

# Food and nutrition security for African Cities



## Territorial and environmental challenges

FAO Special Session at Africities – 5 December 2012, 14h30-18h00, Hôtel des Almadies, Signara 1 room

Rising and volatile food prices, financial and economic crises, competition for access to natural resources, and environmental degradation affect food and nutrition security of populations, urban as well as rural.

The challenges for citizens and the various authorities concerned in Africa, public or private, whether local, national or supranational, are to design and implement resilient food systems.

A first step is to create good governance mechanisms that mobilize all stakeholders to work together better and to develop new practices concerted and shared.

The actors should engage in strategic territorial planning of cities, strengthen linkages between urban and rural areas, and develop the urban and peri-urban agriculture. This contributes to the creation of green cities, mosaics of trees, forests and agricultural areas all contributing to a green economy and to resilience to climate change.

This FAO Special Session will allow stakeholders from Africa and elsewhere to discuss achievements and to develop proposals in support initiatives improving food and nutrition security of urban populations through a territorial and integrated approach.



## Agenda

**14h30 - 17h30: Food and nutrition security for African Cities: territorial and environmental challenges**

**Welcome speech** Amadou Ouattara, FAO Representative of Sénégal

### Introduction

- **Chairperson:** El Hadji Sène, Mayor of Sokone, Sénégal
- **Moderator:** Michelle Gauthier, FAO

**Opening Presentation** « Food and nutrition security for African Cities: territorial and environmental challenges »: Mohamed AgBendech (FAO), Michelle Gauthier (FAO) and Sylvie Wabbes-Condotti (FAO)

### Presentations

- « Strategic Territorial Planning of City-Region » Region of Ile-de-France: Jean-Jacques Helluin, Ile-de-France Region Representative in Antananarivo, Madagascar
- « Green Resilient Cities: Optimizing Trees and Forests for Healthy African Cities »: Aboubacar Koussokoye, Niger
- « Ecological intensification of agricultural production - challenges of research-action and policy for cities »: Denis Depommier, CIRAD, Senegal
- Programme « Growing Greener Cities in Africa » – African Cities Experiences in Urban Agriculture: Mama Touré, FAO Sénégal

**Film** « Case Study on the Local Food Security System of Belo Horizonte, Brazil »: presented by Lorena Fischer and Holger Güssefeld, The World Future Council (WFC), Germany

### Plenary Discussion

#### Panel

- Sofia Laso Lopez, on behalf of Paul Carrasco, President of Regions United / FOGAR (ORU/FOGAR), Switzerland
- Axumite Gebre-Egziabher, Director, Regional Office for Africa, UN-Habitat, Kenya
- Abdoulaye Sene, President of Local Global Forum, France
- Yves Cabannes, University College London, United Kingdom

### Plenary discussion

#### Closing remarks

**17h30 - 18h00: Launching of two publications of FAO**

- The " **Pro-poor legal and institutional frameworks for urban and peri-urban agriculture**: FAO Legislative Study 108", written by Mr Yves Cabannes, published by FAO, Rome, 2012
- The " **Growing Greener Cities in Africa: First status report on urban and peri-urban horticulture in Africa** " established following the first international symposium on UPA organized by FAO in Dakar, Senegal, December 2010 (English and French versions)

INTERPRETATION: ENGLISH/FRENCH

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## **PROGRAMME**

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**Forests and Trees for Healthy Cities**  
Improving livelihoods, wellbeing and environment for all



## *Opening presentation*

# ***FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY FOR AFRICAN CITIES : TERRITORIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES***

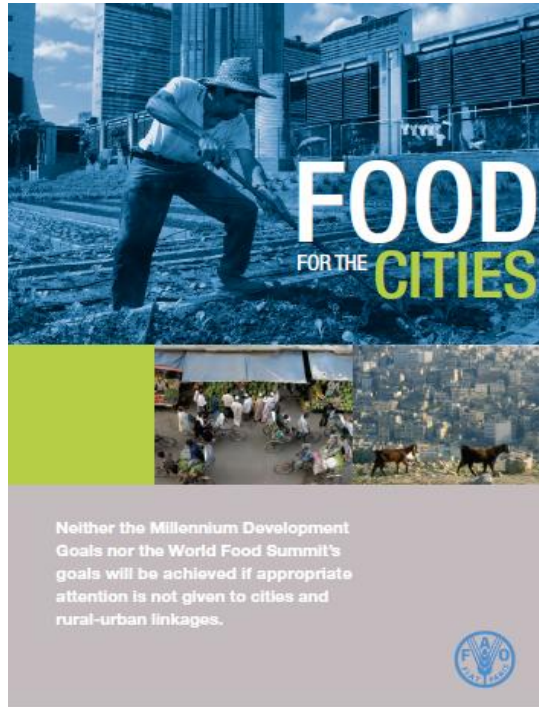
*by Sylvie Wabbes, Mohamed AgBendech, Michelle Gauthier, Géraldine Tardivel (FAO)*



# 1 FAO in action: “Food for the Cities” (FCIT)

## *A multidisciplinary initiative for cities*

- Introduction to “Food for the Cities”
- Urban food security, **nutrition** and livelihoods
- Urban and Peri-urban **Agriculture** / Horticulture
- Urban **livestock**, food security or environmental hazard?
- **Forests and trees** – improving livelihoods through healthy green cities
- **Water** use and reuse for urban agriculture
- Urban food **market**, infrastructure and services



Web site of the Food for the cities:

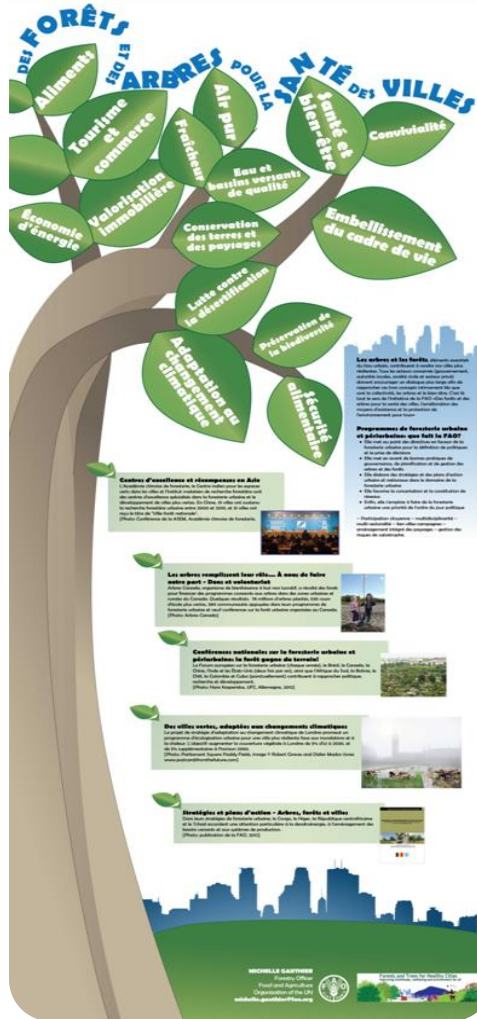
[www.fao.org/fcit](http://www.fao.org/fcit)

D-groups:

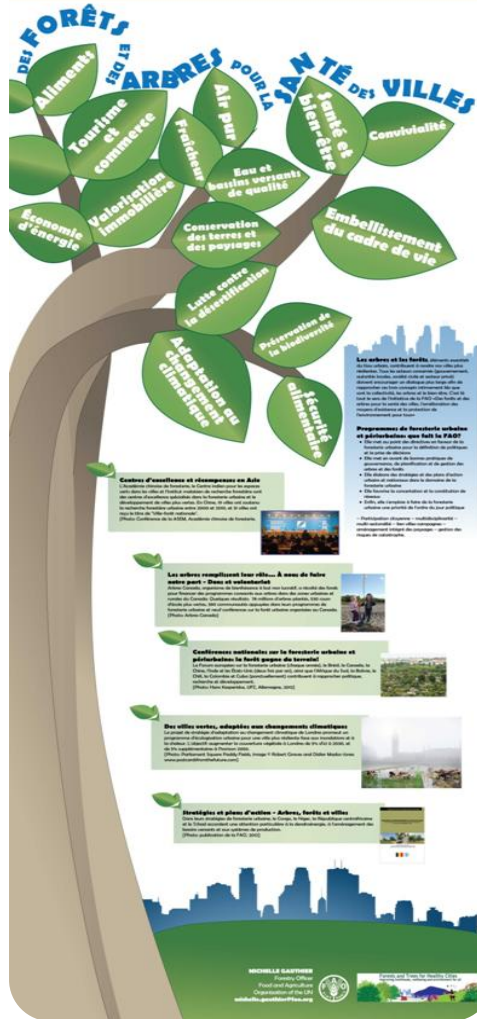
[www.dgroups.org/food-for-cities](http://www.dgroups.org/food-for-cities)

- Urban food **marketing**
- Fresh **food**
- Ensuring **quality** and **safety** of street foods
- **Processed** foods
- **Land tenure** and food production
- **Emergencies** and crises
- **Local governments** for food security
- Resilient food systems





- 1 Disaster risks and crisis: challenges for food and nutrition security
- 2 Actions for food and nutrition security
- 3 Territorial and Environmental Challenges
- 4 The Way Forward



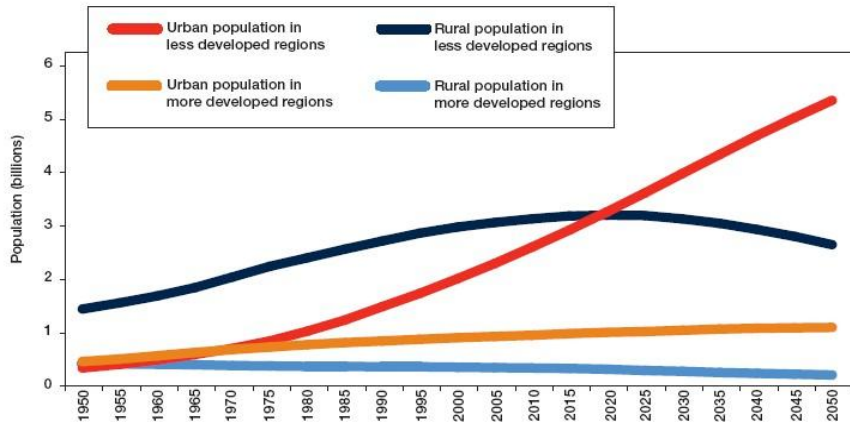
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# DISASTER RISKS AND CRISIS : CHALLENGES FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

# 1 Urbanization: trends and consequences

⇒ Majority of people lives in cities

**Urban and rural population growth for the more developed and the less developed regions, 1950-2050**



In 2008/2009



**Population mondiale:** population urbaine = 3,4 milliards de citadins  
**En Afrique:** + 1 milliard d'habitants, dont 40 % de citadins

In 2050



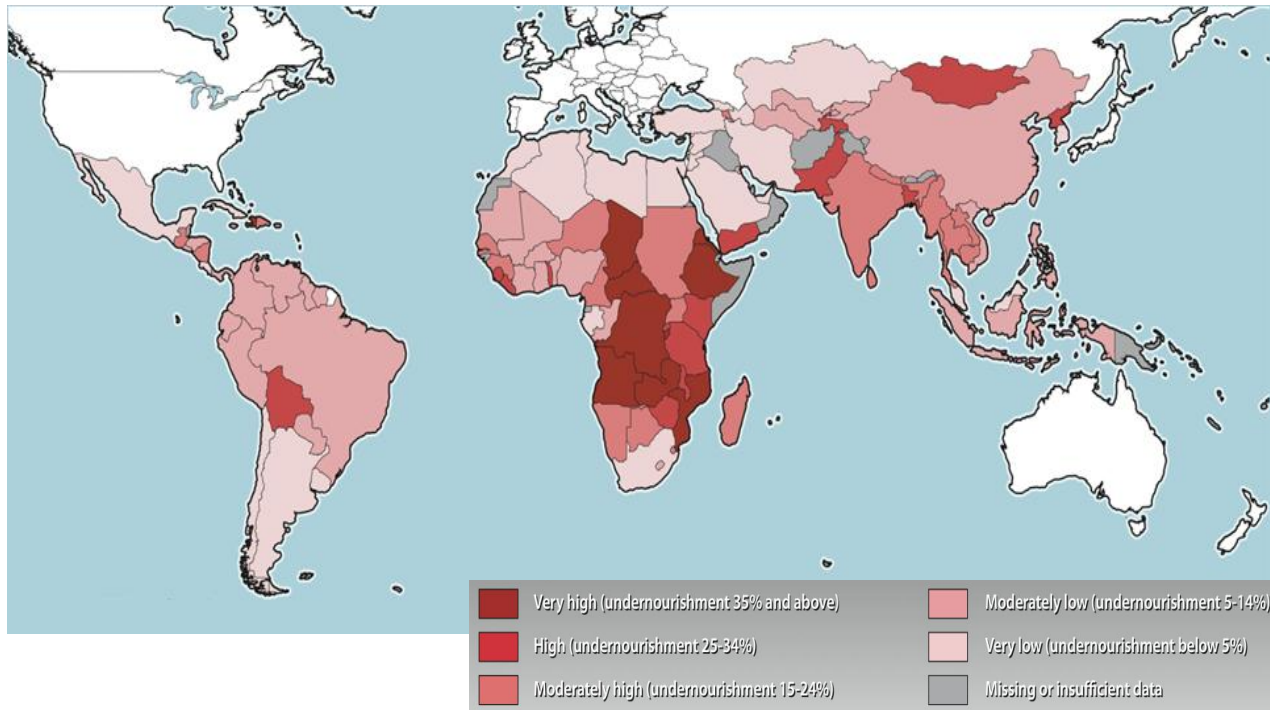
**Population mondiale:** plus de 70% des terriens vivront en villes  
**En Afrique:** 2 milliards d'habitants, dont 60 % de citadins vivront en villes



# 1 World Hunger Map



## WORLD HUNGER MAP



FAOSTAT 2010 [www.fao.org/hunger](http://www.fao.org/hunger)

**925 MILLION GO TO BED HUNGRY (FAO, 2011)**



## FOOD DEMAND



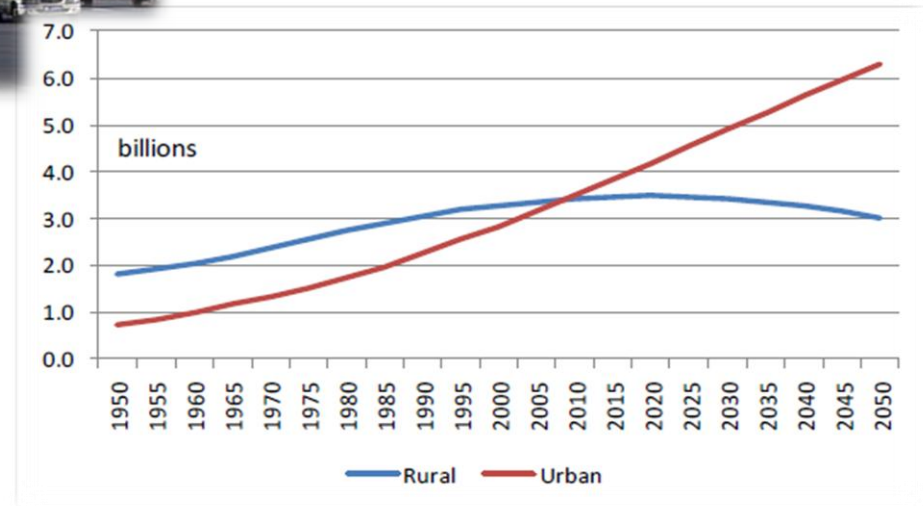
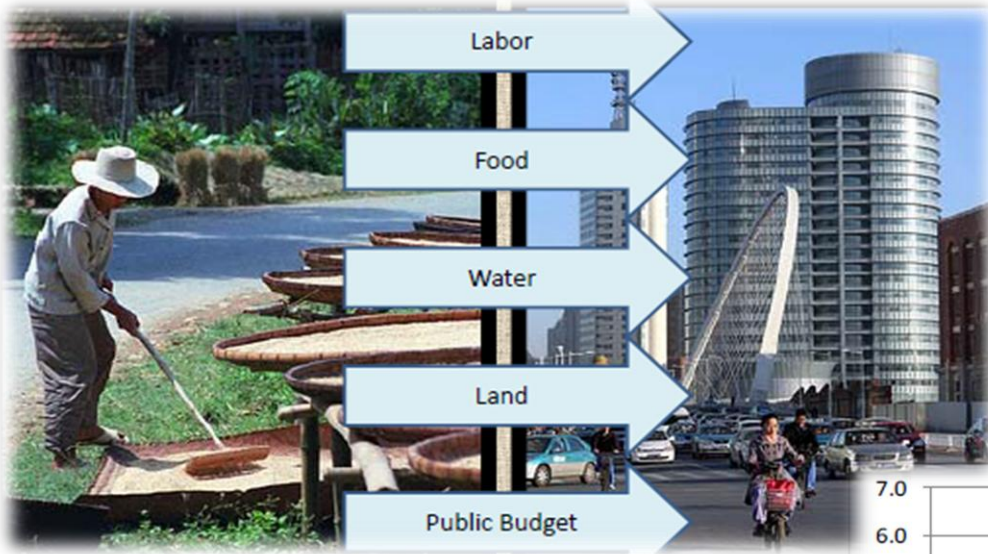
## FOOD PRODUCTION NEEDS (2050)

**+60%**  
Globally

**+100%**  
in developing Countries

# 1 Towards 2050

## URBANIZATION



# 1 Economic and human impacts of disasters



# 1 Risks and Food and Nutrition Security:

## KEY FACTS



- Disasters **destroy** livelihoods, reduce food production and increase hunger.
- Almost 1 billion people are **food insecure** and very vulnerable to crisis.
- Disasters/crises **reverse** development and poverty-reduction gains, and compromise the achievement of MDG1 and Sustainable Development Goals.
- Clear links between shocks and hunger = **fragility** of current food production systems.
- 2.5 billion smallholders are particularly exposed to disasters/climate risks (save and grow)

**INCREASING RISKS AND DISASTERS, IN 2011 MORE THAN USD 200 BILLION GLOBAL LOSSES, TWICE THE ODA IN 2011!**

# 1 Multiple threats to food and nutrition security and agricultural livelihoods

## ALL NATURAL DISASTERS



## PROTRACTED CRISIS

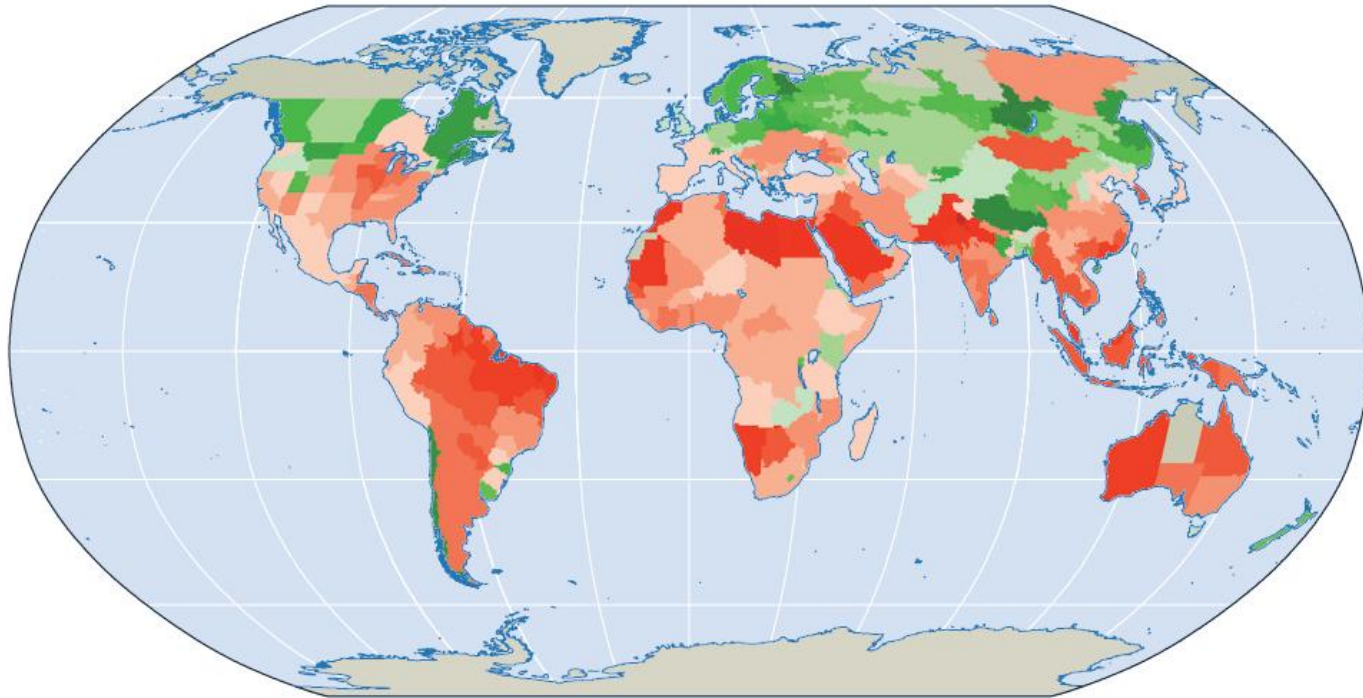


## SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CRISIS

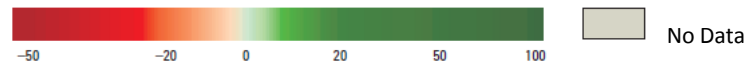


## FOOD CHAIN EMERGENCIES

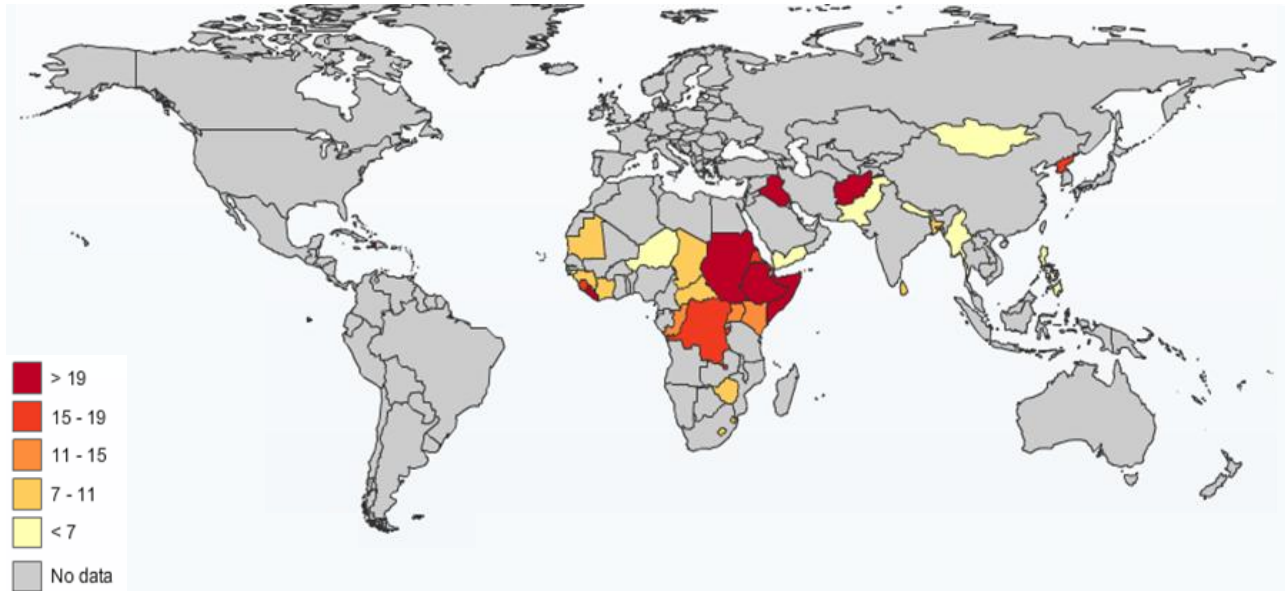
# 1 Climate change projected impacts on yields in 2050



**PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN YIELDS (2010-2050)**



# 1 Protracted crises



**DURATION OF CURRENT FOOD EMERGENCY (YRS)**

**THE PROPORTION OF UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLE IS ABOUT THREE TIMES AS HIGH IN COUNTRIES IN PROTRACTED CRISES AS IN OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

# 1 4 Thematic Pillars

## 1/ ENABLE THE ENVIRONMENT:

Institutional strengthening & governance of risk and crisis in agricultural sectors.

## 2/ WATCH TO SAFEGUARD:

Information and early warning systems on food and nutrition security and transboundary threats.

### FOUR INTEGRATED THEMATIC PILLARS

## 4/ PROTECT & BUILD LIVELIHOODS:

Protection, prevention, mitigation and building livelihoods with technologies, approaches and practices across all agricultural sectors.

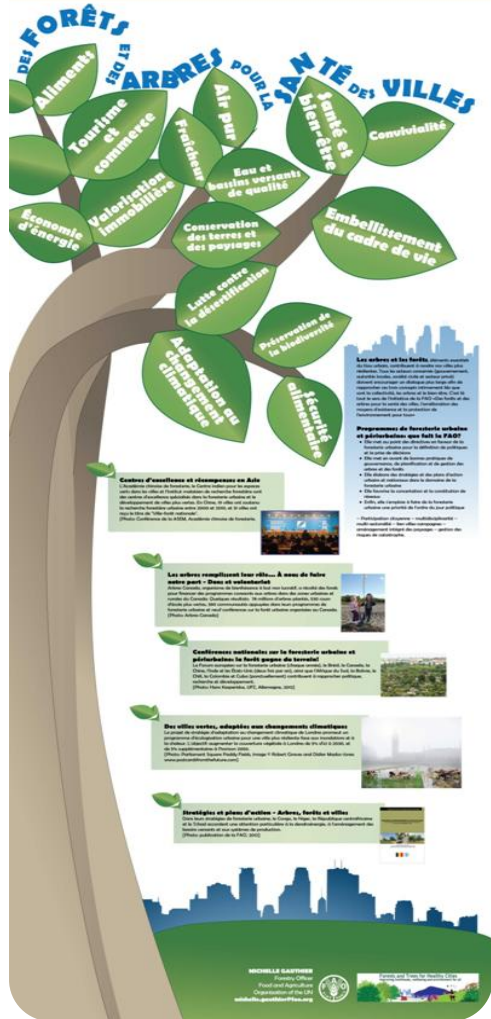
## 3/ PREPARE & RESPOND to CRISIS:

Preparedness and response to crisis in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry.

### CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

- CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
- KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION
- STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS
- GENDER EQUITY





2

## ACTIONS FOR FOOD SECURITY: URBAN NUTRITION IN WEST AFRICAN CITIES

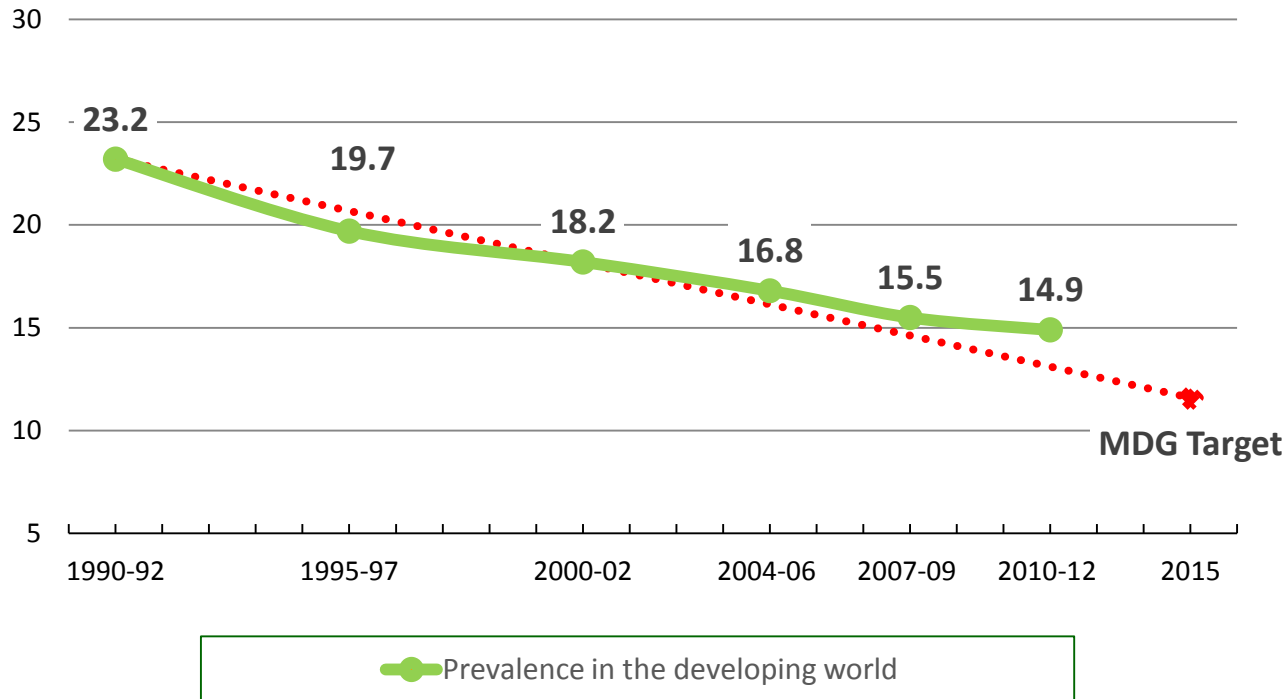
1. The **double burden** of under-nutrition and over-nutrition
2. The case of the **Street Food Vendors**

# Urban nutrition in West African Cities

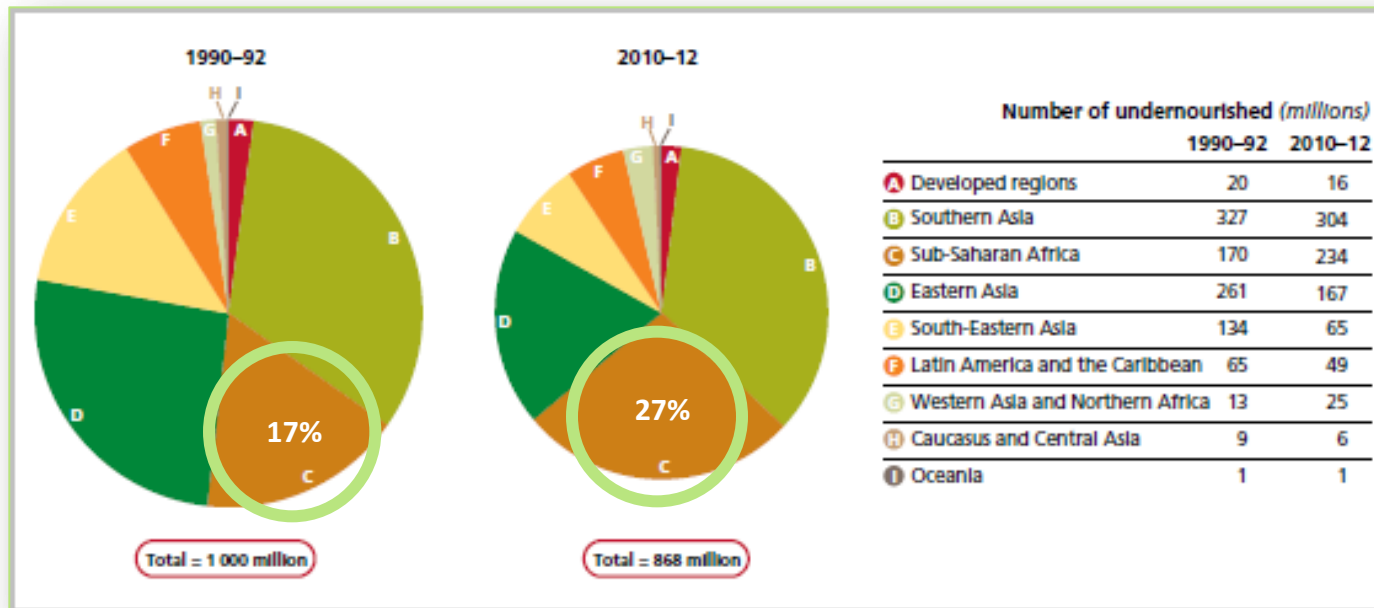


# Still on track to achieve the MDG 1

### Percentage undernourished



## State of food insecurity in the world Sub-Saharan Africa not improving but...

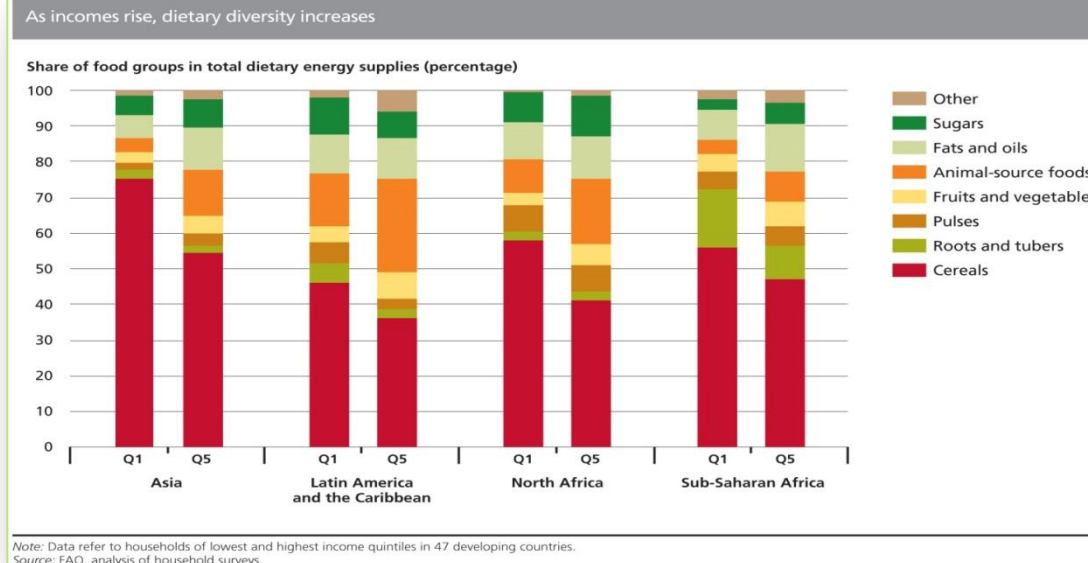


## Changing in Diet Composition mainly in Cities?

Consumption of cereals and mainly tubers (dietary energy) fall as % of total....

...consumption of fats and oils increased significantly and those of sugar doubled...

...animal-source Foods, fruits and vegetables remain constant or show slight increase



### Need for Nutrition Education and Healthy Food (fruits and vegetables)

#### KEY MESSAGE

Economic and agricultural growth is not sufficient to reduce malnutrition if it is not **nutrition sensitive**

#### WHY

From 1990-2010, the increase in real per capita incomes has resulted in an increase of 130Kcal/day in Sub-Saharan Africa (reaching almost 2400 Kcal/person/day)

#### HOWEVER

Energy from animal sources, fruits and vegetables has remained **CONSTANT**: a wide range of micronutrients (vitamin A and B12, zinc and iron) are still not sufficiently available in the diet causing **HIDDEN HUNGER**



IN 2010, THIRTY –EIGHT OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE OF 5 IN AFRICA COUNTRIES WERE STILL STUNTED WITH AN INCREASE PREVALENCE OF OVERWEIGHT MAINLY IN URBAN AREAS (THE PARADOX OF THE **DOUBLE BURDEN**)



## Feeding the Cities: crucial role of street food vending (SFV)

- ➔ **RAPID PACE OF URBANIZATION:** AT THE RATE OF 3.4% PER YEAR AFRICA IS THE FASTEST URBANIZING CONTINENT IN THE WORLD.
  - *Cote d'Ivoire= 45% population live in urban areas*
  - *Ghana= 80% of Ghanaian migrants stay in Ghana and go to urban areas, mainly Accra*
  
- ➔ **THE ABSENCE OF ESTABLISHED FOOD AND DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES TO RESPOND TO THIS INCREASING DEMAND**
  
- ➔ **EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY (ESPECIALLY WOMEN, ALMOST 90% OF VENDORS) IN COMPARISON WITH SCARCE LABOR DEMAND IN THE FORMAL SECTOR**
  - *SFV employs, on average, more than 38% of labor force and contributes about 38% to total GDP in Africa*
  
- ➔ **STREET FOOD VENDORS MOSTLY RELY ON LOCAL PRODUCE**



## FAO STUDY ON STREET FOOD VENDING

### **STREET VENDED FOOD (SFV):**

WIDE RANGE OF READY-TO-EAT FOOD AND BEVERAGES, SOLD AND SOMETIMES PREPARED ALONG STREETS AND SEVERAL OTHER PUBLIC PLACES SUCH AS LORRY STATIONS, PARKS, SCHOOLS AND CONSTRUCTION SITES AN VIRTUALLY ALL LOCATIONS WHERE THERE IS A HIGH NUMBER OF POTENTIAL COSTUMERS

➔ **FAO CONDUCTED A STUDY ON STREET FOOD VENDING TO COLLECT HARMONIZED INFORMATION ON THE 4 WEST-AFRICA COUNTRIES:**

- 1. COTE D'IVOIRE**
- 2. GHANA**
- 3. MALI**
- 4. SIERRA LEONE**

➔ **THE STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT BETWEEN NOVEMBER AND MAY 2012**

### **Some figures:**

- 400 vendors were interviewed**
- 2000 consumers**
- More than 40 institutions**





## Street food vendors: main constrains

- ➔ **LIMITED ACCESS TO CAPITAL AND TRAINING: VENDORS ARE SELDOM ORGANIZED INTO ASSOCIATIONS (MORE THAN 90% OF VENDORS IN THE 4 CITIES ARE MEMBER OF ANY ASSOCIATION)**
- ➔ **HYGIENE AND FOOD SAFETY PRACTICES ARE NOT SUSTAINABLY APPLIED AS LAW ENFORCEMENT IS LIMITED AND GOOD PRACTICES MAY INCREASE PRODUCTION COSTS (NO REAL INCENTIVES TO SUSTAIN THE CHANGE)**
- ➔ **THE LACK OF COMMON VISION AND MUNICIPAL PLANNING TO MEET THE EXPANSION OF STREET FOOD VENDORS IN APPROPRIATE, SERVICED URBAN PACES**



## Street food vendors: Create enabling Institutional environment

- **CREATING AND ADOPTING LEGISLATION SPECIFICALLY ON STREET FOOD VENDORS (SIMPLIFICATION OF THE LICENSING PROCESS, RIGHT TO WORK, ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES)**
- **INTEGRATING STREET FOOD PLANNING NEEDS INTO NATIONAL**
- **CHANNELING GOVERNMENTAL INVESTMENTS INTO STREET FOOD VENDING AS A RESPONSE TO URBAN POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGIES**



## Street food vendors: Improve the quality of services

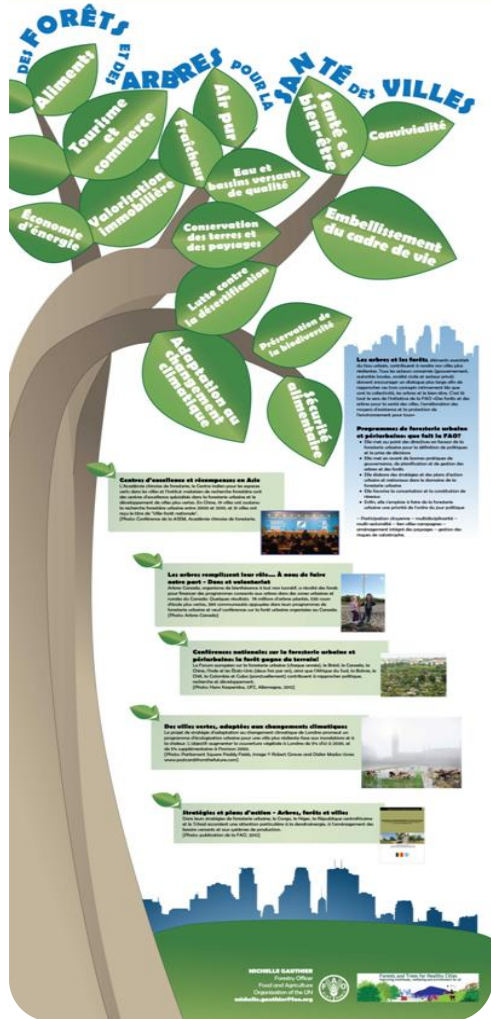
### ➔ **IMPROVE** HYGIENE, FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY

- Provision of affordable, low maintenance technology
- Delivery of training both to vendors and municipal health inspectors

### ➔ **PROMOTE** HEALTHY DIET THROUGH NUTRITION EDUCATION

- More fruits and vegetables
- Less fat and oils
- Less sugar





3

TERRITORIAL PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT

### 3 Territorial planning and environment: Challenges

## Why do not we have green and forested cities?



### Basic Principles

Urban? Peri? Rural?

- Greening, Forestry, Agriculture
- Green, Blue, Grey and Brown Infrastructures
- Watershed, Landscape, Ecosystem, Biodiversity
  - Cities of today & tomorrow
  - Harmony Rural & Urban
- Multipurpose Forests & Trees
  - Economic Valuation
- Better Life & Livelihood for All
  - Best Practices on Measure
  - Multi-sectorial



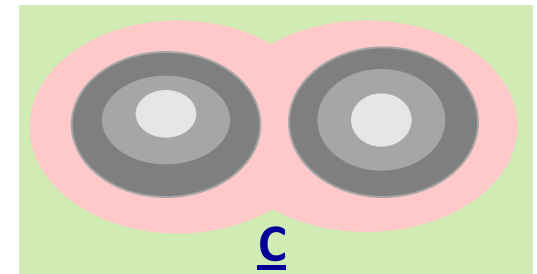
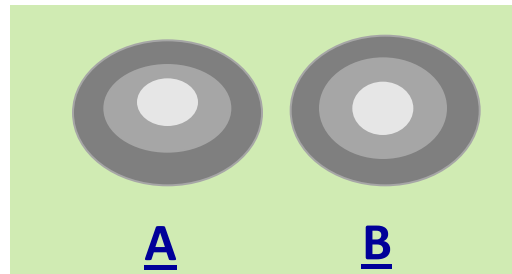
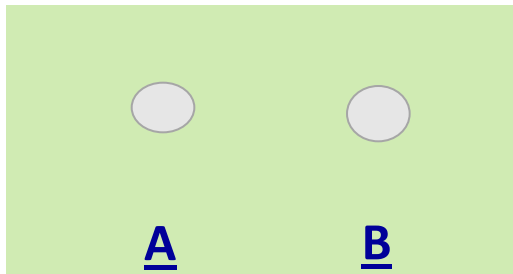
Participation and Decision-Making:  
Inclusive Social Commitment For Action

**Agriculture – Greening – Forestry**

### TRENDS OF TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT: RURAL AND URBAN



#### CITIES' CONCENTRIC GROWTH MODEL



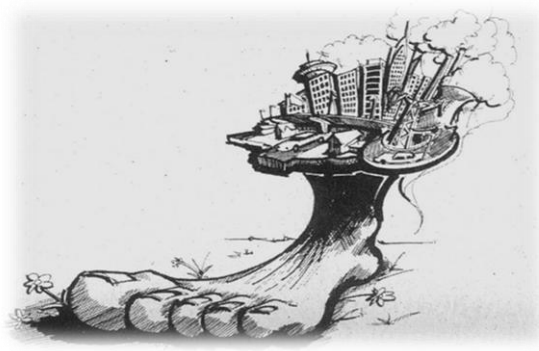
#### CITIES' GROWTH CONSEQUENCES

- Independent growth
- Engulfment of rural areas
- Merging of cities boundaries
- NO territorial co-planning and co-management

### 3 Urbanization process: consequences



Temperature changes



Irreversible degradation



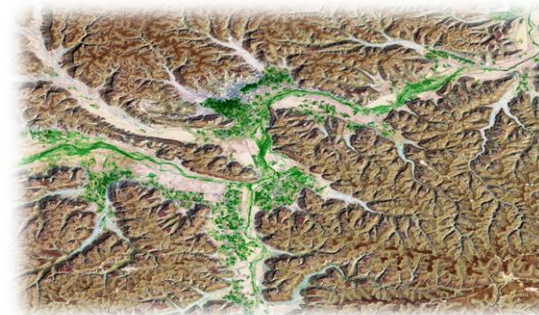
Water shortage and desertification



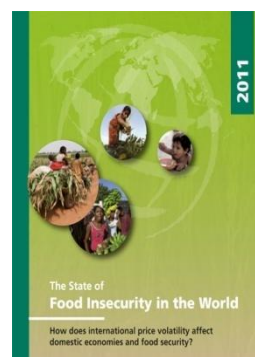
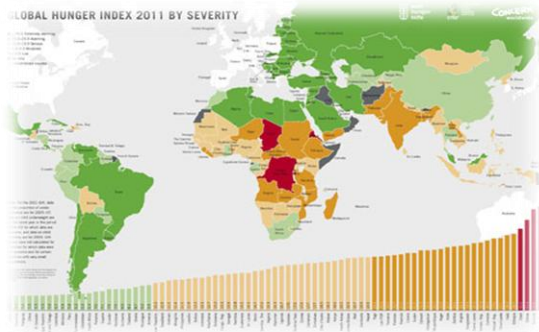
Floods, landslide, wind storms



Higher temperatures



Degradation of landscape



Food production systems disruption





### 3 Why to invest in Urban and Peri-urban Forestry



## BUT WHAT IS THE PERCEPTION OF THE PRESENCE OF TREES AND FORESTS, AS WELL AS OF THE BENEFITS THEY PROVIDE?

⇒ It depends on WHOM we are asking our question.  
For the same city:

- Urbanist = Maybe a 5% (refer to green spaces)
- Doctor = Pollen spread everywhere; too much allergies
- Refugee = Nothing – far away
- Rich neighborhood = High cover, recreation, aesthetic
- Landless = No land, no trees; some horticulture
- Aircraft pilot = certainly 50% at least



**EACH OF US HAS A DIFFERENT VISION OF TREES AND FOREST COVER**



### 3 World expertise acquired: Local know-how serve the world



#### ***CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE AND AWARDS IN ASIA***

#### ***NATIONAL CONFERENCES ON URBAN AND PERI-URBAN FORESTRY: GAINING GROUND.***



#### ***STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS – TREES, FORESTS AND CITIES.***

#### ***TREES DO THEIR PART... LET'S DO OURS – DONATE AND VOLUNTEER***

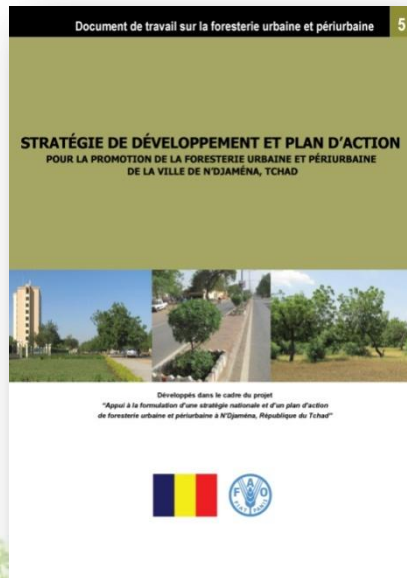


#### ***GREEN CLIMATE SMART CITIES!***

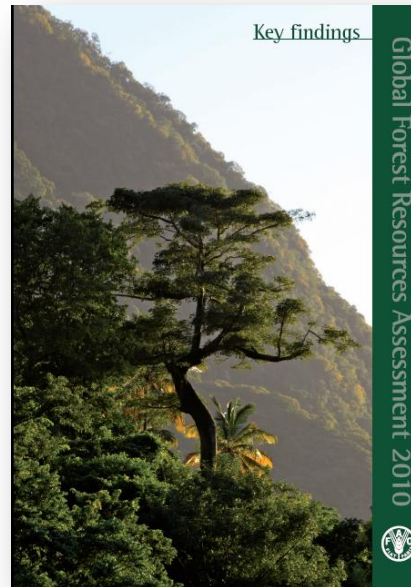


## FAO IN ACTION: “Urban and Peri-urban Forestry” (UPF) *Forests and trees for healthy cities: Environment and livelihood for all*

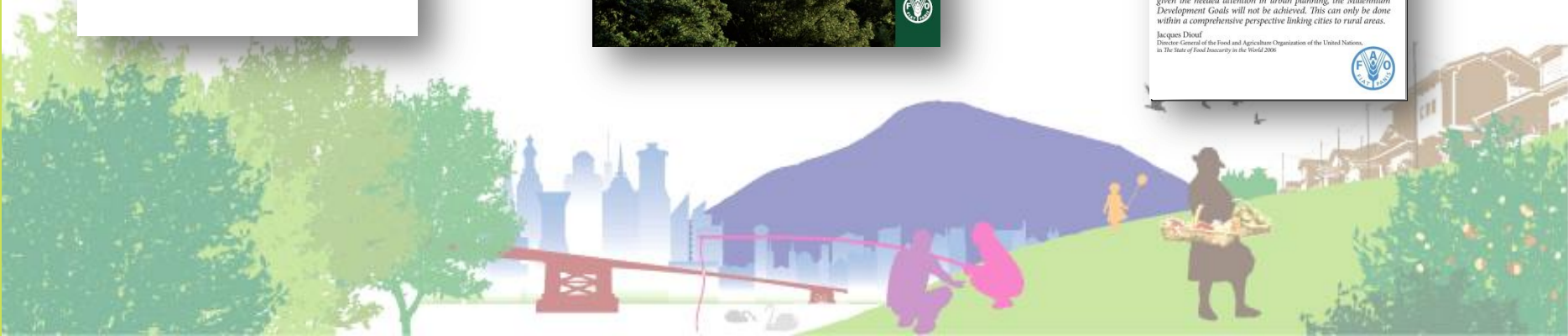
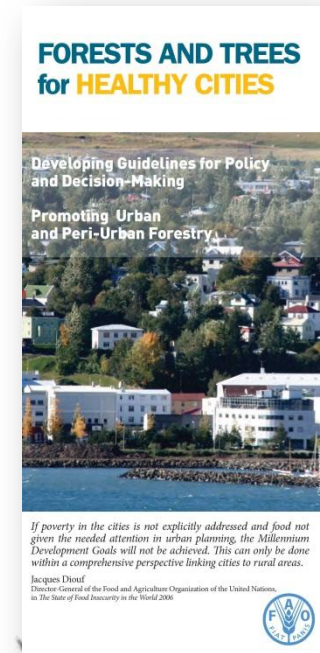
### Strategies and Action Plans Trees, forests and cities



### Thematic Report 2011 “Trees Outside Forests” Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)



### Guidelines promoting UPF for Decision & Policy Making



## **GUIDELINES FOR POLICY AND DECISION MAKING PROMOTING URBAN AND PERI-URBAN FORESTRY**



*Participatory Development Process: 2011 – 2012*

*Validation: end 2012*

*Publication: January 2013*

### **INTRODUCTORY PART**

- ❖ STATEMENT OF VALUES
- ❖ BUILDING A VISION
- ❖ CREATING ALLIANCES AND PARTNERSHIPS
- ❖ BREAKING RESISTANCES AND BELIEFS
- ❖ OVER-ARCHING STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

### **GUIDELINES**

#### **GOVERNANCE AND PLANNING:**

1. Policy and legal framework
2. Urban design and planning
3. Urban and peri-urban forest and trees planning
4. Multi-stakeholder approach

#### **LOCAL ACTIONS CONTRIBUTING TO GLOBAL GOALS:**

5. Climate change
6. Biodiversity and landscape
7. Desertification and land degradation
8. Food and nutrition security

#### **VALUING LOCAL ACTIONS:**

9. Human health and wellbeing
10. Watershed management
11. Prevention risk management
12. Green economy

#### **SUPPORT (DELIVERY MECHANISM):**

13. Alliance and partnership
14. Communication and awareness rising
15. Research, development and education
16. Resource mobilization and investment

**DES FORÊTS ET ARBRES POUR LA SANTÉ DES VILLES**

**Aliments**  
**Tourisme et commerce**  
**Économie d'énergie**  
**Valorisation immobilière**  
**Conservation des terres et des paysages**  
**Laus centre de réinsertion**  
**Prévention de la délinquance**  
**Amélioration du climat**  
**Prévention de la pollution**  
**Amélioration de la santé**  
**Amélioration de la qualité de l'air**  
**Eau et bassins versants de qualité**  
**Amélioration de la biodiversité**  
**Confortivité**  
**Embellissement du cadre de vie**

**Les arbres et les villes. Comment améliorer la santé des villes ?**  
Les arbres jouent un rôle essentiel dans la santé des villes. Ils améliorent la qualité de l'air, réduisent les îlots de chaleur urbains, et offrent des espaces de détente et de loisirs. Ils sont également bénéfiques pour la santé humaine en réduisant le stress et en améliorant l'humeur. Les villes doivent donc investir dans la plantation et l'entretien d'arbres pour améliorer la qualité de vie de leurs habitants.

**Programme de recherche urbaine et périurbaine que fait la FAO ?**  
Le programme de recherche urbaine et périurbaine de la FAO vise à promouvoir la plantation et l'entretien d'arbres dans les zones urbaines et périurbaines. Il soutient les gouvernements locaux dans la mise en œuvre de politiques et de programmes de plantation d'arbres, et fournit des conseils et des outils pour évaluer l'impact des arbres sur la santé des villes.

**Centres d'excellence et réseaux en Asie**  
Le Centre d'excellence de Singapour et le Réseau des Centres d'excellence de Singapour sont des modèles de réussite en matière de plantation et d'entretien d'arbres dans les zones urbaines et périurbaines. Ils ont permis d'améliorer la qualité de l'air, de réduire les îlots de chaleur urbains, et d'offrir des espaces de détente et de loisirs aux habitants.

**Les arbres remplissent leur rôle... à nous de faire mieux !**  
Les arbres remplissent leur rôle en améliorant la qualité de l'air, en réduisant les îlots de chaleur urbains, et en offrant des espaces de détente et de loisirs. Cependant, il est important de faire mieux en plantant des arbres adaptés à l'environnement local, en les entretenant correctement, et en les protégeant des maladies et des parasites.

**Coopération internationale en la foresterie urbaine et périurbaine: le forêt gagne du terrain!**  
La coopération internationale en la foresterie urbaine et périurbaine est essentielle pour promouvoir la plantation et l'entretien d'arbres dans les zones urbaines et périurbaines. Elle permet de partager des connaissances, des expériences et des ressources, et de mettre en œuvre des programmes de plantation d'arbres à l'échelle mondiale.

**Des villes vertes, adaptées aux changements climatiques**  
Les villes vertes sont des villes qui sont adaptées aux changements climatiques. Elles sont caractérisées par une grande présence d'arbres, de parcs et d'espaces verts, et par des infrastructures qui favorisent la marche et le vélo. Les villes vertes sont plus résilientes face aux changements climatiques, et offrent une meilleure qualité de vie à leurs habitants.

**Identifiers et plans d'arbres - Arbres, forêts et villes**  
Les Identifiers et plans d'arbres sont des outils essentiels pour la gestion des arbres dans les zones urbaines et périurbaines. Ils permettent de connaître l'âge, l'espèce, l'état de santé et la localisation des arbres, et de planifier leur entretien et leur remplacement.

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4 THE WAY FORWARD



1. **Develop local food systems anchored into integrated territorial planning (dialogue , policy, risk and conflict management, implementation)**
2. **Build green and resilient cities in harmony with territories and ecosystems (rural-urban linkages)**

**All stakeholders must act now together**

**BUILDING GREEN VISION  
FOR HEALTHY & RESILIENT CITIES**

# Thank you!

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