CITY-REGION FOOD SYSTEMS IN EASTERN & SOUTHERN AFRICA**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
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<th>Gaps</th>
<th>Resources (Human &amp; Finance)</th>
<th>Partnerships</th>
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</table>
| eThekwini     | **Change Response Plan includes agriculture)**  
• Build cooperative governance through links with provincial and national spheres of government (Bottom-up approach)/establish relevant coordinating Forum  
• Poverty and unemployment alleviation through sustainable agriculture | **Non-representation of women, youth and the elderly in agricultural practices**  
• The “middle man” impacting on marketers income  
• Large portions of land owned by the Ingonyama Trust Board – hindering City development and planning | practice examples from other cities)                                                                 | member of ICLEI and explore new ones.                                                            |

**eThekwini Municipality**  
• Adopt and promote territorial and systematic approach in urban food systems strategy and programmes (City-region)  
• Need to include urban agriculture into City IDP and Sustainable Development Framework (currently not clearly defined as priority)  
• Development of a regulatory framework to ensure links between urban agricultural practices and conservation.  
• The City’s IDP office is well capacitated  
• The City has strong links with the CtCi partners  
• Collaborating with the KwaZulu-Natal provincial government on the development of a Masterplan
4 Recommendations

Information shared during the Forum illustrated that African cities are already doing a lot of innovative work towards building sustainable, functioning urban food systems. The Forum raised relevant topics and stimulated fruitful knowledge and experience sharing. It also showed that Cities can learn from each other in driving urban food systems at the local level, and that the involvement of experts, and interested and affected parties is crucially important. Hence, cities should seek to establish and strengthen synergies and partnerships with key stakeholders such as communities, research institutions (tertiary), the private sector, NGO's, farmers, and the eventual consumers. It is also vital that cities enhance vertical and horizontal integration and alignment with national and sub-national levels of government.

Cities are urged to consider the following considerations and recommendations towards building and improving urban food systems:

- Determine internal capacity (financial and human resources) to drive food projects and the development of urban food systems at the local level;
- Develop relevant and appropriate policy frameworks, legal instruments such as by-laws and zoning instruments, strategy and action plans to promote and facilitate action regarding sustainable urban food systems;
- Explore access to finance and business development opportunities;
- Enhance and drive youth and woman empowerment and involvement in urban food systems towards achieving employment and poverty reduction targets;
- Establish knowledge and experience sharing platforms (e.g. Local newspaper, websites etc.);
- Foster continuous engagement with the public and target communities through awareness raising, education and stimulating public and community involvement in urban food systems;
- Establish functional working groups/task teams (internally and externally);
- Establish coordinating, multi-disciplinary structures and bodies (e.g. a food focussed Forum);
- Keep abreast with best practice and latest trends and developments concerning sustainable urban food systems and the agriculture sector (e.g. GreenAgri website: http://www.greenagri.org.za); and
- Join relevant networks and projects, programmes and initiatives through the partners.

5 Conclusion and Next Steps

The Forum proved to be an enriching experience, both for participating cities, and for the partners. It succeeded in providing an effective platform for cities to connect and engage and served as a positive step towards helping participating address food security needs, whilst at the same time fostering a learning environment and encouraging cities to become part of a network of cities that share the same goal.

The partners now have a better understating of the needs of cities, what the challenges are, and where the cities need assistance. The information gathered at the Forum, though anecdotal, provides useful insights and serves as an important baseline for taking the city-to-city exchange forward.

It is apparent the Cities still tend to think of food systems in terms of isolated sectors, and therefore they look for sectoral approaches (to challenges regarding water, food production, etc.).
Forum exposed the participating cities to the importance and value of shifting their thinking towards and integrated approach between sectors; adopting a territorial approach; breaking down the silos; and enhancing collaboration with partners and other cities.

The partners agreed to continue collaborating and collectively promoting and supporting local and sub-national uptake and engagement on food security and sustainable food systems in line with global targets and ambitions, such as those articulated in Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 11 and in initiatives such as the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP).

Through the CtCi partnership, the partners will continue to engage with the cities towards building sustainable urban food systems, fostering relationships, exploring innovative solutions and promoting and facilitating City to City exchanges. The partners are committed to providing support to cities by jointly:

- Identifying solutions and facilitating knowledge sharing through the Urban Food Action Platform;
- Facilitating City representation and involvement at the MUFPP gatherings;
- Continue driving the food systems agenda in member cities;
- Promoting the ICLEI-RUAF CityFood Network at city and subnational government levels (through capacity building, networking and other initiatives);
- Elaborating sub-regional program/s in support of Food Systems Networks in cites; and
- Investigating and exploring various relevant funding opportunities.
# City-to-City Food Systems Forum

## Programme

**Date:** 18 – 20 April 2018  
**Time:** Day 1 (09:30 – 17:00), Day 2 (field visit), Day 3 (09:00 – 13:00)  
**Where:** Durban International Convention Centre, Durban, South Africa

### Day 0: Arrival

Arrival, check-in at the hotel and dinner at leisure

### Day 1: City innovations in urban and City region food systems

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Speaker/Institution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:30 – 10:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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| 10:00 – 10:10 | Welcoming and introductory remarks                                        | Mr Eric Apelgren  
eThekwini Municipality |
eThekwini Municipality |
| 10:30 – 10:40 | Opening Remarks                                                           | Dr Lewis Hove  
FAO Representative, South Africa |
<p>| 10:40 – 11:30 | Setting the scene and Introductions                                      |                                              |
| 10:40 – 10:50 | The critical role of cities in building resilient and sustainable food systems | Thierry Giordano, FAO                        |
| 10:50 – 11:00 | City interests in working on urban food systems                           | Hastings Chikoko, C40                        |
| 11:00 – 11:10 | Challenges for local governments to work on food system transformation   | Rene van Veenhuizen, RUAF                    |
| 11:10 – 11:20 | Forum purpose and objectives                                              | Ingrid Coetzee, ICLEI                        |
| 11:20 – 11:30 | Round of introductions                                                    | Ingrid Coetzee, ICLEI                        |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Facilitator/Lead City</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:30 – 11:45</td>
<td><strong>Tea/coffee break</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>11:45 – 13:00</td>
<td><strong>Cities and food: status quo</strong></td>
<td>Facilitator: Nachi Majoe, ICLEI</td>
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<td>11:45 – 12:40</td>
<td>City expectations from the Forum: What are the key highlights on the work you are currently doing? What are you expecting to get from the Forum?</td>
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<td>12:40 – 13:00</td>
<td>eThekwini municipality food systems status quo</td>
<td>eThekwini municipality</td>
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<td>13:00 – 14:00</td>
<td><strong>Lunch break</strong></td>
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<td>14:00 – 15:30</td>
<td><strong>Breaking down the barriers</strong></td>
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<td>14:00 – 14:05</td>
<td><strong>Breakaway groups</strong></td>
<td>Facilitator: Rene van Veenhuizen, RUAF</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Setting the scene</td>
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<td>14:05 – 15:05</td>
<td>What are the lessons learned from the national policy review?</td>
<td>Lead City: City of Windhoek</td>
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<td>What is the role of AgriParks in job creation and small business stimulation?</td>
<td>Lead City: City of Tshwane</td>
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<td>How to assess and define a food systems for policy actions?</td>
<td>Lead City: Kitwe City Council</td>
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<td>15:05 – 15:30</td>
<td>Group report backs and open discussion on the challenges and barriers faced by cities and the potential solutions.</td>
<td>Facilitator: Zarina Moolla, C40</td>
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<td>15:30 – 15:45</td>
<td><strong>Tea/coffee break</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>15:45 – 17:10</td>
<td><strong>What action are cities taking? Approaches and Opportunities</strong></td>
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<td>15:45 – 16:45</td>
<td>How to setup a City department on food and why?</td>
<td>Lead City: Commune Urbaine d’Antananarivo</td>
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<td>What is the role of municipalities in accessing finance (methods/mechanisms, sources)</td>
<td>Lead City: eThekwini Municipality</td>
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<td>How can municipalities provide grey water for food production?</td>
<td>Lead City: Bulawayo City Council</td>
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<td>16:45 – 17:10</td>
<td>Group report backs and open discussion on the food systems related approaches and opportunities by cities.</td>
<td>Facilitator: Zarina Moolla, C40</td>
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<td>17:10</td>
<td>Day 1 wrap-up and Mayoral reception preparation.</td>
<td>Mr Eric Apelgren eThekwini Municipality</td>
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<td>19:00 – 22:00</td>
<td><strong>Mayoral reception/dinner</strong></td>
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# City-to-City Food Systems Forum

## Day 2: Sharing Durban’s Experience

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<th>13.</th>
<th>09:30 – 17:00</th>
<th>Field visit:</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Sites to be visited</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Durban's experience and issues for learning/advice from other cities</td>
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<td>eThekwini Municipality</td>
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## Day 3: Learning from other experiences

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<th>14.</th>
<th>09:00 – 11:30</th>
<th>Reflection and way forward</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>09:00 – 09:15</td>
<td>Recap of Days 1 and 2</td>
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<td>09:15 – 10:00</td>
<td>Lessons learned and reflections from the cities (facilitated visual gathering exercise)</td>
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<td>10:00 – 11:30</td>
<td>Co-production of Framework for Action: what are the priorities (and rationale for priority), gaps, financing model, solutions and constraints to making an urban food systems programme happen and work:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a) City group work</td>
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<td>b) Plenary – areas of collaboration, priorities and gaps</td>
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<td>Facilitator: Ingrid Coetzee, ICLEI</td>
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<th>15.</th>
<th>11:30 – 11:45</th>
<th>Tea break</th>
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<tr>
<th>16.</th>
<th>11:45 – 12:30</th>
<th>Talking circle – partner reflections on Framework for Action</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Fit in terms of partners’ global strategies and programmes of work</td>
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<td>• Experiences and lessons learned from Forums in other cities and countries (FAO)</td>
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<td>• Open discussion on the reflections of the partner experiences?</td>
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<td>Facilitator: Nachi Majoe FAO – Dr Lewis Hove RUAF – Rene van Veenhuizen ICLEI – Ingrid Coetzee</td>
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<th>16.</th>
<th>12:30 – 12:40</th>
<th>Round of closing remarks by cities</th>
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<th>16.</th>
<th>12:40– 13:00</th>
<th>Forum closure and thanks</th>
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<th>13:00</th>
<th>Lunch and departure</th>
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Appendix B: Pre-Forum Questionnaire (including summary of City responses)

Pre-Forum preparation Questionnaire

Summary of responses received from participating Forum cities.

1. What are the 3 food security and nutrition initiatives your City is currently implementing and what are the key successes you achieved?
   - Food gardens and parks (urban agriculture and subsistence farming): contributes to food security;
   - Awareness raising, education and training initiatives for women, schools, public health facilities;
   - Rural Development: agri-villages;
   - Infrastructure Improvements (NB: accessibility) for food importation;
   - Nutritional training or training

2. What was your process/methodology for identifying your City food needs?
   - Base lining: community profiles including food needs assessments;
   - Strategy and Action Planning: Rural development including food needs;
   - Tracking local markets for supply and demand trends;
   - Stakeholder engagement and public participation; campaigns;
   - Food and nutritional needs tracked by health facilities

3. What is the governance structure of your urban food system/s, who are involved (stakeholders) and what are their respective roles and responsibilities?
   - City and other spheres of government departments: Rural, Agricultural Development etc. relevant stakeholders (e.g. farming communities, councilors)
   - City initiatives, working with partners (NGOs, Associations, etc.), signatories to the Milan Food Pact;

4. What are the 3 main challenges you faced when developing your own sustainable and resilient City-region food systems activities that you would like to get support on?
   - Funding (how to access finances)
• Lack of relevant skills (training needs, technical skills)
• Lack of coordination and focus. (Stakeholders and role players acting in silos) – Behaviour change
• Updated indicators/tools and mechanisms
• Lack of availability of land
• Availability of water

5. What are your City’s 3 priorities/topics related to food systems that you would want to work on in the coming year?

• Establishment of agri initiatives/business (parks, communal farms, pastures, infrastructure);
• Urban-rural links for smallholding farming;
• Food Policy and the relevant functioning/structure;
• Increased food production (working with youth groups);
• Relevant training