



Working Paper

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY WORKSHOP

Final Report

21 - 23 July 2014

Windhoek, Namibia

Venue: Nampower Convention Centre

This document is unedited and made available as presented by its authors.

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Final Report

Food and Nutrition Security Workshop

21 - 23 July, Windhoek, Namibia

Executive Summary

The Food and Nutrition Security Workshop was organized as a collaborative consultative event enabled by the World Future Council (WFC), the City of Windhoek (Namibia), the City of Belo Horizonte (Brazil) and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

The rationale for the workshop is the increasing urban food insecurity caused by continuous and increasing urbanization experienced in Namibia, further enhanced by the drought and flood impacts in the recent years, taking food insecurity from rural to urban areas and confronting local authorities with new challenges. The workshop's objectives were to (i) enable a multi-stakeholder dialogue on food and nutrition security governance and interventions at different levels; (ii) raise awareness and develop capacity amongst local authorities and stakeholders to develop local strategies and interventions fitting Namibia's food and nutrition security challenges.

As urban dwellers were flocking to Windhoek in high numbers during recent droughts and floods, the City Council of Windhoek acknowledged that local governments should assume responsibility for assisting urban migrants in food and nutrition security issues and hence followed the invitation of the World Future Council to participate in a Study Tour to Belo Horizonte. The Brazilian city, which is a pioneer in the governance of food and nutrition security, has implemented various programmes to ensure the right to food to their citizens and, by this, successfully and drastically reduced hunger and malnutrition. For these achievements, it was awarded with the Future Policy Award in 2009 by the World Future Council, a prize for exemplary policy models and facilitation of policy action and implementation. Highly inspired by the Study Tour, Windhoek Deputy Mayor Kazapua was keen to share this approach to urban food security with Mayors and key stakeholders of Namibia through a workshop.

The workshop participants included stakeholders from local to national government level, as well as experts from Brazil, civil society and international organizations. Insights into the local context of Namibia were provided. It was showcased how Brazil, in over 60 years, has been working towards eliminating hunger and malnutrition. Presentations and working groups discussions have focussed on (i) food loss and waste reduction and (ii) urban and peri-urban agriculture.

The local Namibian context was discussed in working groups and ideas as well as potential solutions were developed. These, together with all other recommendations derived throughout the workshop, can be found in the subsequent report. The *Windhoek Declaration on Food and Nutrition Security* was signed by all present Mayors and overseen by the Deputy Prime Minister. The signatories committed themselves to the implementation of the recommendations while the Deputy Prime Minister stated that the workshop deployed the highest political will Namibia has ever seen for this matter and strongly encouraged local authorities and stakeholders to enable implementation by showing 'technical will'.

A multi-stakeholder task force will be established at local authority level, with the mandate of taking the lead in the implementation process, enabling thus the technical will through formulating a concrete roadmap, addressing and engaging the respective relevant stakeholders and monitoring and documenting the implementation process.

Windhoek Declaration

Workshop on Food and Nutrition Security

21 - 23 July 2014, Windhoek, Namibia
NamPower Convention Centre

Concluding Recommendations

After thorough deliberation at the Workshop on Food and Nutrition Security which was enabled by the City of Windhoek, the City of Belo Horizonte (Brazil), the World Future Council and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

We, the Mayors of Namibian Cities, policymakers, technicians, experts, and representatives of civil society organizations have compiled this document with the following recommendations which we strongly feel ought to be implemented by all stakeholders in order to ensure the right to food for all people.

We

Recognize the urgent need to act now at local and national levels to address the challenges in food and nutrition security our country is facing today and ensure food and nutrition security for future generations.

Commit to engage in a multi-stakeholder dialogue on food and nutrition security governance and interventions at different levels: from local to national, from public to private, including but not limited to civil society and international organisations, and media.

Acknowledge the fact that we need to develop and implement solutions that are fitting for our specific situations, including reviewing the policy and legal framework on national level, developing solutions for financing efforts on local level, and connecting political with technical will.

Commit to harmonize our efforts to tackling food and nutrition security in Namibia and build networks for multi-level stakeholder dialogue, partnerships, capacity building and implementation of follow-up actions.

Engage to realize the concrete recommendations, action plans and time frames that have been developed at the Workshop, especially in regards to the establishment of Food Banks in Namibia and the promotion of urban and peri-urban agriculture and city-region linkages.

Recommend that ALAN facilitates the establishment of an inter-municipal technical task force whose mandate is to engage further relevant stakeholders with the view to implementing concrete recommendations and action plans that have been developed at the workshop.

Windhoek, 23 July 2014

Signed by

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Cllr Agnes Kafula	Mayor of the City of Windhoek
Cllr Mueseke Kazapua	Deputy Mayor, City of Windhoek
Cllr Uilika Nambahu	President Namibia National Mayor Forum, Mayor of Walvis Bay
Cllr Juuso Kambweshe	Mayor of Swakopmund
Cllr Helaria Mukapuli	Deputy Mayor of Lüderitz
Cllr Hilka Leevi	Mayor of Rundu
Cllr Emma Taukuheke	Mayor of Grootfontein
Cllr Lidia S. Bezuidenhoudt	Mayor of Cobabis
Cllr Ndangi Sheeteketa	Mayor of Tsumeb
Cllr Jason Asisno	Mayor Ongwediva
Cllr Eve Massdorp	Mayor of Rehoboth
Cllr Carolina Arendse	Mayor of Karasburg
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Cllr Bartholomeus Rooi	Chairperson: Aroab Village Council
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Cllr Petrus Boois	Chairperson: Gochas Village Council
Cllr Christine Garoes Scholtz	Chairperson: Kalkrand Village Council
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Cllr Susanna Motinga	Chairperson: Stampriet Village Council
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Cllr Edward Wells	Chairperson: Bethanie Village Council
Cllr J Khachab	Chairperson: Koës Village Council
Cllr Feitje Basson	Vice Chairperson: Tses Village Council
Cllr Regina Aebes	Deputy Chairperson: Kamanjab Village Council
Mr Pete Gurirab	CEO: Kamanjab Village Council
Cllr Maria Ganuses	Kamanjab Village Council
Cllr Magdalena Aebes	Kamanjab Village Council
Cllr Franciska Nakare	Chairperson: Leonardville Village Council
Cllr Livey van Wyk	Chairperson: Witvlei Village Council

Summary: Opportunities, Challenges & Recommendations

1. General Lessons, Challenges & Recommendations

1.1 Lessons learnt from Brazil – the National Zero Hunger Strategy

Framework

- Assuming responsibility as state to implement public policies that ensure the rights to life, education, food, health, job and environmental sanitation.
- Assuming responsibility as state regarding production, marketing, and supply and access of/to water and food
- Inter-sectoral approach: collaboration of 12 different ministries for the design of the *Zero Hunger Strategy*
- Establishment of a National System of Alimentary and Nutrition Security (Sistema Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional - SISAN), which integrates all policies that ensure population's access to nutritious and sufficient good quality food
- Establishment of a Ministry with the mandate to coordinate the actions on food and nutrition security, social assistance, conditional cash transfer, nutritional education and productive inclusion - the Ministry of Social Development and Hunger Combat (MDS)
- Establishment of Social Assistance Reference Centres (CRAS) for basic social protection in vulnerable areas that work as attendance points offering also special social protection service to children and teenagers in difficult social situations
- 5 Pillars of Social Policies: Food and Nutrition Assistance, Conditional Cash Transfers (Bolsa Família), Productive Inclusion, Social Assistance and Evaluation and Information Management
- Combining short and long term objectives in the design of social assistance programmes and, by this, improving livelihoods sustainably and reducing dependency on state assistance
- Definition of pivotal axes: e.g. food access, income generation, strengthening family farming and civil society mobilization and participation
- Strengthening family farmers through the Family Agriculture Food Acquisition Programme (PAA), which guarantees the access to food and strengthens family farming
- Public procurement of food produced by small family farmers; for food assistance and school feeding programmes and Federal Government's strategic stocks

Bolsa Família Programme

- Strong inter - sectoral connection: monitoring the areas of health, education and welfare along with complementary actions
- Target different dimensions:
 - ✓ Immediate relief of poverty by cash transfer directly to poor families;
 - ✓ Contribute to breaking the cycle of poverty between generations through the conditionalities of the assistance in the areas of health and education;
 - ✓ Development of skills and abilities by complementary actions.
- Scale amount of benefits according to set criteria, for instance, gender, number of children, region
- Integrate other actions and complementary programmes through e.g.
 - ✓ Increasing literacy and education levels for young people and adults;
 - ✓ Professional Training for Job and Income Generation;
 - ✓ Ensure access to energy (social energy fare and "Light for all");
 - ✓ Provide inclusion into financial systems and access to Micro-Credit schemes;
 - ✓ Coordination with the national housing policy.
- Decentralized implementation strategy by formalizing decentralized management with states and municipalities and offering financial incentives to decentralized management
- Budget (2013): R\$ 23,9 billions = US\$ 10,26 billions (around 0,5% PIB) benefiting more than 11 million families directly.

1.2 Lessons learnt from Belo Horizonte (Brazil)

Apply Basic Principles

- These include participation, transparency, multi-stakeholder partnerships, efficiency, efficacy, effectiveness and inter-sectoriality
- Address all age groups concurrently

Develop a Legal Framework

- Firm legal and conceptual roots apply for the entire Belo Horizonte model
- The Right to Food should be enrooted in the constitution
- The Right to Food should be seen as indispensable and independent from politics

Inter-Sectoral Collaboration

- SMASAN (Secretariat for Nutrition and Food Security) has been established with the purpose to plan and coordinate (vertically and horizontally) policies for food and nutrition security. SMASAN promotes and has partnerships with other secretariats.
- As problems related to food and nutrition security are always related to other issues (e.g. social, economic), it is important to utilize an approach that coordinates actions between different government agencies/ministries, utilizing the existing resources of each sector and involving public-private partnerships and multi-stakeholder dialogues.

1.3 Challenges identified in the Namibian context

Urbanization Pressures

- Increasing urbanization pressures as a result of drought-induced rural to urban migration: hungry mouths generate angry people
- High urban unemployment rate combined with a low level of skills
- Vulnerable population groups have difficulties in providing themselves with sufficient safe and nutritious diets, housing, safe water and electricity
- Lack of food assistance programmes in urban areas
- Drought relief challenges for rural areas
- Limited school feeding schemes with insufficient nutritional value

Policy and Legal Framework

- Current Local Authority Act (No. 23 of 1992) with regard to the restricted mandate local authorities have in comparison to Belo Horizonte (e.g. no provision in the act for urban and peri-urban agriculture or prevention and reduction of food loss and waste)
- Creation of the technical will and facilitation for implementation in collaboration and coordination with the political will

1.4 Recommendations

- Facilitating an enabling policy environment for food and nutrition security programmes by establishing appropriate national policy and legislative frameworks
- Introduce a multi-level and multi-sectorial perspective and approach while enabling multi-stakeholder dialogues
- Strengthen the exchange of good practices and knowledge between Namibian local authorities
- Identify actors and stakeholders and engage in dialogue
- Harmonize scattered efforts tackling food and nutrition security
- Address challenges in urbanization while combining urban policies with social, economic and environmental strategies
- Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) can be key drivers in addressing social issues
- Apply a gendered lens in policy development and implementation
- Worldwide, prevention of food loss & waste at source is paramount along with setting the targets for reduction. Monitoring and evaluation tools need to be harmonized in parallel with definitions and quantifications methodologies in order to allow for data comparability. Governments, along with private sector and civil society stakeholders, need to implement coordinated and targeted evidence-based food loss and waste prevention and reduction interventions.

2. Food Waste: prevention and reduction, food recovery and redistribution (e.g. food banks)

According to the *State of Food Insecurity in the World*, about 805 million people, with the vast majority (791 million) in developing countries, are chronically undernourished in 2012–14. Increasing only productivity is not sufficient to address the problems of access¹ for net food buyers and for other vulnerable groups and policy interventions would still be required (FAO-IFAD-WFP, 2014). Sustainable use of natural resources and food systems efficiency are key to support food and nutrition security and the impacts of food loss and waste (social, economic, environmental) need to be minimized.

Food loss (FL): The decrease in quantity or quality of food. **FL** is mainly caused by the functioning of the food production and supply system or its institutional and legal framework. An important part of food loss is called **food waste (FW)** which refers to the removal from the supply chain of food which is fit for consumption by choice or has been left to spoil or expire as a result of negligence – predominantly but not exclusively the final consumer at household level. **Source:** FAO Definitional framework of food loss, 2014

Food system (public, private, civil society, consumers) actions	Public interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Alignment of market dynamics and access in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas ✓ Optimized planning and (natural) resource use ✓ Improved preservation and packing ✓ Promote resource-efficient production and processing practices, technologies and materials ✓ Improve transportation, logistics, infrastructure and management ✓ Food recovery and redistribution operational entities (e.g. food banks) along food supply chains ✓ Appraise, monitor and report FLW and its impacts ✓ Identification of social patterns that can lead to FLW due to gender inequalities ✓ Capacity development for technologies, practices and consumption patterns ✓ Effective information and capacity development for consumers as well as services (e.g. restaurants and institutions) to adapt portion sizes to the needs ✓ Be conscious about food consumption and its impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Vertical and horizontal coordination of policy/regulatory frameworks ✓ Enable policy, institutional, and educational (youth and adults) environment ✓ Enable the investment climate ✓ Support product and process innovation ✓ Facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue, collaboration, and partnerships ✓ Enable an efficient and effective access to food in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas ✓ Facilitate and strengthen the city-region food systems linkages ✓ Capacity development at supply chain and institutional level ✓ Awareness raising and advocacy on opportunities to prevent and reduce food loss and waste

Source: FAO, 2014

¹ Food and nutrition security has four dimensions: availability, access, utilization and stability

2.1 Current state of food recovery and redistribution (e.g. Food Banks) in Namibia

Hon. Marco Hausiku, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Namibia

A group of stakeholders has been discussing on Food Banks potential for implementation in Namibia. They have decided that the Namibian retailers should be involved together with the Council of Churches, the Red Cross and other NGOs. The beneficiaries of food banks would be identified through organizations such as the Council of Churches and the Red Cross, where possible. Other social organizations already working on assisting vulnerable groups within society could also be identified as distributors of food items from food banks.

The Deputy Prime Minister emphasized the need to address the dumpsite food scavenging. In 2011 Namibian women, men and youth were seen scavenging for food at dumping sites. The Office of the Prime Minister called for a report that revealed the underlying causes being unemployment, financial insecurity and lack of skills. Women and children are the most severely affected. Research found that a large quantity of the food on the sites is still fit for consumption e.g. not yet expired, fresh fruits and vegetables. However, retailers were asking for compensation in case they would provide food fit for consumption but found unfit for sale in their stores. After long negotiations food retailers complied and donors will make contributions for compensation payments. These donations will be subjected to inspections and when seen fit, redistributed by said institutions. This has given an extra incentive for stakeholders to work on the launch of food recovery and redistribution entities (e.g. food banks). The City of Windhoek being selected as pilot project and the planned strategy is that this framework, integrating lessons learnt from its implementation, will be transferred to other cities as well.

2.2 Lessons learnt from the Belo Horizonte (Brazil) model of food recovery and redistribution

The food banks receive foodstuffs by donation from the retail chain, family farmers. Donations have lost their commercial value. All donations need to be fit for human consumption and are redirected to the economically disadvantaged population, in collaboration with local civil society organization.

- Valid and accurate data on the situation (e.g. safe and nutritious food surplus, population in need, entities private, public, civil society, economic and financial requirements, food safety and quality capacity) is needed at the start of the programme
- Create a firm legal background for the operations of the food recovery and redistribution system
- Raise awareness and incentivize from primary production to retailers/caterers/hospitality to donate food that they may classify as unfit for selling to food banks (e.g. tax on waste)
- Trustworthy institutions should be created or determined. These institutions can access the food from the food banks and redistribute it to the population in need, e.g. nurseries or homeless shelters.
- Potential evaluation criteria for institutions that would want to receive food aid:
 - o Prepare their meals internally, or have the capacity to receive/deliver cooked meals from external partners (e.g. hospitality sector)
 - o Need to be located in socially vulnerable areas of the city.
- Packaged food that went over the expiration date – that is still safe for human consumption - will be distributed with clear recommendations on when and how it should be consumed. Damaged parts of fruits and vegetables, in the case of the Belo Horizonte implementation model, are removed and the remaining parts are used/processed. Thus, processing operations could be feasible if appropriate technical/operational capacity is available.
- All donated foods are first checked by a food safety/nutritionist to determine if they are still fit for consumption.
- The food bank does not make any direct deliveries. The institutions that want to receive food need to collect it as the distribution by the food bank would be too costly.
- Urban cleaning company collects the waste twice a week for composting. This becomes bio fertilizers used for the city gardens or it is donated to pig farms. This way a sustainable and closed cycle is created. This is made possible through inter-sectorial collaboration.
- Effective monitoring and evaluation tools are used and revisions of implementation procedures

2.3 Challenges identified in the Namibian context

Situation in general

- Lack of robust and accurate data for the Namibian situation. No overview of the amount and the nature of food loss and waste.
- Dumpsite scavenging for food. Research found that a lot of the food on the landfill sites is still fit for human consumption.
- No legislative or policy framework regulating food loss and waste reduction and re-distribution of still safe and nutritious food → food is currently being re-distributed in an unorganized way which implies many risks related to food safety and hygiene.

Political framework

- No statutory body to deal with the problem, identify feasible solutions and enable implementation
- Coordination between different governance levels needed
- Political election cycle that is challenging the continuation of the projects
- Lack of mandate within the current framework (see Local Authority Act)
- Public health and food safety legislation is outdated and requires revision
- Tax framework for supermarkets incentivizes food waste. What could be the drivers for a sustainable (social, economic, environmental) shift?
- It is difficult to get all stakeholders involved (small towns and villages level), specially the farm owners. What could be the multi-stakeholder approach that could be adapted to the local contexts and enable the exchange?

Namibian Economic Landscape

- The role of franchising seems to pose barriers to preventing and reducing food waste and strengthening the development of urban and peri-urban agriculture. What could be the drivers for a sustainable (social, economic, environmental) shift?

Food donations / re-distribution

- Outlets of retailers / franchisers do not distribute what they classify as bio-waste locally but send it back to the supplier
- There are no provisions in terms of food recovery for re-distribution for human consumption. What could be the process that would enable their identification and what could be the framework to facilitate implementation?
- Retailers ask for compensation for donating food to food banks
- Food brands could be reticent in donating surplus due to the potential risk in loosing brand image i.e. How can they be enabled to donate? The Good Samaritan Law model could be considered and assessed for feasibility.
- Storage and transportation infrastructure is lacking. Thus, possible distributors of food to the population in need face this challenge along with lack of managerial capacity e.g. food handling, inventory management, warehouse management, financial constraints.

Beneficiaries

- Beneficiaries, institutions to manage the operations and donors still need to be identified – criteria required have to be set and agreed upon.
- How to identify the vulnerable population groups that could not have access to food; e.g. how to reach people who cannot leave their home?
- Concerns that establishing food banks can create a certain degree of dependency amongst the population. How to support the population with social and capacity development tools that would help them to rely less or to go out of the food assistance interventions?

2.4 Recommendations

Funding

- Public-private and private-private partnerships
- National incentives to capacitate local authorities and build structures (social, institutional) that prevent food waste, organize redistribution, and support the population assisted with social and skills development actions that enable them to rely less or not at all on food assistance.
- Support (also financially) from national government to amend / review local by-laws

Organization / evaluation / communication

- Assessment of current food waste situation (i) University of Namibia could assist; (ii) In the towns also health inspectors could be of help as they deal with food waste on a daily basis.
- Towns without health inspectors could use the Ministry of Health or the Ministry for Local Economic Development
- Awareness-raising (media, local authorities, institutions, etc.) on the possibility of collecting and re-distributing food among communities
- Explore extension of the food bank concept to food recovery and redistribution from primary production to catering/retail level (FAO)
- Determine the monitoring and evaluation tools required and guidance for the implementation
- *Use by, best before, sell by* dates on packaging need to be clearly regulated and harmonized together with education and guidance of consumers on what these dates actually mean

Political Framework

- National food policy and regulations/laws in order to assure multi-stakeholder participation, from primary production (including big farmers and producers) to retail/catering/hospitality
- Constitutional amendment which acknowledges the Right to Food
- Efficient and effective policies need to be formulated at local and national level to create the legal foundations for the concept of prevention and reduction of food loss and waste, including food recovery and re-distribution entities (e.g. food banks): (i) Definition for Food Banks needs to be established (ii) Contributors to the Food Bank need to be identified; (iii) Criteria for beneficiaries should be discussed; (iv) Operations need to be set and monitored
- Identify and update regulations to ensure effective implementation to eliminate food dumping
- Clarify/revise regulations on types of food suitable for donation to food banks (food safety and quality issues to be addressed)

2.5 Proposed Next Steps

- Common understanding of the national process (1-2 month from here)
- Permanent dialogue between the local authorities and Windhoek (from now on)
- Task Force (launch on 16 October 2014)
- Local consultation (individually, with institutions, stakeholder – private and civil society) in order to share current knowledge and initiate engagement (2 months from here)
- The President of the Mayors Forum Cllr. Uilika Nambahu could present the food bank proposal to ALAN and ALAN could address the LINE Ministry with a letter expressing the “Position On Food Loss And Waste, Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture and Food and Nutrition Security”
- Take account of which efforts are in place. Include in a national database with local access: facilities that are/could provide food, facilities with space and appropriate structure but no food available yet, facilities that might generate food waste and could be/are willing to prevent food waste, connect all these through the Task Force enabling role from local to national level
- Start bringing the potential additional food donations to the existing soup kitchens
- Pilot a food bank project (also in a smaller) town which is flanked by research and serves as a model project for other towns, financed by national government and which develops concrete criteria for municipalities to apply for incentives / subsidies (6 months)

- Resources and funds have to be made available, also from national level. Identify, clarify and allocate a budget for national incentives in order to roll out the model project of food recovery and redistribution (e.g. food bank) to other communities (mid 2015)
- Identify the right players to draft a bill for parliament, which would be signed into an Act, which contains regulation: within 6 months to one year.

3. Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture (UPA)

3.1 Lessons learnt from the Belo Horizonte model

- Construction of market places where small scale farmers or urban/peri-urban producers can sell their produce
- Elimination of the middlemen so farmers can sell their produce directly. In the former Brazilian Tax system direct selling was not allowed. During a four-year review process, legislation was adjusted to accommodate this.
- Support to the creation of cooperatives through social contracts. This included the organization of preparation and training phases on food and nutrition, the building and use of certain types of infrastructure such as greenhouses, organic compounds and the proper use of seeds and seedlings.

3.2 Challenges identified

General Situation

- Urban poor are net consumers of food, around 50-80% of their income is spent on food items. Because of the increasing dominance of supermarkets and fast food chains in local food systems, this population group is at mercy of changes in international food prices.
- The situation is different from one town to another. Rural towns are surrounded by subsistence farming.
- Committee on Legal and Regulatory Framework from National Task Force already exists

Political Framework / Funding

- Local Authority Act includes no provisions on urban and peri-urban agriculture
- No policy framework at national level, no town and settlements guidance from the national framework for local implementation and adaptation → *Model needed for Namibia* Rural bias in food and nutrition security policies further decreases the visibility of the issues of urban hunger
- Time availability of mayors/councillors in the office assigned roles
- Availability of funds and sufficient budget, prioritization of resources

Land Use and Resources

- Because of scarcity of (arable) land in urban centres, there exists a severe competition of land use (real estate vs. urban and peri-urban agriculture)
- No provisions in town planning schemes for urban agriculture
- Water availability in urban areas, high price of water and electricity
- Lack of access to inputs and resources as well as markets

Organization / evaluation / communication

- Motivation of population engagement in urban agriculture
- Lack of skills and capacity for Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture
- Security challenge: people tend to steal and vandalize

3.3 Recommendations

Political Framework / Funding

- Establish the policy/regulatory framework for Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture (UPA). To date, regulations are scattered amongst different ministries (Health, Environment, Town Planning, etc.), which makes coordination difficult and complex. Allow for more community and municipal participation in the review of the Local Authority Act No. 23 of 1992 to include provisions on Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture (under way)
- Review existing by-laws in a participatory manner
- Municipal by-laws regulate movements of humans and animals in cities. Benefits and risks need to be balanced
- Establish the criteria and framework to allow an efficient and safe implementation of aquaculture and aquaponics
- Coordinate actions with the Committee on Legal and Regulatory Framework of the National Task Force

Land Use

- Town planning scheme regulations are outdated. Urban agriculture not clearly included in urban land use categories. Mapping of land to identify land parcels which can be used for UPA
- Urban agriculture should be integrated in land-use planning (resp. city council). Urban planners should thus create space for urban and peri-urban agriculture:
 - ✓ Be creative in the use of lots of lands, e.g. pieces of land related to churches, schools or prisons
 - ✓ Possibilities for low space urban and peri-urban agriculture by the use of sacs, old tires, roof top gardening etc. when the safety of the construction allows for it
 - ✓ Open spaces unfit for new construction can be re-purposed to urban and peri-urban agriculture, e.g. riverbeds
 - ✓ Tax arrangements with land owners: e.g. tax reductions when their land is made accessible for UPA
- Find initiatives/crops that need little water
- Possibly rezoning of town land for small animal husbandry
- If local authorities can provide land, a community project in the sense of small livestock together with gardening, plantations, trees, few goats, milk cows - a little urban farm – adjacent to the towns could be implemented

Organization

- Construction of market places for sale of peri-urban and urban produce
- Buying of local produce from UPA
 - ✓ Create local markets, sort out distribution chain, street venue system, set up community markets
 - ✓ Incentivize purchase of organizations that buy produce of local urban farmers (for example municipalities), honorary partners, for examples through labels showing that products are sourced locally, bringing about ethical perspective (and supporting costs).

Involvement / communication

- Involvement of informal settlements in order to include most vulnerable population groups
- Create awards, agriculture trade shows, involve the media and local business
- Provide capacity development for technical and social implementation
- Building of partnerships with other stakeholders such as NGOs is indispensable. These stakeholders can then assist local authorities and make the workload lighter
- How receptive is the community to projects on food and nutrition security? Motivation and/or incentives to do urban and peri-urban agriculture will be required.

- Creation of strong community basis in order to ensure sustainability (social, economic, environmental) in the future.
- Continuous participation is a challenge – questions concerning the organizational structure i.e. would a cooperative model help? Need to be considered and discussed.
- Create employment opportunities and income through UPA. Involve out of school youth, tackle the youth unemployment with urban agriculture
- Catch them young! Integrate UPA in schools and national school feeding programmes
 - ✓ Start with nutrition education in schools – get young people motivated about nutritious food and UPA; send nutritionists to schools for work on menus to make healthy food more attractive to children
 - ✓ Increase education and awareness
 - ✓ Agricultural fair – all the schools have a science fair, one could also put up agricultural fair to create awareness
- Religious institutions (e.g. churches) could integrate gardening in their soup kitchen programmes – municipal leaders should engage with the institutions
- Target individual families, special incentives for families
- Mainstream UPA in schools and soup kitchens, hospitals, etc.
- Explore potential of the hydroponics system

3.4 Proposed Next Steps

- The Mayoral Forums and ALAN could support the development of a National Framework with local and contextualized implementation. Discussion in Mayoral Forums – AGM Sept 2014 and through ALAN.
- Put in place a committee to develop white paper to be ready by end of year
- Mapping of land to identify land parcels which can be used for UPA
- Develop UPA and Food and Nutrition Security policy in a participatory manner
- Review existing Namibian by-laws in a participatory manner
- Integrate UPA into the school feeding regulation
- Mainstream UPA in schools and soup kitchens, hospitals, etc.

Case Studies

Food Banks in South Africa

Mr. Links from the Office of the Prime Minister

The Food Bank in South Africa is more a storage facility that collects and controls food. They deliver the food via a transport system to the agencies that supply this food to those who prepare it into cooked meals and distribute it to the needy. They do not deal with end beneficiaries. They do not directly interact with the public. South Africa also encourages people to start gardens and the Food Bank will buy their produce for a certain price and distribute it. At supermarkets they installed drop off boxes for people to leave dry foodstuff for the food banks. Mr. Links elaborated that it was a private entity running it. The Food Bank has a board of directors and different managers. Officially, the Food Bank is out of government hands but they receive a small budget from the government. All managers are experts in the field.

Namibian Case Studies

ARANOS TOWN COUNCIL – MAYOR E. ISAAK

The Mayor of Aranos described the implementation of a **backyard gardening programme** in the communities and schools of her town. Her region, Hardap, has one of the highest poverty rates of the entire country. Through this gardening programmes people are able to benefit and help themselves. The national government provides maize to schools, which they can now complement with vegetables in meals for the students.

OTJIWARONGO MUNICIPALITY – MAYOR H. JESAYA

The Mayor of Otjiwarongo Municipality shared one of the agriculture community projects her municipality is implementing. In the first year, they subsidized the water provision. This year, the farmers have started to sell their produce for a low price. Through an agreement on training made with a Dutch town, the municipality provided bicycles for the farmers to transport their produce from the land to the market.

STAMPRIET VILLAGE COUNCIL – CHAIRPERSON S. MOTINGA

Stampriet village is a crop production area, so they have land available. However, she seconded the idea of the City of Windhoek that using the riverbeds would already make a difference. More thought would need to put into how to start a garden. A thought was raised that perhaps the Ministry of Agriculture could provide free seeds. This way people would be incentivized to get out to the more rural areas and can start, together with the authorities, gardening. The products of the garden could be used to complement school meals and meals for senior citizens as these are the most vulnerable population groups. Gratitude was expressed for the support the government gives concerning the donation of maize to schools, but was concerned about the fact that it is not sufficient on its own.

OUTAPI TOWN – MAYOR M. NDESHITILA

The Outapi Town Council, being the administrative centre of the Omusati Region, has developed a proposal to address the food shortage and to create employment. It incorporated urban agriculture in the town planning scheme in 2006. The location of the production areas would be in the outer part of town in the low laying areas. The Mayor gave an example of a human waste management and water sanitation project; **the Cuvewater project**. This project is being implemented with assistance of a German organization. It has constructed public showers and toilets which are used by the community. The waste water of these showers and toilets is being treated and afterwards used in the community gardens. He concluded by stating that a main difficulty is to not produce more than there is demand, as they would otherwise have a large amount of food waste.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A

Programme of the Food and Nutrition Security Workshop

Day 1: Monday 21 July

9:30 - 11:30	Official Opening Ceremony – High Level Director Ceremonies: Mr. Niilo Taapopi, CEO of the City of Windhoek
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome Speech by Her Worship Cllr. Agnes Kafula, Mayor of the City of Windhoek • Address and outlook on the workshop by Ms. Ina Neuberger, Senior Project Manager of the World Future Council (WFC) • Statement by Mr. Fernando Mello, Deputy Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Brazil • Statement by Mr. Babagana Ahmadu, Country Representative of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the UN • Keynote Address by Hon. John Mutorwa, Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry • Keynote Address and Official Opening by Hon. Marco Hausiku, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Namibia
Coffee Break and Pictures	
Beginning of Workshop Moderator: Mr. Leevy Lee Abrahams, Assistant to the Mayor of Walvis Bay	
11:45 - 12:30	Introductory Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductory Remarks by Ms. Lorena Fischer, Programme Officer Food Security WFC • Speech by Mr. Rodrigo Perpétuo, Deputy Secretary of International Relations of Belo Horizonte • Study Tour to Belo Horizonte Sharing of Experience by Cllr. Muesee Kazapua, Deputy Mayor of the City of Windhoek
Lunch	
14:00 - 15:30	Session 1: Context in Namibia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insights into Local Context in Namibia Address by Her Worship, Cllr. Uilika Nambahu, President of the Namibia National Mayors Forum (NNMF) • Effects of Drought on Urbanization and Food Security Address by His Worship Cllr. Tuarangua Kavari, Mayor of Opuwo Town Council • National Efforts in Namibia for Food and Nutrition Security Address by Mrs. Nangula Mbako, Permanent Secretary Office of the Prime Minister
Refreshments	
16:00 - 16:30	Session 2: Zero Hunger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero Hunger Strategy in Brazil and the Right to Food Address by Mr. Flávio Duffles, Specialized Technical Consultant of Belo Horizonte
18:30	Welcoming Dinner hosted by Her Worship Cllr. Agnes Kafula, Mayor of the City of Windhoek at NamPower Convention Centre

Day 2: Tuesday 22 July

9:30 - 11:00	Session 3: The Food System of Belo Horizonte (BH) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short Film Presentation about the Food System of Belo Horizonte by WFC Presentation by Mr. Flávio Duffles, Specialized Technical Consultant of Belo Horizonte and Ms. Maria Angela Girioli, Deputy Secretary of Food and Nutrition Security of Belo Horizonte Q & A
Coffee Break	
11:00 - 11:15	Session 4: Food Loss Reduction Strategy Development for Namibia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Waste Reduction Approach in Namibia Presentation by Mr. Francois Adonis, Section Head of Food Safety, City of Windhoek Q&A
11:15 - 12:15	Session 5: Experience Sharing: Food banks and Other Food Recovery and Redistribution Entities
11:15 - 11:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Food Bank of Belo Horizonte Presentation by Ms. Maria Angela Girioli, Deputy Secretary of Food and Nutrition Security of Belo Horizonte Q&A
11:45 - 12:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Losses and Food Waste Reduction Presentation by Ms. Camelia Bucatariu, FAO Policy Development International Consultant, Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction (SAVE FOOD) Q&A
12:15 - 13:00	Session 6: Open Panel: Challenges and Opportunities in Food Waste Reduction and Surplus Recovery and Re-distribution Moderator: Leevy Lee Abrahams, Ina Neuberger
Lunch	
Working Group: Food Waste Prevention and Reduction: Food Recovery and Redistribution Moderator: Ms. Camelia Bucatariu, FAO	
14:30 - 14:45	Introduction, objectives, questionnaires and reporting by Ms. Camelia Bucatariu, FAO
14:45 - 16:00	Different Working Groups elaborating on pre-defined questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to facilitate a fitting national regulatory framework: strategy, legislation, policy, plans? How to incentivize an efficient system? How to recover and redistribute safe and nutritious surplus from production to consumption? Concrete tools and programmes. How do we organize our dialogue? How to facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue and how to integrate the different levels from local to national How to get ready: Criteria for programme implementation on town level?
Refreshments	
16:15 - 17:30	Session 7: Summary of Results and Way Forward <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapporteurs of Working Groups Representatives of Namibian Task Force for Food Banks

Day 3: Wednesday, 23 July

9:00 - 9:30	Session 8: Introduction to Urban Agriculture
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential of Urban Agriculture for Food and Nutrition Security Presentation by Mr. Takawira Mubvami of Resource Centre for Urban Agriculture and Food Security (RUAF)
9:30 - 10:15	Session 9: Experience Sharing Urban Agriculture
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Agriculture programmes in Belo Horizonte Presentation by Mr. Flavio Duffles, Former Head of the Food Security Secretariat of Belo Horizonte • Outapi Agricultural City Presentation by Cllr. Matheus Ndeshitila, Mayor of Outapi Town Council • Aquaponics: A Fresh Approach to Establishing Urban Food Security Presentation By Mr. Jurgen Brand of Christian Family Centre (CFC) • Q&A
10:15 - 11:15	Open Panel: Urban Agriculture Moderator: Ms. Ina Neuberger, WFC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panel Participants: Mayors of Namibia, Mr. Takawira Mubvami, RUAF, Representative of Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Mr. Flavio Duffles and Ms. Maria Angela Girioli, Belo Horizonte, Mr. Babagana Ahmadu, FAO
Coffee Break	
Working Group: Urban Agriculture Moderator: Mr. Takawira Mubvami, RUAF	
11:30 - 11:35	<i>Introduction and objectives</i> by Mr. Takawira Mubvami, RUAF
11:35 - 12:30	<i>Different Working Groups elaborating on pre-defined questions</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory framework – land use regulation • Required partnerships • Supporting community services with urban agriculture produce • Integrating urban agriculture in schools
12:30 - 13:15	<i>Presentation of Working Group Results</i>
Lunch	
14:30 - 15:30	Summary of Results and Way Forward
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapporteurs of Working Groups • Representative of Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry • Mr. Takawira Mubvami, RUAF
Refreshments	
15:45 -16:30	Concluding Session
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Windhoek Declaration on Food and Nutrition Security</i> signature • Closing Remarks, Cllr Uilika Nambahu, Mayor of Walvis Bay and President of the Namibian National Mayor's Forum • Closing Remarks, Mr. Babagana Ahmadu, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the UN, Representative to Namibia • Closing Remarks, Mr. Rodrigo Perpétuo, Deputy Secretary of International Relations of Belo Horizonte • Official Closing, Hon. Marco Hausiku, Deputy Prime Minister, Republic of Namibia

ANNEX B

Minutes of the Proceedings

Official Opening Ceremony

The three-day Workshop opened with a High Level event. Welcoming remarks and key note speeches were given by:

- Her Worship Cllr. Agnes Kafula, Mayor of the City of Windhoek
- Hon. John Mutorwa, Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
- Ms. Ina Neuberger, Senior Project Manager of the World Future Council (WFC)
- Mr. Fernando Mello, Deputy Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Brazil
- Mr. Babagana Ahmadu, Country Representative of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
- Hon. Marco Hausiku, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Namibia

Her Worship Cllr. Kafula extended kind greetings to all attending guests. She articulated the strain rapid urbanization puts on already over-stretched basic services and city infrastructure. Together with poor economic trends, this high urbanization rate is leading to the deterioration of living conditions, especially for low-income urban dwellers. She described the situation in Windhoek where the population in informal settlements is growing at the rate of 4 to 5 per cent per year. Consequently, it is becoming increasingly difficult to access food, housing and employment. City-regions and local governments are the agencies to assume responsibility and authority in implementing programs and policies that ensure the urbanization development can occur as smooth as possible and enable a healthy diet for the high number of underprivileged urban dwellers. She formulated the objective of the Workshop as “to enable a multi-stakeholder dialogue on food and nutrition security governance and interventions at different levels.” The overarching aim is to share ideas and develop local strategies for interventions in food and nutrition security. The ultimate and shared goal of all is to make food security and undernutrition in Namibia a thing of the past.

Hon. Moturwa thanked the organizers for gathering this important workshop and congratulated the leadership of the City of Windhoek for their determined efforts in bringing together so many stakeholders. He stated that this Workshop is reminding us how society's poor, the neglected and the outcast may at times feel abandoned by their fellow human beings. He stressed the importance that their elected public servants or their government, at different levels, must never forget them. The workshop is calling upon us to stop, deeply reflect and chart plans about the very poor in our villages, towns and cities. He and his Ministry pledged to foster implementation of future and present food and nutrition security laws, policies, strategies and plans.

Ms. Ina Neuberger presented the World Future Council. The organization has a “best policy” approach: we look for policies that have been successful somewhere and that can serve as inspiration and model elsewhere. Every year we set a different topic and invite our councillors, organisations and experts throughout the world to nominate policies. Their evaluation process is based on the “7 principles of sustainable law making”. They honour the best policies with our Future Policy Award. One of these winning policies is the Belo Horizonte Food Security Programme. The Brazilian city has proven with its exemplary Food Security System of 20 interconnected programmes, that the Human Right to sufficient and healthy food can be successfully transformed into a reality. She further described what is necessary to bring about change: the right policy at the right place and time, strong political will and a group of people pushing the issues forward and following up on implementation.

The **Deputy Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Brazil, Mr. Fernando Mello** emphasized the importance of the efforts to tackle extreme poverty and food insecurity. He spoke with gratitude on the achievements reached by the Belo Horizonte team. They represent the Brazilian generation that took the responsibility upon itself to eradicate food insecurity.

Mr. Babagana Ahmadu, Country Representative of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the UN spoke of the FAO food and nutrition security definition has four dimensions: availability (e.g. quantity), access (e.g. social and economic), stability (e.g. during the whole year) and utilization (e.g. nutritional properties) and it is integrated into the Right to Food and sustainable use of natural resources for food systems. Reducing food losses in Africa are *most* important due to the structure of the food supply systems where losses result from wide-ranging technical and managerial limitations in harvesting techniques, storage, transportation, processing, cooling facilities, infrastructure, packaging and marketing systems. FAO would like to continue providing our support and extend the invitation for partnership and collaboration to the Namibian authorities, private sector and civil society to work together in support of food and nutrition security, food loss and waste reduction and sustainable food systems and the proceedings of the workshop will be included in a report and disseminated in support awareness raising and capacity building. Recently, the Government of Namibia has expressed interest to work with FAO for the Food Loss Reduction Strategy Development in favor of Smallholder Producers in Africa. The project includes Namibia and contributes to improved food security and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa through reduced food losses and increased value addition. The sectors supported are relevant to food and nutrition security and target: cereals, roots and tubers, fruits and vegetables, oilseeds and pulses, dairy, fish and meat. The Project has 2 phases that will address - *first*: (i) consultation with national stakeholders and stocktaking on critical food loss points; (ii) support to institutionalization of policies and strategies related to food loss reduction and - *second*: (i) incorporation of the knowledge developed in phase one into national agricultural investment plans; (ii) capacity development for multi-stakeholders in the food supply chain, with a special focus on women smallholders; and (iii) potential solutions will be piloted through a mini-grant scheme.

Hon. Hausiku seconded that Namibia is facing serious challenges amongst others in the field of food and nutrition security. Namibia is a prime supporter of strengthening South-South cooperation and the sharing of best practices and examples. He amended the Workshop for being an unique opportunity to promote awareness among mayors as local authority leaders on their crucial roles on food security. On the national level Namibia is working on supporting facilities and services to rural to urban migrants while at the same time trying to reduce the migration rate. However, the implementation of food production-side policies tackling food insecurity has been challenging. The Deputy Prime Minister contemplated on the many disasters, such as drought and floods that have hit the country in recent years. The Ministry of Agriculture and the local authorities, coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister, have put in a lot of effort to improve the food and nutrition security situation. 2011 was a real eye opener when a huge number of women, men and youngsters were seen scavenging food at dumping sites. This report revealed the gravity of urban food insecurity. The Office of the Prime Minister called for a report in order to analyze and recommend on a long-term solution. It revealed the underlying causes being unemployment, financial insecurity and lack of skills. Women and children are the most severely affected. The search for solutions to this issue is an ongoing one. This has given an extra incentive for stakeholders to create food banks. He emphasized that the spirit needs to be kept up for collective efforts as this is key to tackle this far-reaching issue.

Introductory Session

- **Speech by Rodrigo Perpétuo**, Deputy Secretary of International Relations of Belo Horizonte
- **Study tour to Belo Horizonte**
Sharing of Experience by Cllr. Muesee Kazapua, Deputy Mayor of the City of Windhoek

Mr. Rodrigo Perpétuo talked about the Belo Horizonte model. Belo Horizonte is the fifth largest city in Brazil. It is home to 2.38 million people and completely urbanized which poses barriers to find a place to run agricultural programmes within the city limits. He emphasized that while globalization is mostly connected to negative externalities, it also enables the possibility to share policy best practices and find solutions to common problems across the globe. The Belo Horizonte model started with the mayor of Belo Horizonte in 1993 and after influenced the Zero Hunger Strategy of President Lula. It was a solution that developed in a bottom up manner, but gained political commitment.

Session I: Context in Namibia

- **Insights into Local Context in Namibia**
Address by Her Worship, Cllr. Uilika Nambahu, President of the Namibia National Mayors Forum (NNMF)
- **Effects of Drought on Urbanization and Food Security**
Address by His Worship Cllr. Tuarangua Kavari, Mayor of Opuwo Town Council

Cllr. Uilika Nambahu elaborated on the local context. The national level needs to provide the view and thoughts on data of infrastructure and a regulatory regime with regard to Food and Nutrition Security. She emphasized the need to thoroughly review the Local Authority Act from 1992, which is severely outdated. The revision with active participation by local authorities (the Namibian Association of Local Authority Officials (NALAO), NNMF Namibian National Mayors Forum, etc.) is currently under way. It should enable local governments to become a robust and effective form of governance close to the people while bringing it in line with contemporary politics and economic environment. One needs to also take into account the different set of responsibilities local government has in Namibia as compared to Belo Horizonte. Firstly, urban agriculture is not included into any legal framework at the moment. If local government wants to pursue this vigorously, it requires involvement of all sectors, especially those involved in legislation and policy formulation. Secondly, the mandate of local authorities in Namibia does not reach as wide as that of Belo Horizonte. While in Belo Horizonte local government can decide to build a school or hospital, the mandate for Namibian municipalities is restricted to providing water and related services, housing, land, etc.

Cllr. Tuarangua Kavari presented the effects drought has had on urbanization and food security in the country. Cllr. Kavari congratulated the Deputy Prime Minister and the Prime Minister's Office for the professional response to the drought in 2013/14 after the Kunene region was declared drought region. Drought can have far-reaching social, economic and environmental impacts. Water is one of the prime essential commodities for the survival of human beings. Drought can result into famines, lack of water to irrigate crops or raise livestock and poultry. It affects the health status of individuals, and it has a profound impact on rural to urban migration flows. The towns and cities need to deal with the negative effects of this drought-related urbanization and need to find proper housing and employment opportunities. Consequently, with the increase of urban dwellers the issue of food insecurity becomes more pressing. As they lack access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food, people fall into poverty and are more prone to diseases. Cllr. Kavari concluded by stating the crucial role local authorities play in addressing Food and Nutrition Security needs in coordination and collaboration with all relevant stakeholders.

Q&A

Mr. Perpétuo elaborated on a question related to the creation of technical will to effectively implement FNS programmes. He referred to the Bolsa Familia programme. This programme helped about 75,000 families by giving grants to the women with the condition that their children go to school every day. This grant is transferred to a card which can be used for school meals. This way the attendance of the children is monitored. The women can participate in capacity building programmes to be able to compete on the employment market.

Cllr. Esme Isaak, Mayor of the Aranos Town Council, described the implementation of a backyard gardening programme in the communities and schools of her town. Her region, Hardap, has one of the highest poverty rates of the entire country. Through this gardening programmes people are able to benefit and help themselves. She thanked the government for providing maize to schools, which they can now complement with vegetables in meals for the students.

Mr. Mubvami from RUAF expanded on the competition between different land uses related to urban and peri-urban agriculture. He provided insight into the many ways that exist in accessing land. One can use lots of land related to churches, schools, even prisons. Urban planners need to take this into account when considering spaces suitable for urban agriculture. One can also work with low space urban agriculture by the use of sacs, old tires, roof top gardening when a construction allows for it, open spaces unfit for new construction. One can also consider arrangements providing land owners tax reductions when they facilitate access to land for urban agriculture.

Cllr Matheus Ndeshitila, Mayor of the Outapi Town Council, emphasized that any responses must be fitting to the African and Namibian system. However, he stated that as of yet there are no such provisions in the town planning systems for urban agriculture. It is important that with increased population pressure in towns, land for producing food must be included. Nevertheless, it all depends on the availability of finances.

Cllr Ellen Musialela from the City of Windhoek recognized the difficulties people, especially vulnerable population groups such as women and children, have in feeding themselves. The existing school feedings schemes are insufficient. She reaffirmed the appeal to political leaders to provide for small - scale urban agriculture. Unfortunately, the issue of water availability needs to be kept in mind. Cllr. Musialela pointed out that the people must also be willing and motivated to take up urban agriculture practices.

Cllr Hilda Jesaya, the Mayor of Otjiwarongo Municipality, shared one of the agriculture community projects her municipality is implementing. In the first year, they subsidized the water provision. This year, the farmers have started to sell their produce for a low price. Through an agreement on training made with a Dutch town, the municipality provided bicycles for the farmers to transport their produce from the land to the market

Session II: Zero Hunger

- **Zero Hunger Strategy in Brazil and the Right to Food**

Address by Mr. Flávio Duffles, Specialized Technical Consultant of Belo Horizonte

Mr. Flávio Duffles consulted on the Brazilian Zero Hunger Strategy. He emphasized the need for inter-sectorality and the development of dialogue between and within social institutions as in this Strategy twelve ministries were involved in working on four pivotal axes; food access, income generation, strengthening family farming and civil society mobilization and participation. In order to coordinate the actions on food and nutritional security, social assistance, conditional cash transfer and productive inclusion a new Ministry was established; the Ministry of Social Development and Hunger Combat (MDS). The public policy systems responsible for the implementation are on the one hand the National System of Food and Nutrition Security (SISAN) and on the other hand the Unique System of Social Assistance (SUAS).

SISAN was established in 2006 under the Food and Nutrition Security Bill (LOSAN). The system gathers inter-sectoral actions focused on ensuring the human right to food. Policies ensuring the regular access to the appropriate amount good quality food are integrated under this system. The state is thus committed to expand production, marketing and the food supply while at the same time promoting nutritional education, ensuring access to water and other related actions. Programmes falling under this system are for instance the Family Agriculture Food Acquisition Programme (PAA). This programme guarantees the access to food of the necessary quality, with regularity and in an appropriate amount to populations in risk areas. It further promotes the social inclusion in the field through the strengthening of family farming by purchasing their produce. The acquired food stuffs are destined to people living in an insecure alimentary situation, the school feeding programme and a final part goes to the Federal Government's strategic stocks. In order to further ensure the access to food under SISAN, the Food and Nutritional Security Equipment Network was established consisting of 90 units of Popular Restaurants providing 123 000 meals per day, 407 units of Communal Kitchens, 67 operating units of the Food Bank and 160 units of Popular Markets and Trades. Next to food access, SISAN also works on ensuring access to water by the installation of cisterns in semi-arid regions.

The goals of SUAS on the other hand are to identify social problems, focusing the necessities of each municipality and enlarging the efficiencies of the social resources and the social covering. For basic social protection the Social Assistance Reference Centres (CRAS) were established. These centers are located in socially vulnerable areas. They provide a first place to go for individual protection and to increase the family's autonomy. The Family Attention Programme (PAI) is their main service amongst others (Basic Social Protection for Children and Teenagers, Teen ProJovem, Social Protection for elderly and disabled people). In cases where individuals are in highly vulnerable personal or social situations, they will be redirected to the Special Social Protection given in Special Social Assistance Reference Centres (CREAS). Main services offered by CREAS are the following: Special Social Protection Service to children and teenagers who are victims of sexual abuse and exploitation (and their families), Social Protection to Teenagers in Fulfillment of Social Educative Measures Service.

Under the National Secretariat of Citizenship Income, the Bolsa Familia Programme was implemented, a conditional cash transfer programme. It articulates the strategy of social development and fight against hunger, focusing the poor families in all municipalities. More than 11 million benefit directly from the integration of the promotion and protection network. The Bolsa Familia Programme works along three articulated dimensions; the immediate relief of poverty, by cash transfer directly to poor and extremely poor families; contributing to breaking the generational poverty cycle by the conditionalities in the areas of health and education; enabling the development of families' capabilities by "complementary actions". These actions are initiatives that provide integration between Bolsa

Familia and other actions which may develop the families' capabilities. Examples are; actions increasing literacy and education levels amongst youngsters and adults, professional training for jobs and income generation, access to energy, bank inclusion and oriented micro-credit and articulation within the national housing policy. The implementation of this strategy was conducted in a decentralized manner through states and municipalities.

In order to have a clear overview, the Unique National Register for Social Programmes (CADÚNICO) was established. It registers the information on families with a monthly income of half the minimum wage per person who are eligible for being beneficiaries of some of the social protection programmes, for instance Bolsa Familia. The objective of this register is to use this information as a tool of public policy planning on all levels of government and to contribute to social control.

The National Secretariat of Evaluation and Information Management (SAGI) is the responsible agency for evaluation and to monitor the effectiveness of the implementation of the programmes. It can also give advise on how to improve certain actions.

Q&A

The Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Hon. Moturwa raised a question with regard to the sourcing of food for food banks. First of all, the correct policies need to be formulated at local and national level to create the legal foundations for the concept of food banks. Will Namibia use the same definition of food banks as Belo Horizonte? Who will contribute to this food bank? How will the beneficiaries of this food bank be determined?

Mr. Duffles responded by giving an example from Belo Horizonte. In supermarkets only the nice looking food items are displayed and sold. Although some food items do not look good, they are still suitable for human consumption. These should not be dumped but can better be donated to the food banks. Trustworthy institutions should be created or determined that can access the food of the food bank and they distribute it to those in need. Examples for this are nurseries or homeless shelters. All donated foods will be first checked by nutritionist to determine if they are still fit for consumption.

Ms. Camelia Bucatariu (FAO) added that one needs to consult locally on where surplus food can be found and sourced from. Also, the health hazard of donated foods needs to be considered. Additionally, she underlined that appropriate risk management tools should be developed and made available through training of the operators of the food banks. Ms. Bucatariu has also introduced the broader concept of food recovery and re-distribution that may source safe and nutritious surplus food from the primary production to the retail/catering sector and that these entities could also provide training for youth/adults and source food from urban and peri-urban agriculture.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Hon. Hausiku expanded on the development of food banks in Namibia. A group of stakeholders has been discussing on this issue. They have decided that the Namibian retailers should be involved together with the Council of Churches, the Red Cross and other NGOs. The beneficiaries of food banks would be identified through organizations such as the Council of Churches and the Red Cross where possible. Other social organizations already working on assisting vulnerable groups within society could also be identified as distributors of food items from food banks. The Deputy Prime Minister again emphasized the need to address the dump site scavenging. Research found that a lot of the food on the sites is still fit for consumption. However, retailers asked for compensation when they would provide food that can't be sold anymore in their stores but edible. After long negotiations the food retailers complied and donors will make contributions for compensation payments. These donations will be subjected to inspections and when seen fit,

redistributed by said institutions. The City of Windhoek will be the pilot project and from there, including the lessons learnt, this framework will be implemented in other cities as well.

Ms. Maria Angela Girioli, Director of the Secretariat for Food & Nutrition Security of Belo Horizonte, described the concept of food banks as one that needs to fade away in the future. It is a result of the huge amount of food waste in the food value chain. If food waste is reduced to zero in the value chain, there is nothing left to donate. At this stage, all people should be able to have sufficient and sustainable access to food in one way or the other. She added that food banks should only focus on donating fresh or dry foods because of the food safety issues related to cooked meals.

Ms. Lorena Fischer, Policy Officer at the World Future Council highlighted a difference in tax frameworks between Belo Horizonte and Namibia. In Belo Horizonte supermarkets have to pay for the waste they have and are thus incentivized to donate to food banks. While in Namibia, they get a premium for the food stuffs that are claimed unfit for human consumption.

Session III: The Food System of Belo Horizonte

- **Short Film Presentation** about the Food System of Belo Horizonte by WFC
- **Presentation by Mr. Flávio Duffles**, Specialized Technical Consultant for Belo Horizonte and **Ms. Maria Angela Girioli**, Deputy Secretary of Food and Nutrition Security of Belo Horizonte

Mr. Flávio Duffles presented the context of Belo Horizonte and SMASAN (Secretariat for Nutrition and Food Security). As the 1993 mayor, Patrus Ananias, introduced it, the possibility existed that a next mayor would stop all the implemented programmes. In order to prevent that, they developed firm legal and conceptual roots for the entire Belo Horizonte model. He stated that the purpose of SMASAN is to plan and coordinate policy for the supply, food and nutrition security. At the basis there are following five principles; (i) intersectoriality; (ii) partnerships, joint actions between the State and society; (iii) equity, overcoming economic, social, gender and ethnic inequalities (which have been giving rise to discrimination mainly against black and indigenous people); (iv) linked budget and management; (v) comprehensiveness and linking up of structuring actions and emergency measures. As problems of food security are always linked to other issues, this type of intersectoral approach implies coordinated actions between different government agencies. SMASAN therefore also promotes and has partnerships with other secretariats.

Mr. Duffles elaborated on the School Feeding Programme as it is one of the oldest and most inclusive programmes in Brazil and accounts as the largest feeding system in the world in terms of beneficiaries; more than 200,000 meals per day are provided in Belo Horizonte alone! This programme is called into existence through the Food and Nutritional Safety Policy of Belo Horizonte and coordinated by SMASAN. In partnership with other Secretariats that rendered certain cares or duties to children in terms of food and nutrition, SMASAN has built the Food Assistance actions. These actions are distributed over several projects and beneficiaries (School feeding, food for nurseries, for shelters, for seniors in long permanence institutions, food banks, homeless).

Ms. Girioli closed the presentation by emphasizing the importance of political leadership. In the Belo Horizonte case, it was Mayor Ananias who firmly believed in improving the quality of life of people, as is it their main right. Without food, however, there is no life! With the right to food at the foundation of the Belo Horizonte model, we have reached the current level of food security. This right to food should be seen as indispensable and independent from politics.

Q&A

Mr. Links, Office of the Prime Minister, put some question marks to the food bank project. He expressed his doubts by clarifying some differences between Belo Horizonte and Namibia. First, Namibia has a highly commercialized society within a capitalistic system. He found this to be very different in Belo Horizonte where the state has a larger mandate. The creation of a food bank is thus a very tricky process which involves a high amount of stakeholders. In Namibia the culture is thus very differently, people speak different languages, think and do things differently. Even though Namibia is preparing a pilot project with a food bank, Mr. Links expressed his fear that it will create a certain degree of dependency.

Mr. Perpétuo took note of Mr. Links remark, but stated that the food bank would be further explained in the next session. He stated that with this session, they wanted to explain the foundations upon which the Belo Horizonte system was built. It was not based upon a specific assistance proposal but deeply embedded on the belief that proper feeding is a human right and that the interference of the state and the municipal engagement will bring costs down. Furthermore, he described the role and importance of intersectorality to achieve success with policies striving to reach food and nutrition security.

Ms. Girioli further responded that Brazil also is a capitalist country with a participatory democracy as written in the constitution. However, even in a capitalist system there is a need that all people live well, as for capital creation and an overall environment of welfare healthy, well fed, educated people are needed. She reiterated that Brazil has a very diverse culture as well, even though they all speak the same language. Objectives still need to be set by federal government, they form the starting point. The municipalization of actions is the next step. Nevertheless, she stated: “every country has its own path, its own history, but we must persist in this holy right that is the human right to food.”

Cllr. Kafula, Mayor of the City of Windhoek, drew the attention to the issue of not only political but also the need for technical will. She was pleased to learn that Belo Horizonte came a long way since they started the implementation of their model. Cllr. Kafula further expressed her hopes not to just copy paste the Belo Horizonte model, but to look at how they got to where they currently are and what is possible in a Namibian context. She called for an atmosphere of positive thinking.

Cllr Sara Motinga, Acting Chairperson of Stampriet Village Council, expressed her interest in the programme and motivation to start implementing some actions. Her village is a crop production area, so they have land available. However, she seconded the idea of the City of Windhoek that using the riverbeds would already make a difference. More thought would be needed to be put into how to start with a garden. Perhaps the Ministry of Agriculture could provide free seeds. This way people would be incentivized to get out to the more rural areas and can start, together with the authorities, gardening. The products of the garden could be used to complement school meals and meals for senior citizens as these are the most vulnerable population groups. She was grateful for the support the government gives concerning the donation of maize to schools, but was concerned about the fact that it is not sufficient on its own.

Mr. Itana from the Namibian Red Cross emphasized the importance of a strong community basis for these programmes to be sustainable.

The representative from the Council of Churches identified that the main challenge in Namibia is food production. He called for a law which would clearly state the type of products a certain region should produce in order to have a diverse produce and to ensure a continuation of production. The regions would be able to feed each other.

Mr. Duffles advised to start with something as it is already better than doing nothing. Programmes can and should be adjusted along the way after regular evaluations. **Ms. Maria Angela Girioli** agreed and also referred to the budget issue. Budgets need to be optimized along the way and budgets from different departments working together should rather be multiplied than divided across different actions related to one project.

Mr. Kalundu, Manager of the Community Development Department from the City of Windhoek asked the Brazilian delegation which evaluation systems they have in place to measure the impact. He also wondered if the residents have access to all food stuffs every day.

Ms. Girioli responded by describing their impact evaluation system. In Belo Horizonte they use the same indicators as the MDGs: rate of malnutrition, mortality rate of under-five year olds, etc. In relation to the Popular Restaurants, she answered that this is only a small part of the entire programme. They are mainly used by people who work in the region, people in the trade industry, students, street vendors and homeless people. One main concern remains with regard to people who cannot leave their home due to disease or immobility. Ms. Angela realized that this is a last hurdle to overcome as this population group is unable to access any of the FNS programmes implemented. However, recently Belo Horizonte started working with reference centers for food security equipped with food assistance programmes.

Session IV: Food Loss Reduction Strategy Development for Namibia

- **Food Waste Reduction Approach in Namibia**
Presentation by Mr. Francois Adonis, Section Head of Food Safety, City of Windhoek
- Q&A

Mr. Adonis commenced by setting out the legal framework related to public health and food safety.

- Public Health Act of 1919 – currently under review
- General Health Regulations of 1969
- Food Stuff Cosmetics of 1979
- Municipal Regulations from the City of Windhoek
- Food Inspection Regulations of 1968

This clearly shows that regulation on this topic is old. However, in his experience, there is not an abundance of food being wasted by restaurants. He recognized that the food waste issue might originate elsewhere. At the food production stage, also in fisheries unwanted fish is being discarded. He identified that food waste could possibly happen when people overstock at business and/or household level.

A question was raised with regard to the generality of food safety standards. Mr. Adonis responded by stating that standards are the same for small producers/restaurants/shops as for the larger ones in e.g. Klein Windhoek. The City of Windhoek has made it a priority to educate people more on food safety as now in most cases people that buy something that expired do not report it to the responsible authorities. He called for better education of consumer on sell by and use by dates as some business men might want to take advantage and offer bargain prices on these products.

Ms Camelia Bucatariu (FAO) stated that Codex Committee on Food Labelling at its 42nd Session (October 2014) will discuss the general standard for the labelling of pre-packaged foods addressing the issue of date marking (e.g. “best before” and “use by”). For more information on the topic

participants could consult the Background information provided for the workshop (ANNEX D) and go to the Codex Alimentarius website that hosts information on Codex Committee on Food Labelling.

Another question was raised on the issue of food dumping as some of the food scavenged was still fit for human consumption. What are the current regulations in place on food dumping? Who controls and enforces this issue?

Mr. Links from the Office of the Prime Minister took the floor and identified it as a commercial issue. Some products, when shipped to retailers come with a set shelf life. Certain products might dictate the retailer to get rid of the products within three months. If their original supplier demands that they have to empty their shelves for new produce, the retailer has to take all this old produce, that are still edible, to the dumping site. Some brands (e.g. Kellogg's) do not want their brand to be associated with expired products. This is the main reason why the government and policy-makers need to link up with the retail industry. The different dates on packaging need to also be clear to consumers.

Mr. Links shared his personal experience on his visit to the food bank in South Africa. There it is a mere storage facility that collects and controls food. They deliver the food via a transport system to the agencies that supply this food to those who prepare it into cooked meals and distribute it to the needy. They do not deal with end beneficiaries. They do not directly interact with the public. South Africa also encourages people to start gardens and the food bank will buy their produce for a certain price and distribute it. At supermarkets they installed drop off boxes for people to leave dry food stuff for the food banks.

A question was raised on who runs this food bank in South Africa: the local level, national government or a contracted entity?

Mr. Links elaborated that it was a private entity running it. The food bank has a board of directors and different managers. Officially, the food bank is out of government hands but they receive a small budget from the government. All managers are experts in the field.

Session V: Experience Sharing: Food Banks and other Food recovery and Redistribution Entities

- **The Food Bank of Belo Horizonte**
Presentation by Ms. Maria Angela Girioli, Deputy Secretary of Food and Nutrition Security of Belo Horizonte
- Q&A
- **Food Losses and Food Waste Reduction**
Presentation by Ms. Camelia Bucatariu, FAO Policy development International Consultant, SAVE FOOD: Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction
- Q&A

Ms. Maria Angela Girioli shared the history of food banks in Belo Horizonte. It all started when the cleaning company perceived a large quantity of food was wasted. The waste collection company started a partnership with SMASAN in order to reduce food waste. Only fresh products such as fruits and vegetables are separated from waste and taken to the food bank. These can still be consumed and after selection and control they are distributed. She described the concept as follows. The food bank receives food stuff either by donation from the retail chain, family farmers, donations which have lost commercial value. All donations need to still be fit for human consumption and are then redirected

to the economically disadvantaged population. The legislative background for the food banks can be found in the Municipal Law No. 8617 of July 2003. The food bank employs 23 individuals.

Ms. Girioli went further by stating the evaluation criteria for institutions that want to receive food aid. These institutions need to prepare their mails internally, need to be located in socially vulnerable areas of the city, etc. When they receive packaged food that went over the expiration date it will be distributed with clear recommendations on when it should be consumed. Rotten parts of fruits are removed but the rest will still be used. There are also programmes being implemented e.g. with Bolsa Familia beneficiaries that are learning to process food (dehydrate products to extend validity dates) which also generates income. When large amounts of fresh fruits are donated to the food banks part goes directly to the food bank and the rest is sent to them to be dehydrated. They can keep half for themselves and the other half is sent back to the food bank.

On the distribution side, Ms. Girioli mentioned that the food bank does not make any deliveries. The institutions that want to receive food, need to collect it themselves as the distribution by the food bank would be too costly. In final phase, the urban cleaning company collects the waste twice a week for composting. This becomes bio fertilizers used for the city gardens or it is donated to pig farm. This way a sustainable and closed cycle is created.

Ms. Camelia Bucatariu (FAO) presented on food losses and waste reduction for sustainable food systems. In her presentation it was recommended that states & international organizations should better integrate food supply chains & systems perspectives in all food security and nutrition strategy or actions. Ms Bucatariu made reference to the the High Level Panel of Experts on food security and nutrition (HLPE) report on *Food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food systems* that is meant to inform the discussions in Plenary in October 2014 at CFS Forty-first Session *Making a difference in food security and nutrition*. The report has adopted a triple perspective (i) food and agriculture systems; (ii) sustainability (environmental, social & economic); and (iii) food security and nutrition. States and international organizations are called to undertake four parallel mutually supportive tracks, in an inclusive and participatory manner: (i) Improve data collection and knowledge sharing on food losses and waste (FLW); (ii) Develop effective strategies to reduce FLW, at the appropriate levels; (iii) Take effective steps to reduce FLW; (iv) Improve coordination of policies and strategies in order to reduce FLW. She further emphasized the huge amount, 1.3 billion tons, of food that gets lost or wasted every year. Both private and public sector can and should play an important role in significantly reducing this number. FAO is taking increasing commitments in this area. In 2011, the Organization launched the Global Initiative on Food Losses and Waste Reduction (also called SAVE FOOD) and established the FAO cross-divisional Working Group of Food Loss and Waste. Concrete examples of implementation of food recovery and redistribution were given from Portugal (European Union) e.g. on (i) NGO DariAcordar – Zero Waste Movement model of recovery and redistribution of cooked meals that was analyzed also in the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) report on food donations ; (ii) the Global FoodBanking Network model of support to the local communities. She underlined that food recovery and redistribution models should be adapted tot he local contexts adn could allow operations from the primary production level (upstream) to the hospitality/catering/restaurant/retail (downstream). Particular attention is to be given to food safety and quality, human nutrition, and potential social and training needs of the assisted people.

Working Groups: Food Waste Prevention and Reduction, Food Surplus Recovery and Redistribution

- **Working Group A**

How to facilitate a fitting national regulatory framework? Strategy, legislation, policy and plans.
Facilitators: Camelia Bucatariu (FAO) and Flávio Duffles (Belo Horizonte)

- **Working Group B**

How to incentive an efficient system? How to recover and redistribute safe and nutritious surplus from production to consumption? Concrete tools and programmes
Facilitators: Maria Angela Girioli (Belo Horizonte) and Lorena Fischer (World Future Council)

- **Working Group C**

How do we organize our dialogue? How to facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue and to integrate the different levels from local to national.
Facilitators: Rodrigo Perpétuo (Belo Horizonte) and Ina Neuberger (World Future Council)

- **Working Group D**

How to get ready: What are the criteria for programme implementation on town level?
Facilitators: Leevy Lee Abrahams (Walvis Bay) and Francois Adonis (City of Windhoek)

Working Groups Notes

<p>Working Group A:</p> <p>How to facilitate a fitting national regulatory framework?</p> <p>Strategy, Legislation, Policy, Plans</p>
<p>Status / Current Situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No National Framework • Local Authorities Act – ongoing review – we can have a voice to influence the review - until August 2014 • Challenge for the Continuation of Projects due to the time frame for each Mayor in Office • The CEO is the Accounting Officer –Structure: Mayor – Councilors – CEO whom is in Office for 5 years and is full time and to advise the Council
<p>Concrete Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources • Develop a National Strategy that goes from national to local level on implementation • Development should start from a Needs Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The coordinating body to lead the process could be the Namibian National Mayor Forum • WHO should do the analysis? Each Mayor could guide the process based on the local context • The distributors of food assistance – school feeding, floods and draughts, do not have the capacity of management- e.g. handling, inventory management, warehouse management • Mayoral funds available? • Coordination between the different levels
<p>Objectives and Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Task Force – Councilors, Community leaders, Stakeholders, Traditional authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The National Task Force should form after the Towns Task Forces ◦ To formulate the National Framework – for National and Local implementation
<p>Solutions and Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The President of the Mayors Forum could present to ALAN and ALAN go to the LINE ministry – a Letter Expressing Your Position On Food Loss And Waste and Food and Nutrition Security • Local authorities are required to have at least 2 meetings with the various stakeholders – adhoc meetings could take place on Food Loss and Waste and on Food and Nutrition Security – a point in the agenda could be added
<p>Responsible Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Mayor • Supporting: The LINE Ministry and the Office of the Prime Minister – to also flood and draught – for Emergency Response, Ministry of Health, Environment, NANGOV and GOF • For the Poverty Reduction: the line Ministry and the Local Government and the Office and the Prime Minister and other stakeholders such as civil society and the Gender Ministry • And other as identified

Further Key Stakeholders

- MAYORS
- Local Government/Authority – Municipalities, Towns Councils, Village Councils
- Local Economic Development Officers
- Business Community
- NAMWater
- NAMPower
- Traditional leaders
- Civil Society
- Stakeholders identified as different Ministries and other stakeholders such as Red Cross etc.
- Regional and Local Government Housing and Rural Development
- finance, water, land, skills

→ potential follow-up action: Complete and Adapt for Each Town

Next Steps, Time Frame

- From the office of the Mayors Forum a letter to ALAN in 2014
- The Report from the Workshop could be included as ANNEX to the letter

Working Group B:

How to incentivize an efficient system?

How to recover and redistribute safe and nutritious surplus from production to consumption?

Concrete tools and programmes.

Status / Current Situation

- City of Windhoek
 - There are currently no provisions in terms of food recovery
 - In terms of food distribution: programme is in place that feeds 600 orphans and vulnerable children: 5 days a week/1 meal per day
 - 350 Alexander Cobe (but COW would have funds for this)/250 comes from COW (?)
 - Babylon, Greenville Matongo and one other
 - Budget comes from City of Windhoek
 - Food parcels for 10 families for 6 months, especially for people with HIV: Comes from poverty alleviation budget (?)
- Other towns
 - No budget, no re-distribution of budget from national level
- General
 - No directories to local authorities on how and if they have to act or implement something
 - Only budget for school feeding programmes
 - No overview of how much waste and what kind of waste there is
 - In the North there are some vegetables, some mahangu, some maize retailers (?)
 - Current programmes exclude local authorities
 - In certain areas there is no commercial food production, only subsistence agriculture
 - Supermarkets have a lot of food waste due to food consumer preferences
 - Even small towns have supermarkets
 - Supermarkets call health inspectors to come and collect expired food and this then gets dumped
 - Fresh hubs, currently 2, soon 3 – food losses on transport way to food hubs (?)

Concrete Challenges

- Feeding schemes at community centres in COW:
 - Spaces and kitchens are too small
 - In COW space is extremely expensive (however, there is already money set aside to install kitchens)
- Storage
- Transportation
- Incentives and awareness-raising for supermarkets in order to get their collaboration
- Lack of budget
- Lack of mandate

Objectives and Targets

- Assessment of current waste situation:
 - University of Namibia could assist. In the towns also health inspectors could be of help as they deal with food waste on a daily basis
 - Towns without health inspectors could use the Ministry of Health or the Ministry for Local Economic Development
- Monitoring system
- Database
- Criteria for beneficiaries
 - Connect to conditionalities
 - Conditions for beneficiaries could look at family level
 - Connect with certain requirements to select beneficiaries: e.g. only the family can only receive food assistance if children are sent to school (maximize output) (?)
 - Elderly, orphans
- Impact assessment
- Local authorities need to start budgeting for this
- Create linkages between different authorities and City of Windhoek

Solutions and Measures

- Traditional food bank system as in Belo Horizonte requires certain facilities which might be too costly for smaller towns. However Windhoek will be the pilot project
- Establish facilities that collect/receive food that is to expire in one week => arrangements need to be made that health inspectors can retrieve food one week before expiration date
- Start with only packaged, canned and non-perishable food (no fresh food) in order to reduce health hazards and costs
- Foodbank/Collecting agency must be close to the distribution point to reduce transport, costs and additional food losses
- Community kitchens: donated/collected food can be transported to community kitchens directly and processed immediately
 - People who eat the meals are the ones that prepare the meal under the guidance of the municipalities
 - Volunteering system to reduce employment costs
 - Many small community kitchens could be implemented in different locations
 - Can be complemented by community gardens to reduce dependency (churches can be valuable partners as some already have soup kitchens)
 - Reduces storage space needs and costs
 - Can be a learning site for personal and food hygiene
 - Needs room + containers and refrigerators
 - People can also make donations
- Government could provide assistance in the case when not enough food was donated
- Receiving agencies could be: hospitals, youth hostels and kindergartens
- Possible partnership with Red Cross
- Solution that requires funding but should be targeted in the long run:
 - Integrated Food Security Reference Centre
 - In order to have proper spaces for collection of food stuffs, storing facilities, re-distribution, cooking meals and feeding, giving training for health, hygiene, include programmes for income generation (e.g. community bakeries, sowing, etc.)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ These centres should not only collect food and feed people - target immediate food security, but also capacitate and empower people to reduce their dependency, and target long term poverty alleviation
Responsible Agency - immediate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious institutions, e.g. churches, civil society • Local authorities • National government
Further Key Stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National government • Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Water, Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development, Local Authorities, Ministry of Land, Resettlement and Rehabilitation – Rehabilitation, especially gives support – food – to people with HIV • Health inspectors, churches, kindergartens, communal farmers for donating food, business communities(retailers, shops, markets, restaurants), Red Cross, community members • commercial banks for possible funding • University of Namibia, for the food waste assessment and monitoring tools
Next Steps, Time Frame <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take these ideas from workshop home and start: raise awareness, mobilise stakeholders, start actions, even little ones • Assessment of food waste situation – taking stock • Awareness-raising for possibility of collecting and re-distributing food among communities, media, local authorities, institutions, etc. • Start bringing food donations to the existing soup kitchens • Take account of which efforts are in place – database - include in database: facilities that give food, facilities with space but not food, facilities that might have food waste, connect all these • Build networks • Local Authorities Council should in collaboration with community members do the data collection - send census people for this • Policy and regulatory framework • Need for budgets for poverty alleviation in towns and cities! Make request to national government

Working Group C: How do we organize our dialogue? How to facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue and to integrate the different levels from local to national?
Status / Current Situation Opening remarks / reflections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the role of the local authority? Should this go beyond implementation? • Different municipalities have different realities • There is a National Task Team lead by the Deputy Prime Minister, which was implemented due to a Prime Minister Cabine resolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Though, the task team is on the issue of the Food Bank, not on Food and Nutrition Security Processes ◦ Civil society and private sector as well as the different bodies from the National Government are well represented at the National Task Team ◦ The Task Team has produced terms of reference, a proposal for a board of directors and a proposal of a possible distribution process • The University of Namibia has a report on the National situation
Concrete Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political election cycle • When to create a multi-stakeholder forum? Or should advantage be taken of existing forums • Should the discussion be on Food Bank or on Food and Nutrition Security Policies? • It is difficult to get all the stakeholders involved at small towns and villages, specially the farm owners • It is important to have a clear and good definition on who will be the beneficiaries of the policy
Objectives and Targets When you generate a multi-actor forum and a multilevel process you aim to influence, learn and engage
Solutions and Measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common understanding of the National process; (1 month from here) • Permanent dialogue between the local authorities and Windhoek; (from now on!) • Local Consultation (individually, with institutions) in order to share what is happening and in order to get them engaged; (2 months from here) • National regulation in order to assure big farmers and producers participation;

Working Group D How to get ready? Criteria for programme implementation on town level?
Status / Current Situation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food is going to waste while many people do not have access to food • Food wastage and access to wasted food is uncontrolled • No legislative or policy framework regulating food waste reduction and re-distribution => food is currently being re-distributed in an unorganized way which implies many risks related to food safety and hygiene • No statutory body to deal with the problem

Concrete Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to look at the target group, identify beneficiaries • Special challenges such as cholera breakout and drought • Food wastage at street vendor level • Lack of similarities in regard to Belo Horizonte model and Namibian situation: lack of arable land, population density, mainly imported food in Namibia • Especially different form of government (Local Authorities Act / issue of funding local solutions) • Outlets of retailers / franchisers do not distribute waste locally but send it back to the supplier
Objectives and Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address vulnerable children • Include street vendors in system of food collection and redistribution • National subsidies to capacitate local authorities to build structures to prevent food waste and organize redistribution • Support (also financially) from national government to amend / review local bylaws
Solutions and Measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One town could be an example for others to learn from • Enhance capacity of vendors / operators to store food, reduce food waste due to lack of facilities • Organize collection of surplus food at retailers level • Separate bins for household food waste • Food bank for prepared meals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Central collection point for food waste also for leftover food from events, town halls, restaurants ○ Empower soup kitchens • Enable organizations such as church organization to distribute food • Create an institution that collects food that can be composted • Structure at landfill site must be set up in a way that discourages retailers to dump food
Responsible Agency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town council as a facilitator / coordinator to coordinate companies/vendors/retailers • Community organizations for redistribution
Further Key Stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street vendors, retailers • Social organizations such as church organizations, kindergartens • Further beneficiaries • Testing stations • Municipalities • Political parties
Next Steps. Time Frame <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canvas the right players to draft a bill for parliament which would be signed into an Act which contains regulation: within 6 months to one year • Constitutional amendment which acknowledges the right to food • Consultation with stakeholders in the community, have solution in the pipeline • Getting to grips with the magnitude of the problem in Namibia: get more data • Model project in a smaller town which can be exported to other smaller towns • Understand better the specific situation in Namibia (scale, challenges etc). (2 months) • Pilot food bank project (also in a smaller) town which is flanked by research and serves as a model project for other towns, financed by national government and which develops concrete criteria for municipalities to apply for incentives / subsidies (6 months) • Identify, clarify and allocate a budget for national subsidies in order to roll out the model project to other communities (mid 2015)

Session VIII: Introduction to Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture (UPA)

- **Potential of Urban Agriculture for Food and Nutrition Security**

Presentation by Mr. Takawira Mubvami of Resource Centre for Urban Agriculture and Food Security (RUAF)

- Q&A

Mr. Takawira Mubvami (RUAF) presented on the potential contributions urban agriculture can make in improving food and nutrition security. The reality is that the urban poor are net consumers of food, around 50-80% of their income is spent on food items. Because of the increasing dominance of supermarket and fast food chains in local food systems, this population group is at mercy of changes in international food prices. A rural bias in food security policies further decreases the visibility of the issues of urban hunger. He elaborated on the challenges that exist in Southern Africa. In most African cities, the places where produce can be sold are constructed by city councils. However, in Belo Horizonte they succeeded in going beyond only the construction of market places, the city council has also been able to eliminate the middlemen and farmers can sell their produce directly. Another large challenge is the access to different types of resources and inputs. The question remains where local authorities want to position themselves. It is not necessary for local government to take up all challenges related to access to resources. The building of partnerships with other stakeholders such as NGOs is indispensable on this matter. These stakeholders can then assist local authorities and make the workload lighter. Mr. Mubvami further emphasized that the Belo Horizonte case is already a very advanced example and that even though “we are starting from little, we still have to make a start.”

A question came from the public. A garden project outside of Windhoek was described. This project has had difficulties with regard to water provision. For two years, they were able to collect funding to buy the water, but after this the project failed. The participant stated that this is partly due to the fact that there is no conducive policy environment for urban farming as currently it is illegal in Namibia. Policy regulations need to be changed first. The major issues remain access to land, poverty and unemployment. Currently, these people cannot use a backyard garden as a coping strategy.

Mr. Mubvami answered that water remains the largest challenge. Nevertheless, some local authorities have been trying to repurpose waste water to urban farming projects. Of course this waste water needs to meet certain standards with certain limitations and it cannot be applied to all kind of crops. In Namibia some initiatives use water in very conservative ways, so you only need little water for produce. He saw a lot of political will to accommodate urban farmers, which makes the large task of reviewing regulations a lot easier.

Session IX: Experience Sharing on Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture

- **Urban Agriculture Programmes in Belo Horizonte**

Presentation by Mr. Flavio Duffles, Former Head of the Food Security Secretariat of Belo Horizonte

- **Outapi Agricultural City**

Presentation by Cllr. Matheus Ndeshitila, Mayor of Outapi Town Council

- **Aquaponics: A Fresh Approach to Establishing Urban Food Security**

Presentation By Mr. Jurgen Brand of Christian Family Centre (CFC)

- Q&A

Mr. Flávio Duffles highlighted the urban agricultural programmes in Belo Horizonte. Urban agriculture is of high importance for Belo Horizonte as the area is 90% urbanized. The first community garden was implemented in 2005 and schools are also increasingly involved in urban and peri-urban

agriculture. The major challenges the municipality of Belo Horizonte encountered were the general organization and spatial planning, setting the appropriate legal mechanisms for production, commercialization and consumption and the development of adapted technologies for urban production. The municipality supported the creation of cooperatives through social contracts. This included the organization of preparation and training phases on food and nutrition, the building and use of certain types of infrastructure such as greenhouses, organic compounds and the proper use of seeds and seedlings. The commercialization of urban produce is mainly organized through street selling by the producers themselves in selling points created by the municipality. The middle men are eliminated which results in lower prices for the consumer together with higher incomes for the consumers and food waste reduction. Mr. Duffles explained that the direct selling system wasn't effortlessly implemented. In the former Brazilian Tax system direct selling was not allowed. During a four year review process, legislation was adjusted to accommodate this. The community gains were significant as it improved the living conditions of the most vulnerable social groups as it provided income generation, brought people together, increased job opportunities, contributed to the increase of the consumption of safe and nutritious food and reduced wastage due to the direct sale to the final consumer. It was also implemented in schools as a place of learning and the valorization of healthy food.

Cllr. Matheus Ndeshitila, Mayor of the Outapi Town Council presented the forthcoming agricultural project in his town. The Outapi Town Council, being the administrative centre of the Omusati Region, has developed a proposal to address the food shortage and to create employment. It incorporated urban agriculture in the town planning scheme in 2006. The proposal embodies an urban production concept but has slightly different objectives than the Belo Horizonte concept. Cllr. Ndeshitila explained that it was created with a commercial purpose in mind in order to create job opportunities and be a source of tax income for the town council. However, with all he had learned during the workshop, they might turn it around. The location of the production areas would be in the outer part of town in the low laying areas. The Mayor gave an example of a human waste management and water sanitation project; the Cuvewater project. This project is being implemented with assistance of a German organization. It has constructed public showers and toilets which are used by the community. The waste water of these showers and toilets is being treated and afterwards used in the community gardens. He concluded by stating that a main difficulty is to not produce more than there is demand, as they would otherwise have a large amount of food waste.

Mr. Brand (Christian Family Centre) spoke of the concept of aquaponics and how this production system can contribute to urban food and nutrition security. The church community initiated a project for the cultivation of plants together with fish production that shows good potential. He explained that aquaponics is a production system that combines the growing of crops with aquaculture. The water from the fish contains ammonia which bacteria convert to nitrate. This nutrient rich water is then pumped up to the plants. They act as a natural filter for the water and the clean water returns into the fish tank. It is thus a closed cycle and producing in this manner uses only 10% of the water normally necessary for crop production. You can grow two products at once and reduce externalities substantially as there is a minimum of waste and no pesticide use. Mr. Brand identified the main challenges in the implementation of this type of production system as being the perspectives of people, the training and education necessary to make this an effective way of producing and the high input costs at the start of the project.

Q&A

In the Q&A section the utmost importance of a local and context-specific approach to urban food and nutrition security in Namibia was stressed. Scientific methods are needed to be put into a local and clear language for implementation to be successful and expanding. Local ideas and initiatives, such as the one from Outapi, should be a basis for future actions and undertakings. The suggestion was made

for every town to have a community garden where the poor can work, receive training and are encouraged to find employment. The role of the government should be to support this training and to try to increase market access for these types of products. However, the importance of incorporating the peri-urban areas in the urban food supply chain should also be considered, as future food demand may exceed the production capacity of urban agriculture. The city-region food systems planning and upgrading phase is thereby quintessential and represents an opportunity to include measures that prevent and reduce food loss and food waste within the system's structure. By using this approach one supports the social, economic and environmental sustainability of food systems.

Ms. Bucatariu (FAO) highlighted that the city-region food systems planning and upgrading phase is thereby essential and represents an opportunity to include measures that prevent and reduce food loss and food waste within the system's structure while enabling urban and peri-urban agriculture. By using this approach one supports the social, economic and environmental sustainability of food systems. A medium to long - term perspective should be taken as the demand for food of the growing cities will be more than the supply from urban and peri-urban agriculture.

Working Groups: Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture (UPA)

- **Working Group A**
Regulatory framework – land use regulation
Facilitator: Mr. Takawira Mubvami (RUAF)
- **Working Group B**
Different models for urban agriculture and required partnerships
Facilitator: Ms. Camelia Bucatariu (FAO)
- **Working Group C**
Supporting community services and school feeding with urban agriculture
Facilitator: Ms. Lorena Fischer (WFC)
- **Working Group D**
Incentivizing urban agricultural activities and introducing monitoring systems
Facilitator: Ms. Ina Neuberger (WFC)

Working Group Notes

Working Group A: Regulatory framework – land use regulation
Status / Current Situation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulated by town planning schemes – regulate certain UA activities e.g. no cows, limits poultry• Regulations outdated• Allowed in certain town lands zoned for residential/agricultural• Differs by size of settlement – agriculture incorporated due to expansion of town boundaries• Regulations scattered in different ministries e.g. Environment, Health, Town Planning – makes it difficult to coordinate• Coordination difficult due to involvement of many ministries• Committee on Legal and Regulatory Framework from National Task Force already exists
Concrete Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No policy on UA• Urban agriculture not clearly included in urban land use categories• Too many actors involved in regulating UA activities
Objectives and Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amend current town planning zoning regulations to include UA• Harmonize the coordination of laws and regulation
Solutions and Measures <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mapping of land to identify land parcels which can be used for UA• Develop UA and Food security policy in a participatory manner• Review existing by-laws in a participatory manner
Responsible Agency <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local authorities and line ministry• ALAN
Further Key Stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none">• UNAM• Environment• Health• Civil Society• Education• NGOs
Next Steps. Time Frame <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Put in place a committee to develop white paper• Paper to be ready IN 2 MONTHS

Working Group B:

Different models for urban agriculture and required partnerships

Status / Current Situation

- Red Cross: various programmes – social assistance, health care, disaster response, community development programmes – capacity building, identified areas where vulnerable communities are found
 - started project on production of vegetables with MIDCO, a provider of manure and boxes from meat that can be used e.g. for tomato cultivation. The structure is built by the producers – Clients: orphans and vulnerable population groups, unemployed, HIV/AIDS patients and people with housing problems
 - Youth involvement
- Ondangwa (North): about 2 ha of land is being prepared and fenced, water pipes to be included. It is a community - based project working with volunteers. Potential challenges: water
- Karasburg: is being faced with a lack of water. There are two soup kitchens that support the community
- Arandis: Community gardens: one failed and one is a success. It was initiated as a Town council project. A piece of land was given to people to start a garden. However the Arandis town council clearly stated that it does not have the capacity to carry this project by themselves. They found an NGO to assist for building capacity in gardening. The Town Council made land available and subsidized the water for a certain time. People worked on voluntary basis. Some were able to bring produce to the market and even opened bank accounts for this. In the unsuccessful project, the people who were volunteering lost motivation. In the successful project a hydroponic system addressing the challenges with regard to the soil was implemented. The volunteers received training from Israel. The project now produces spinach, lettuce, potatoes, cabbage and carrots. The lady leading the project was trained on site 15 years ago and has now become a leader and trainer herself.
- COW: Water management: water prepared for irrigation, the type of produce is very important. The water supply is close to the treatment plant. Last year we hosted an International water event UJAMS.
- Gobabis: could start UA as the natural resources are available.

Concrete Challenges

- No policy framework at national level, no town and settlements guidance from the national framework for local implementation and adaptation → Model needed for Namibia
- A careful balance needs to be found between the Regions: each Region should have appropriate contexts → Build national and regional cooperation
- Namibia is a water scarce country
- Security challenge: people tend to steal and vandalize
- The quantities that can be produced through UA are not sufficient for the no. of vulnerable members in the community
- Different generations may have different views: youth, pastors, traditional leaders, community leaders
- Lack of training
- Challenging involvement of informal settlements e.g. if a project is based in an informal settlement the risk exists to have the crops stolen. Parts of the target vulnerable communities are not part of the project.

Objectives and Targets

- Sustainability: Initial training needs to be provided. An example from South Africa where women are each responsible for a piece of land. The group organizes itself for the production and each have clients for each week. A basket is delivered. Whichever part of produce is not consumed is used for bio-gas or in the community kitchen.
- Open up spaces in schools for training in UA
- Create employment opportunities and income through UA

Working Group C:

Supporting community services and school feeding with urban agriculture

Status / Current Situation

- COW has community garden supporting soup kitchens
- Garden for HIV/AIDS patients in Omarulu – women in community, being supported by partner from Sweden – money for material, land belongs to community; in beginning lots of people but they started to drop out; they get money for produce they sell to the communities on street markets. Output was not bad, Swedish partner helped. Only town with water. 11 boreholes and only using three. Water and land available.
- Marinda: Backyard gardening- in collaboration with governor of the region – identified schools to start with the gardening, on 13th September official launch; from gardens we want to go out, no group project. Otherwise people will tend to rely more on the others than to take ownership. Families, each and every to start with a small garden in own backyard, municipality somehow subsidized, agreed this, every family, budget for this. Water was no problem, as there is a dam in the vicinity. School gardening already in progress. All people -all stakeholders, agriculture, forestry, works ministry, education, business – came together. Each one pledged how they can help: forestry seedlings, hospitals and schools have their gardens. Different Ministries provide tools, water subsidies, seeds, Forestry and Aquaculture involved in education of people. The education is a together thing. Parts of town have raw water, less costly. Also involved in project Eden. They plant in plastic bags, one big container, 22 liters of water, fertilizer in filter; you do not need many materials. They provide 200 bags, drip spray. Water comes to root of the plant the other part.
- Backyard gardening program is for the whole region, pilot in Marinda – will be regional project.
- Kamanjap: no water- buying from Namwater: community garden, operating at the ground of health centre, Ministry of Agriculture provides them with seeds, was big group, now only one
- Ludderitz: At the coast. They get fish to churches, schools, old people homes – surplus fish available in the coast areas – becomes fish food. Areas close by get the fish, but two month ago they send it to Rundu. High rate of unemployment, industrial town, flocking of people;
- In coastal towns – fear that they cannot plant due to rockiness and salt in sear but they do backyard gardening and it is growing
- Rundu: Ministry of Gender is giving out funds to HH to do gardening – church alliance. Kafu, also giving out funding, also LOCAL Authorities through programme HIV/AIDS also giving support, In Rundu agriculture is not a problem, the HH are being visited before they get grants, or inputs
- COW: Youth Services – asked to help city police to clear riverbeds, to combat crime

Concrete Challenges

- Omarulu: donations of materials, no budget, but continuous participation is problem. Organizational structure, cooperative model?
- Marindo: land and water no problem – even in informal settlements enough space; not yet challenges; had to be convinced that they are doing it for their own self-sufficiency; Trying to create a green town.
- Kamanjap: lack of resources, funding, lack of potential of doing something, combined with schools as they have land
- Churches are often giving soup, getting the food from donations and supermarkets
- Communication is challenging
- Rundu: urban agriculture not problem but the coordination and the monitoring
- Clarification on school feeding schemes
- Measures and indicators!
- Motivation and Incentivization!
- Some pupils are despising food – no vegetables

Objectives and Targets

- Catch them young! Education, awareness raising
- Omarulu: use water of irrigation plant for gardening
- Marindo: See that people sustain themselves and surplus production should be sold in warehouse and sold for the sake of people and money comes in
- COW: involve youth

Solutions and Measures

- Integrate gardening in school feeding – partners needed!
- Concentration to start with schools – because of motivation – catch them young!
- Change the trend that by doing it for themselves they help other people – more communication, more meetings, more awareness raising so they believe in it, as a group we can achieve more. One and one becomes many
- Churches could integrate gardening in their soup kitchen programmes – municipal leaders must go to the churches to engage them – they have land
- HIV projects – garden themselves
- Communication improvements- transport possibilities – dry fish in coastal towns
- Partnerships between cities
- Subject of agriculture in schools – make it practical
- Agricultural fair – all the schools have science fair – they should put up agricultural fair to compete and create awareness – they plant to sustain the school feeding –
- Qualified agricultural teachers – on all levels – should start at home and then schools
- Involve out of school youth – tackle the youth unemployment with urban agriculture –
- Youth against crime programme
- These Youth from National Youth Services could be involved, greening of the riverbeds, they can get involved, they have training for this; they are provided with accommodation, food, clothing – CAO could pay for this – city police has some budget
- If local authorities can provide land, a community project in the sense of small livestock together with gardening, plantations, trees, few goats, milk cows, - a little urban farm – adjacent to the towns –
- Fish farming is possible in all towns - cheaper for communities
- All government schools have school feeding programmes!
- Integrate UA in schools into national school feeding programmes!
- Programme for pregnant women – food supplement. Include gardening
- Integrate those people who do not fall into any support schemes – young fathers – men on the side of

<p>the road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send nutritionists to schools, work on menu to make them more attractive to the children • Nutrition Education in schools! • Improve quality of food!
<p>Responsible Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Fisheries • Churches, WFP, Men on the side of the Road • For city partnerships: Under ALAN – partnerships between towns and cities could be formed for food transfers between them of surplus food.
<p>Further Key Stakeholders</p> <p>RUAF, through Ministry of Agriculture – lobby with Namwater to reduce water prices/ subsidize as part of CSR</p>
<p>Next Steps. Time Frame</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream UA in schools and soup kitchens, hospital • Integrate UA in schools in school feeding regulation

<p>Working Group D: Incentivizing Urban Agricultural Activities and introducing monitoring systems</p>
<p>Status / Current Situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not really happening • People have small backyard gardens • Livestock farming is prohibited in towns, part of the local authority act • Town councils have bylaws that animals must not be kept
<p>Concrete Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town planning needs to be adjusted • Situation is different from one town to another. Rural towns are surrounded by subsistence farming. • Municipal bylaws regulate movements of humans and animals in cities. Benefits and risks need to be balanced. Limit to farming with crops only? Or review the local authority act? Look into solutions also in other countries! Possibly rezoning of townland for animal husbandry.
<p>Objectives and Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look into solutions regarding livestock farming, for example gazetting areas in the outskirts of town • Permit aquaculture • Consider the impact on the environment • Encourage crop farming

Solutions and Measures

- target groups
 - unemployed youth
 - community groups, support groups (non-violence, HIV)
 - schools and kindergartens
 - churches
- priority: focus on subsistence farming at first
 - target group: organizations / communities to grow their own products, subsistence basis, to learn how to do it
 - target group: individual families, special incentives for families
- incentives to produce
 - qualification, skill training, capacity building, dietary training (certificates?)
 - make land available
 - allowance (monetary incentives)
 - employment contracts
- to buy
 - buy food from people, create local markets, sort our distribution chain, street venue system, set up community markets
 - incentivize purchase of organizations that buy produce of local urban farmers (for example municipalities), honorary partners
 - label: we source locally. Bring about an ethical perspective (also to beat costs)
 - create awards, agriculture trade shows, involve the media and local business

Responsible Agency / Further Key Stakeholders

- Central government and local authorities to channel funds
- Regional council to pay kickback from the 5% they get from local authorities to incentivize urban agriculture
- Local authorities to engage local stakeholder groups and start a dialogue on possibilities

Closing Session

- **Windhoek Declaration on Food and Nutrition Security** signature
- **Closing Remarks** by Mr. Babagana Ahmadou, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the UN, Representative to Namibia
- **Closing Remarks** by Cllr Uilika Nambahu, Mayor of Walvis Bay and President of the Namibian National Mayor's Forum
- **Closing Remarks** by Mr. Rodrigo Perpétuo, Deputy Secretary of International Relations of Belo Horizonte
- **Official Closing** by Hon. Marco Hausiku, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Namibia

ANNEX C

List of Participants

MAYORS		
NO.	NAME	TITLE AND INSTITUTION
1	Cllr Agnes Kafula	Mayor: City of Windhoek
2	Cllr Mueseke Kazapua	Deputy Mayor: City of Windhoek
3	Cllr Daniel Utapi Muhuura	Mayor: Arandis Town Council
4	Cllr Aila Haufiku	Mayor: Henties Bay Municipality
5	Cllr David Ipinge	Mayor: Karibib Town Council
6	Cllr Juuso Kambueshe	Mayor: Swakopmund Municipality
7	Cllr Gustav !Hoaeb	Mayor: Usakos Town Council
8	Cllr Uilika Nambahu	Mayor: Walvis Bay Municipality
9	Cllr Esme S. Isaack	Mayor: Aranos Town Council
10	Cllr Alex Kamburute	Mayor: Mariental Municipality
11	Cllr Eve Massdorp	Mayor: Rehoboth Town Council
12	Cllr Moses Titus	Mayor: Keetmanshoop Municipality
13	Cllr Helaria Mukapuli	Deputy Mayor: Luderitz Town Council
14	Cllr Erastus Kandjimi	Mayor: Nkurenkuru Town Council
15	Cllr Hilka Leevi	Mayor: Rundu Town Council
16	Cllr Tuaranga Kavari	Mayor: Opuwo Town Council
17	Cllr Kleophas Geingob	Mayor: Outjo Municipality
18	Cllr Julia Shikongo	Mayor: Eenhana Town Council

19	Cllr Paulus Haikali	Mayor: Helao Nafidi Town Council
20	Cllr Sila Bezuidenhout	Mayor: Gobabis Municipality
21	Cllr Isai David Uuzombala	Mayor: Okahao Town Council
22	Mr William Shendee	MC Chairperson: Oshikuku Town Council
23	Cllr Matheus Ndeshitila	Mayor: Outapi Town Council
24	Cllr Ronny Negonga	Mayor: Ondangwa Town Council
25	Cllr Jason Asino	Mayor: Ongwediva Town Council
26	Cllr Onesmus Shilunga	Mayor: Oshakati Town Council
27	Cllr Hesikiel Nanyeni	Mayor: Omuthiya Town Council
28	Cllr Ndangi Sheetekela	Mayor: Tsumeb Municipality
29	Cllr Emma Taukuheke	Mayor: Grootfontein Municipality
30	Cllr Absai Haimene	Deputy Chairperson of the Management Committee: Grootfontein Municipality
31	Cllr Valerie Aron	Mayor: Okahandja Municipality
32	Cllr Markus Damaseb	Mayor: Otavi Town Council
33	Cllr Hilda Jesaya	Mayor: Otjiwarongo Municipality
34	Cllr Charles Mukaya Matengu	Mayor: Katima Mulilo Town Council
35	Cllr Henry Edward Coetzee	Mayor: Oranjemund Town Council
36	Mr Alphons Tjitombo	CEO: Opuwo Town Council
VILLAGE COUNCIL		
37	Cllr Petrus Boois	Chairperson: Gochas Village Council
38	Cllr Christine Garoës Scholtz	Chairperson: Kalkrand Village Council
39	Cllr S Haikwiyu	Chairperson: Matahöhe Village Council
40	Cllr Sara Motinga	Acting Chairperson: Stampriet Village Council
41	Cllr Sarah Isaaks	Chairperson: Berseba Village Council
42	Cllr Regina Apes	Deputy Chairperson: Kamanjab Village Council
43	Mr. Peter Gurirab	CEO: Kamanjab Village Council
44	Mr. Moses Ganeb	Debtor Clerk: Kamanjab Village Council

45	Cllr Maria Ganuses	Kamanjab Village Council
46	Cllr Magdalena Apes	Kamanjab Village Council
47	Cllr Livey van Wyk	Chairperson: Witvlei Village Council
TASK FORCE COMMITTEE		
48	Mrs. Nangula Mbako	Permanent Secretary: Office of the Prime Minister
49	Ms. Maira Fulgentia	Deputy Director: : Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
50	Mr. Johannes P Links	OPM
51	Mr. Norbert Uuyuni	Development Planner: Food Security
52	Ms. Marjorie Van Wyk	Chief Health programme Officer & Nutrition
CITY OF WINDHOEK REPRESENTATIVES		
53	Mr. Alderman Boas Ekandjo	Councillor of the City of Windhoek
54	Cllr Shaalukeni John Moonde	Member of the Management Committee
55	Cllr Matrid Ukeva	Councillor of the City of Windhoek
56	Cllr Ellen Musialela	Councillor of the City of Windhoek
57	Mr. Niilo Taapopi	Chief Executive Officer: City of Windhoek
58	Mr. James Kalundu	Manager: Community Development
59	Mrs. Nancy Brandt	Manager: Parks
60	Mr. Benny Amuenje	Manager: Solid Waste Management
61	Ms. Analdinah Chipeio	Section Engineers: Licencing & Special Projects
62	Mr. Francois Adonis	Section Head: Food Safety
63	Mr. Piet Du Pisani	Strategic Executive: Infrastructure Water & Technical Services
PRIVATE SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES		
64	Mr. Christof Brock	Chief Executive Officer: Namibian Agronomic Board
65	Mr. Lungameni Lucas	Managing Director: Agro Marketing and Trade Agency

HIGH LEVEL EVENT/OFFICIAL OPENING		
66	Hon. Marco Hausiku	Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Namibia
67	Hon. John Mutorwa	Minister of Agriculture, Water & Forestry
68	H.E. Mr Onno Adalbert Hückmann	Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany
69	H.E. Mr Raúl Feuntes Milani	Ambassador of the European Union Delegation
70	Mr. Liu Runing	Economic and Commercial Counsellor: Embassy of China
71	Ms. Xu Shan	Third Secretary: Embassy of China
72	Mrs. Marta Méndez	Deputy Head of Mission of the Kingdom of Spain
73	Mrs. Rebecca Ekuam	Deputy Head of the Republic of Kenya
74	Hon. Laura McLeod Katjirua	Governor of the Khomas Region
75	Mr. Andre Scholze	Embassy of Germany
76	Mr. Christian Grün	Councillor for Development Cooperation
77	Ms. Marianne Crevels	Vice Consul of the Embassy of Brazil in Namibia
INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS/SPEAKERS		
78	Mr. Rodridgo Perpetuo	Belo Horizonte
79	Mr. Falvio Duffles	Former Director Secretariat for Food & Nutrition Security BH
80	Ms. Maria Angela Girdoli	Director Secretariat for Food & Nutrition Security BH
81	Mr. Takawira Mubvami	Urban Agriculture and Environmental Planning Coordinator - RUAF
CIVIL SOCIETY REPRESENTATIVES		
82	Mr. Jurgen Brand	Christian Family Center (CFC)
83	Mr. Michael Gaweseb	Manager: Namibian Consumer Trust
84	Mr. David Itana	Director: Programs Namibia Red Cross Society
85	Ms. Ottilie Abrahams	Namibian Women's Association

86	Mr. Ivan Lombaardt	NANGOF
87	Mr. Jackson Malondanye	NANGOF
88	Mr. Uhuru Dempers	NECCSA
89	Mr. Ronnie Dempers	Namibia Development Trust
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		
90	Mr. Babagana Ahmadu	FAO Representative to Namibia
91	Ms. Victoria Kathleen Gillam	GIZ Namibia: Component Coordinator "HIV and AIDS at the Workplace"
92	Mr. Berté Kama	FAO Regional Office for Africa, Food Loss Reduction Project Team Leader
PARTNERS/ORGANISERS		
93	Mr. Chris Eita	Manager: Mayoral Support & External Relations, Windhoek, Namibia
94	Ms. Lorena Fischer	Policy Officer Food Security, WFC
95	Ms. Ina Neuberger	Senior Project Manager, WFC
96	Ms. Camelia Adriana Bucatariu	Policy development International Consultant FAO, Headquarters, Rome, Italy SAVE FOOD: Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction

Annex D

Background information for the workshop

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Introduction

The Food and Nutrition Security Workshop is a collaborative consultative event enabled by the World Future Council (WFC), the City of Windhoek (Namibia), the City of Belo Horizonte (Brazil) and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

In September 2013 WFC invited local government representatives from four African cities², among which the City of Windhoek, to the City of Belo Horizonte (Brazil) to share and disseminate the model that the city implemented for its food system and food and nutrition security. WFC and FAO believe that the Belo Horizonte approach could be adapted for other cities. The comprehensive policy framework of the Brazilian city is based on the Right to Food for all citizens and a set of 20 interconnected programmes that ensure compliance. In 2003 UNESCO named it *Best practice* and in 2009 it was awarded the *Future Policy Award* by WFC. The framework has proven successful in fighting hunger and malnutrition and improving the livelihoods of citizens by supporting local economy and it has strongly influenced Brazil's Zero-Hunger Programme.

Through the 2013 Study Tour, the City Council of Windhoek identified some of the applied programmes as suitable solutions for addressing Namibia's food and nutrition security challenges. Deputy Mayor of Windhoek, M. Kazapua, concluded at the end of tour: *"This study tour was an eye-opener, as it brought about a better understanding of the role of local authorities in food security, the importance of establishing municipal food banks and the minimization of food waste."*

In order to share this experience with other Namibian local authorities that face similar challenges of urbanization and food security, the workshop will bring experiences and ideas from Brazil to Namibia as well as invite international experts to contribute.

Food and nutrition security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

Source: FAO, 2009

Background

In June 2012 on the occasion of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, also known as Rio+20, the UN Secretary General launched the Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) which includes addressing sustainability of all food systems and the aim of zero food loss and waste along with the objectives of (i) 100% access to adequate food all year round; (ii) zero stunted children under 2 years of age; and (iii) growth in smallholder productivity and income.



The ZHC recognizes the interconnectedness of worlds' food systems and impacts on poverty, hunger, malnutrition, natural resources and climate change. FAO is actively involved in the U.N. system working groups addressing all areas.

In July 2013 African Union high-level summit endorsed the ZHC and set a 2025 deadline for ending hunger.

According to the OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2013–2022³: (i) the global agriculture was characterised for decades by policy-induced production surpluses in industrialised countries and stagnating growth in developing countries; while (ii) policy reforms and economic growth could support

² Deputy Mayor M. Kazapua, Windhoek – Namibia, Mayor C. Bweupe, Kitwe – Zambia, Mayor S. Mnyonge, Kinondoni (District of Dar es Salaam) – Tanzania, Mayor C. Ketcha Bangangte – Cameroon

³FAO – OECD Agricultural Outlook 2023-2022. Visit at: <http://www.oecd.org/site/oecd-faoagriculturaloutlook/>

a shift to a market-driven agricultural sector. Additionally, there is a (iii) projected increase in agricultural trade with developing countries capturing most export growth; and (iv) emerging economies that will account for majority of exports of many agricultural commodities: coarse grains, rice, oilseeds, vegetable oil, sugar, beef, poultry and fish.

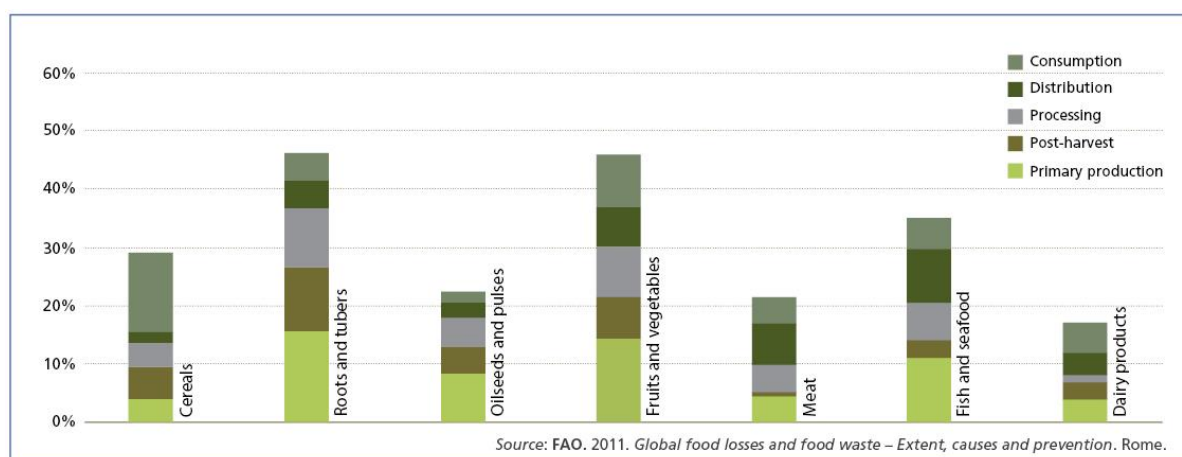
The 2013 FAO-IFAD-WFP *State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI)* estimates that in global urban, peri-urban, and rural areas (i) 842 million people are unable to meet their daily dietary energy requirements, representing 12% of the global population; while (ii) 827 million are in developing regions where the rate of undernourishment is 14.3%. Moreover, marked differences in hunger reduction persist and most of the world's undernourished people are still to be found in Southern Asia, closely followed by Sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern Asia. However, Sub-Saharan Africa has made modest progress in recent years and it remains the region with the highest prevalence of undernourishment (223 millions) with one in four Africans (24.8%) estimated to be hungry.

Economic growth is key for progress in hunger reduction. Policies aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity and increasing food availability and access, especially when smallholders are targeted, can achieve hunger reduction. There is the need for policies targeting the poor, especially in rural areas. (FAO-IFAD-WFP, 2013)

Currently, food production, supply and consumption systems are not functioning to optimal efficiency, and the global quantitative food loss and waste (FLW)⁴ have been estimated as one-third of the world food production for human consumption, or 1.3 billion tons per year (FAO, 2011)⁵.

FLW cause unnecessary pressure on natural resources due to the current unsustainable use and put at risk future resource availability; food and nutrition security; and have economic impacts on the food supply chain actors and consumers. FLW are dependent on specific conditions and local circumstances in a given country and/or culture.

The Committee on World Food Security (CFS)⁶, the foremost intergovernmental body for food security and nutrition, at its thirty-ninth Session (in October 2012), requested its High Level Panel of Experts on food security and nutrition (HLPE)⁷ to prepare a report on *Food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food systems*⁸ (launched on 3 July 2014) to inform the discussions in Plenary in October 2014 where governments, civil society and private sectors part of the CFS will have the opportunity to discuss it.



⁴ FAO Definitional Framework on food loss 2014

⁵ FAO, 2011. *Global food losses and food waste: extent, causes and prevention*, by J. Gustavsson, C. Cederberg, U. Sonesson, R. van Otterdijk and A. Meybeck. Rome www.fao.org/docrep/014/mb060e/mb060e00.pdf

⁶ Committee on World Food Security (CFS). Visit at : <http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-home/en/>

⁷ The HLPE was established in 2010 as the science-policy interface of the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS). The HLPE aims to improve the robustness of policy making by providing independent, evidence-based analysis and advice at the request of CFS. Key elements:

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/hlpe/hlpe_documents/HLPE_Key_elements_EN.pdf

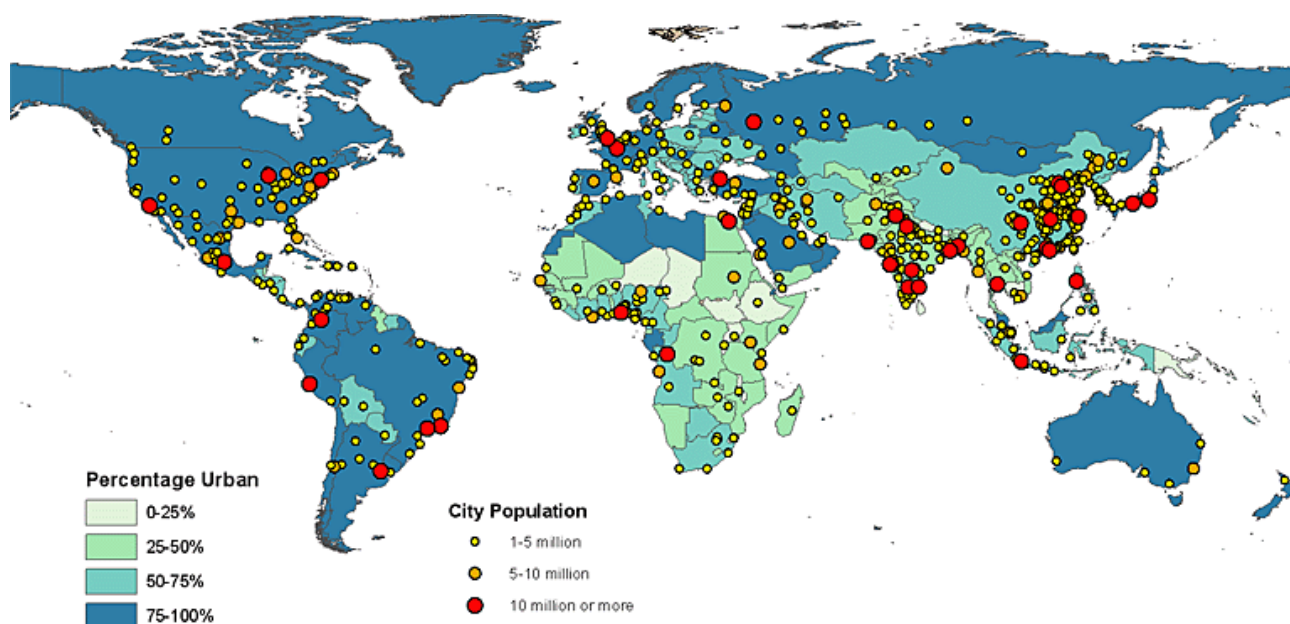
⁸ HLPE, 2014. *Food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food systems*. Available at:

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/hlpe/hlpe_documents/HLPE_Reports/HLPE-Report-8_EN.pdf

Rationale

Expected global population increase to 9 billion by 2050 places the world in unprecedented challenges for the coming decades regarding the limited natural resource base to meet the global food production demand that can increase by up to 60% in the next 40 years.

Since 2007 the global population is predominantly urban and the U.N. World Urbanization Prospects to 2025 estimates further expansion.



World Urbanization Prospects, 2011 Revision - Percentage of urban population and agglomerations by size class, 2025 Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: *World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision*. New York 2012⁹

In April 2014, to initiate support towards concrete change, FAO and partners¹⁰ launched a *call for global action on city-region food systems and sustainable urbanization*¹¹. The call highlights the need for co-operation and partnerships to strengthen the city regional food systems that can play a key role in helping to feed an increasingly urbanized world in ways that are sustainable, resilient, fair and healthy and that help to create the Future We Want¹².

However, an increase in food production without improving the efficiency of the food systems would increase production of food that will be lost or wasted along the supply chains while accurate estimates of the magnitude of losses and waste are still lacking, particularly in developing countries.

⁹ Disclaimer: This thematic map is for data illustration purposes only. The boundaries, names shown and designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

¹⁰ FAO, ISU, CFS Civil Society Mechanism - Urban constituency, Communitas Coalition, Global Food Security Cluster - Urban working group, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, RUAF, IUFN, UCLG, ILO, IFAD, UNCDF, UN Special Rapporteur to the Right to Food (Olivier de Schutter).

¹¹ City-region food systems and sustainable urbanization - *call for global action* launched at the World Urban Forum 7 - Conference on City Region Food System and Sustainable Urban Development, 9 April 2014, Medellín, Colombia

¹² i.e. the framework for sustainable development as laid out in the Rio+20 outcome document, The Future We Want. Available at: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/futurewewant.html>

The 2012 FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (LARC)¹³ acknowledged the relevance of policy and regulatory measures for reduction in food losses and waste for increased access to food and support to the changes in consumption patterns. To follow¹⁴, in 2014 food loss and waste reduction are placed among FAO priorities for 2014-17 activities in the Region within the area of inclusive and efficient development of agriculture and food systems at the local, national and international level.

The 2012 FAO Regional Conference for Africa¹⁵ underlined the importance of public-private partnerships for food losses reduction by taking action along food supply chains. Reducing food losses in Africa are most important due to the structure of the food supply systems where losses result from wide-ranging technical and managerial limitations in harvesting techniques, storage, transportation, processing, cooling facilities, infrastructure, packaging and marketing systems.

Since 2009 the urban population of Latin America and the Caribbean has increased by some 50 million, to almost half a billion. It is now the most urbanized region in the world, with 80 percent of its people living in towns and cities. Almost 70 million are concentrated in four megacities: Buenos Aires, Mexico City, and Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo in Brazil.

Brazil's Zero Hunger programme, launched in 2003, had reduced the number of people facing food insecurity from 50 million to 30 million with initiatives such as the *Bolsa Família* cash transfer scheme for low-income families, free meals in every public school, and support to small-scale family farming. Many of the programmes implemented were pioneered in the 1990s in the Brazilian city of Belo Horizonte. Over the past two decades, the city government has crafted a highly acclaimed system of food and nutrition security that serves 200 000 subsidized meals per day, markets 45 000 tonnes of fruit and vegetables a year, and actively encourages urban and periurban agriculture.

Source: FAO. 2014. Growing Greener Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean

According to FAO Namibia Country Programming Framework (CFP) the main agricultural and food systems challenges identified in the country are the following: (i) human and institutional capacity; (ii) implementation of policy and legal frameworks; (iii) coordination between government agencies on food and nutrition security issues; (iv) access to agricultural data by policy makers and farmers; (v) crop productivity, constraints to sustainable management of water, land, forests and rangelands; (vi) capacity in land use management and land valuation; (vii) capacity in processing, marketing and quality/safety standards for crop, horticulture and livestock products; (viii) resilience to different threats and crises (such as droughts, floods, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, transboundary pests and diseases); and (ix) addressing issues of gender inequality in agriculture.

Namibia has a high per capita GDP, compared to the rest of the continent, that hides one of the world's most unequal income distributions, as shown by Namibia's 0.597 Gini coefficient. According to the "Poverty Dynamics in Namibia" report¹⁶, which traces poverty trends in Namibia between 1993 and 2010, the rural areas recorded a dramatic decline (with high variety within the administrative regions) in poverty incidence from 81.6 percent to 37.4 percent (a significant decline of about 44 percentage points), while the urban areas showed a decline of about 24.3 percentage points, during the same period.

¹³ 32nd FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (LARC). Available at:

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/025/md612e.pdf>

¹⁴ 33rd Regional Conference for LARC. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/meeting-docs/rc/larc-33/en/>

¹⁵ 27th FAO Regional Conference for Africa. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/025/md950e.pdf>

¹⁶ Poverty Dynamics in Namibia: A Comparative study using the 1993/94, 2003/04 and the 2009/10 Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (NHIES)

Focus Themes and intra/inter-linkages

Urban and peri-urban food systems

All urban areas in Namibia are experiencing growth, a phenomena which was further enhanced by the drought of the recent years and subsequent migration from rural areas. Chronically poor Namibian households, living in rural urban and peri-urban areas, are vulnerable to a number of threats. The country experienced severe droughts on a national scale that required state interventions 6 times in the period from 1992 to 2013 (FAO, 2014)

The increasing number of urban dwellers looking for food and jobs are confronting Namibia's local authorities with new challenges. City-regions and local governments are the agencies to assume responsibility and authority in implementing programs and policies that ensure the urbanisation development can occur as smooth as possible and enable a healthy diet for the high number of poor urban dwellers. According to "Migrant Windhoek: Rural–Urban Migration and Food Security in Namibia"¹⁷ diets of low income households in Namibia, mainly living in informal settlements, is very limited in terms of the intake of fruits, vegetables, dairy products and meat, sometimes consisting only of mahango/pap (from ground maize), for which the base is often provided by relatives from the rural areas. However, if the agricultural output in the countryside is poor, due to draughts or floods, even pap becomes unavailable leaving the people without this low nutrition dietary energy source.

The potential of urban and peri-urban agriculture (UPA) to contribute to low income urban and peri-urban dwellers' food and nutrition security has been increasingly recognized over the past years, with examples of all over the world proving the effectiveness of growing food inside and in proximity of cities. This potential of urban agriculture in Namibia is vastly underused, while local knowledge of food production exists.

Access to fresh produce like fruits and vegetables in urban areas can be restricted due to high costs and impossible for the urban poor to integrate them in their diets. Unhealthy fast foods are often the cheapest and thus most accessible choices. Hence, complementing low income urban diets with these food groups through UPA could be a very cost-effective and manageable approach to lower the level of urban malnutrition. Some of the urban dwellers are already exercising urban agriculture on the limited space in front of their plots but the efforts can be enhanced and supported by city governments through providing more space for urban agriculture, giving technical support, and creating awareness and incentives. Suitable spaces for urban agriculture in Windhoek could be for example riverbeds that could be co-managed by the local community and the local governance system.

Namibia's FAO Country Programming Framework (CFP) states that:

1. The Poverty Sectoral Plan (2013-2017) includes a component on increasing household food security where some of the activities include distribution of subsidized inputs, support to "back yard horticulture", allocation of grazing and cropping land, improving breeding stock and food relief, target the poor rural, urban and peri-urban populations.
2. While the country is facing weak capacity in processing, marketing and applying quality/safety standards for crop, horticulture and livestock products, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) is implementing the Horticulture Marketing Infrastructure Development Project (HMIDP) with the aim of building a nation-wide wholesale facility with hubs in strategic urban centers. In these hubs, fresh produce, including livestock and fish products, will be collected and stored and later on supplied to retailers upon request. So far, two hubs in Rundu and Ongwediva have been

¹⁷ W. Pendleton, J. Crush, N. Nickanor: "Migrant Windhoek: Rural–Urban Migration and Food Security in Namibia" Published online: 18 January 2014 © Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht 2014

inaugurated, and plans are underway to develop a third hub in Windhoek. MAWF has established the Agricultural Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA) to manage these hubs and be responsible for the marketing, processing and value addition of Namibian products. There is a need for technical assistance in support of developing local capacities in processing, marketing and applying quality/safety standards, as well as training of small-scale farmers and traders in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).

3. The Gender Needs Assessment and Gender Strategy for the MAWF (2013) identified a number of challenges including: (i) gender disparities and unequal access to and control over resources such as agriculture support services, including appropriate technology (for example, 0.9% of females in rural areas own tractors in comparison with 2.6% of males (NHIES 2009/10)); (ii) rural women's workload (family welfare and subsistence agriculture functions) has increased due to rural-urban migration of men; (iii) Inadequate representation in structures of decision making, both at national and community levels (for example, only 10% of women head traditional authorities in comparison with 90% of men); and (iv) Namibia has an estimated 44% of female headed households, mostly in rural areas and they are amongst the poorest. Recognizing the above problems, GRN adopted the National Gender Policy in 2010. The gender mainstreaming function in MAWF remained with a Gender Focal Point whose efforts were hindered due to the limited resources and high volume of work. Furthermore, there are internal capacity gaps in agriculture extension and planning in terms of gender skills and knowledge to conduct gender analysis, gender research and gender mainstreaming within policies and programmes. Finally, although MAWF collects agriculture statistics, they are not disaggregated by sex and in many cases not analyzed from a gender perspective.
4. The Water Resources Management Act (2004) aims to harmonize the management of water resources in the country within four distinguished important subsectors: irrigation, rural water, urban and industrial, mining.

Food loss and food waste

- ✓ **Food loss (FL):** The decrease in quantity or quality of food. **FL** is mainly caused by the functioning of the food production and supply system or its institutional and legal framework.
- ✓ An important part of food loss is called **food waste (FW)** which refers to the removal from the supply chain of food which is fit for consumption by choice or has been left to spoil or expire as a result of negligence – predominantly but not exclusively the final consumer at household level.

Source: FAO Definitional framework of food loss, 2014

Food loss and waste (FLW) have negative **natural resources¹⁸ impacts** because of e.g. water, land, energy and other resources used to produce of food that is never eaten. The level of impact increases with the level of processing and the stage of the food supply chain. FLW have repercussions on the strength of interventions on hunger and poverty alleviation, nutrition, income generation and economic growth.

Natural resources impacts of food loss and waste

- The carbon footprint of food produced and not eaten is estimated to 3.3 Gtonnes of CO₂ equivalent: as such food loss and waste ranks as the third top emitter after USA and China.
- Globally the blue water footprint (i.e. the consumption of surface and groundwater resources) of

¹⁸ FAO. 2013. Food Wastage Footprint

FLW is about 250 km³ which is equivalent to the annual water discharge of the Volga river or three times the volume of lake Geneva.

- Global FLW occupies almost 1.4 billion hectares of land that is close to 30 percent of the world's agricultural land area.

Source: FAO, 2013

Qualitative food losses may cause a reduced **nutritional status** (e.g. loss of vitamins and minerals), while low quality products may also be **unsafe** (e.g. aflatoxins) with adverse effects on consumer health, wellbeing and productivity.

Date Marking in Codex Alimentarius

1. Date Marking Provisions in Codex Standards

Food labeling provision is included in each commodity standard. The provisions were developed in the relevant Commodity Committee based on the recommendation sent from Codex Committee on Food Labelling (CCFL). Regarding Date Marking, the Commodity Committee is recommended to choose the date from the following 5 different types. However, first consideration should be given to “date of minimum durability” because it provides most useful information to consumer.

- Date of Manufacture
- Date of Packaging
- Sell-by Date
- Date of Minimum Durability
- Use-by-Date

In addition, for the pre-packaged foods “the General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CODEX STAN 1-1985)” (GSLPF) also applies. In provision 4.7.1 of GSLPF it says that if not otherwise determined in an individual Codex Standard (i.e. commodity standard) “the date of minimum durability” shall be declared with the exception of products listed in (vi) of provision 4.7.1. Currently there is no commodity standard using “Date of Manufacture” as type of Date Marking for final products and almost all the commodity standards refer to GSLPF for pre-packaged commodities.

2. New work on Date Marking

At the 40th Session of CCFL, New Zealand proposed new work on Date Marking. It has been suggested that current Codex guidelines do not provide adequate guidance on date marking with definitions being identified as being ambiguous and no clear guidance how and when to use of the date marking that are defined. Therefore, its proposal is to review the relevant provisions of GSLPF to give more clear guidance on date marking to members especially the Members that do not have national regulations for date marking and depend heavily on imported food.

Reference: <http://www.codexalimentarius.org/>

Food insecurity is often more a question of access (purchasing power and prices of food) than a supply problem. Given the magnitude of food losses, making profitable investments in reducing losses could be one way of reducing the cost of food. If eventual cost reductions can be translated into price reductions, then the poor consumers stand to benefit in terms of nutrition, food security and livelihoods.

Food losses represent a loss of **economic value** for food supply chains actors and consumers. The value of food lost or wasted annually at global level is estimated at USD1 trillion. Food commodities traded at international markets and wasted in one part of the world could affect **food availability**¹⁹ and **prices**.

¹⁹ “Food and nutrition security exists when all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to food, which is safe and consumed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their dietary needs and food preferences, and is

Economic impacts of food losses

Food loss reduction complements efforts to enhance food security through improved farm level productivity, thus tending to benefit producers and, more specifically, the rural poor. While the cost of loss reduction needs to be evaluated, it is likely that promoting food security through loss reduction can be more cost effective and environmentally sustainable than a corresponding increase in production, especially in the current era of high food prices. In the case of food loss in grains in Sub-Saharan Africa (that are up to 20% of total production), assuming only a 1 percent reduction could bring annual gains of US\$40 million, with producers as a key beneficiary. Viewed in a different perspective, the annual value of the loss estimated is of US\$4 billion that (i) exceeds the value of total food aid SSA received over the last decade²; (ii) equates to the annual value of cereal imports of SSA, which had an annual range of between US\$3–7 billion over the 2000–07 period; and (iii) is equivalent to the annual caloric requirement of at least 48 million people (at 2,500 kcal per person per day).

Source: *The World Bank, NRI, FAO 2011*

The workshop is supported by the FAO *Global Initiative on food loss and waste reduction* (also called SAVE FOOD) that was launched in May 2011 as a corporate effort together with the private sector trade fair organizer Messe Düsseldorf GmbH (Germany). SAVE FOOD works in partnership with donors, bi- and multi-lateral agencies, financial institutions, public, private sector and civil society for: (i) Awareness raising; (ii) Collaboration and coordination of world-wide initiatives; (iii) Evidence-based policy, strategy and programme development, including a methodology for assessing food loss; (iv) Technical support to investment programmes and projects.

Namibia's FAO Country Programming Framework (CFP) targets the objective of *Conducive agro-food chains developed for producers' increased access to local and international markets with reduced food losses and waste*.

In May 2014 the FAO Regional Office for Africa²⁰ had the honour to receive an expression of interest from the Government of Namibia to work with FAO for the *Food Loss Reduction Strategy Development in favor of Smallholder Producers in Africa*. This project includes Namibia and contributes to *Improved food security and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa through reduced food losses and increased value addition*. The sectors supported are relevant to food and nutrition security and target: cereals, roots and tubers, fruits and vegetables, oilseeds and pulses, dairy, fish and meat. The Project includes 2 phases that will address - *first*: (i) consultation with national stakeholders and stocktaking on critical food loss points; (ii) support to institutionalization of policies and strategies related to food loss reduction and - *second*: (i) incorporation of the knowledge developed in phase one into national agricultural investment plans; (ii) capacity development for multi-stakeholders in the food supply chain, with a special focus on women smallholders; and (iii) potential solutions will be piloted through a mini-grant scheme.

supported by an environment of adequate sanitation, health services and care, allowing for a healthy and active life." *Coming to Terms with Terminology*, Committee on World Food Security, 2011. [http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/file/Terminology/MD776\(CFS_Coming_to_terms_with_Terminology\).pdf](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/file/Terminology/MD776(CFS_Coming_to_terms_with_Terminology).pdf). Food and nutrition security has four dimensions: availability, access, utilisation, and stability.

²⁰ <http://www.fao.org/africa/en/>

In the case of Brazil, Belo Horizonte is the capital of Minas Gerais state with a population of 2.5 million and forms the core of the Belo Horizonte Metropolitan Region, which comprises urban and rural areas with a total population of more than 5.7 million.

The local government invests to promote food production, with support from the state agricultural extension service. UPA development is guided by a Council for Food Security, which includes representatives of municipal, state and federal governments.

Belo Horizonte's Secretariat for Nutrition and Food Security manages 19 programmes aimed at ensuring its citizens' access to high quality and affordable food.

Below an overview of *Belo Horizonte's alternative food system*:

Food and nutrition assistance	Food supply and market regulation
<p>In 2012, Belo Horizonte's school meals programme served 46 million meals to 80 000 students in schools, kindergartens and adult education centres.</p> <p>The Secretariat for Nutrition and Food Security (SMASAN) has 56 service points for preventing child malnutrition. In 2012, the city's food bank distributed 380 tonnes of food to social organizations for the preparation of communal meals for 366 000 people.</p>	<p>The <i>Abastecer</i> ("Supply") programme allows licensed traders – currently numbering 33 – to sell fruit and vegetables in designated areas, on the condition that they offer at least 20 products at fixed, reduced prices.</p> <p><i>Abastecer</i> licensees also help to increase access to fresh produce by selling fruit and vegetables at discounted prices from vans in the city's peripheral areas. In 2012, a total of 43 300 tonnes of food was supplied through <i>Abastecer</i>.</p>
Subsidized food marketing	Nutrition education and careers in the food sector
<p>Belo Horizonte has four public restaurants and one cafeteria that provide low-priced meals to the general public. The majority of customers – 80 000 a month – are low-income or homeless. SMASAN nutritionists design the menus to provide 20 different meal choices.</p> <p>In 2012, some 3.3 million meals were served, at an average price discount of 60 percent</p>	<p>SMASAN organizes classes in food and nutrition for the general public and for people working in its programmes.</p> <p>The city's Lagoinha food market serves as a training centre offering 40 different courses in food processing and preparation, including baking, confectionery making, and international cuisine</p>

Source: FAO. 2014. Growing Greener Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Office of the Namibian Prime Minister decided to implement food banks nationally and the workshop is also an opportunity to share ideas on the design and implementation of food banks and the general strategy to set effective interventions for food waste and food loss reduction.

Objectives

The workshops' objective is to enable a multi-stakeholder dialogue on food and nutrition security governance and interventions at different levels: from local to national, public to private, civil society and international organizations.

Along with the dialogue, the Organizers will facilitate awareness raising, capacity development of local authorities and stakeholders, and reflections on strategies and interventions development for urban and peri-urban agriculture and food loss and waste reduction.

The workshop foresees also working groups that will be invited to identify (i) key challenges; (ii) effective change enablers for private sector and civil society engagement; (iii) options for possible solutions; (iv) investment opportunities; (v) elements of strengthened collaboration for exchange and capacity transfer.

The proceedings of the workshop will be included in this brochure and disseminated after the workshop to the participants and their networks in order to support awareness raising and capacity building.

ANNEX to Background information for the workshop

Food loss and food waste - questionnaire

The questionnaire is aimed at:

1. Identification of data on food loss and food waste
2. Context in which your food loss and waste prevention could take place
3. Additional information and viewpoints

The questions are designed as a basis for discussion and collaboration at the Food and Nutrition Security Workshop (21-23 July 2014). You may not be able to fully answer every question. However, even if you do not have access to some of the information at this stage of consultation, please indicate what sources may be available for further reference.

1. Institution/ Organization/ Company/ Association/ Other

- ✓ Name
- ✓ Postal Address, City/Town
- ✓ State/Province
- ✓ Country
- ✓ E-mail Address
- ✓ Phone Number (optional)

2. Contact person

- ✓ Name
- ✓ Surname
- ✓ Business e-mail address

3. What is your definition of food loss and food waste? *(Please insert all information you have)*

4. What information, data and data sources exist on food loss and waste *in your jurisdiction* (including the waste management stream)?

5. Please describe the data on food loss (upstream) for:

- Cereals (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
- Roots and tubers (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
- Oil crops & pulses (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
- Fruits and vegetables (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
- Meat (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
- Fish and seafood (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
- Dairy and eggs (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
- Other:

6. Please describe main sources of data on food waste (retail, catering and hospitality services, consumers):

- Field research (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
- Academic research (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
- Literature review (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
- Other (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):

7. Please describe the data on food waste (retail, catering and hospitality services, consumers):

- Cereals (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
- Roots and tubers (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
- Oil crops & pulses (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
- Fruits and vegetables (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
- Meat (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
- Fish and seafood (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
- Dairy and eggs (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
- Other:

- 8. Please describe main sources of data on food waste (retail, catering and hospitality services, consumers):**
 - Field research (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
 - Academic research (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
 - Literature review (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
 - Other (please specify and separate by a comma, if necessary):
9. What interventions/policies/campaigns/agreements are already taking place or are planned that would impact (positively or negatively) on food loss and waste levels and measures for reduction?
10. What waste management infrastructure exists for dealing with food waste (e.g. food waste collections, sink macerators, home composting etc) and where/how is food waste in your region currently treated/disposed of (e.g. landfill, municipal composting, anaerobic digestion)?
11. What are/could be the food safety and quality concerns while implementing an action on food loss reduction?
12. What are/could be the food safety and quality concerns while implementing an action on food waste reduction?
13. How does your jurisdiction link to the national context (e.g. do you have a regional authority that has responsibility for waste management)?
14. What do you consider the most important drivers for reducing food loss in your jurisdiction (please specify details for each category e.g. financial/economic, social, environmental)?
15. What do you consider the most important drivers for reducing food loss in your jurisdiction (please specify details for each category e.g. financial/economic, social, environmental)?
16. What is your role or could be your future role in and commitment to preventing food loss and/or waste?
17. Who are the main stakeholders for food loss prevention?
18. Who are the main stakeholders for food waste prevention?
19. What external events could influence the implementation and/or success of your activities (e.g. local or national elections, food price inflation)?
20. What policy/legal barriers exist that would hinder the implementation of your activities?
21. What social or cultural barriers would you need to work within or overcome?
22. What other major barriers exist that could seriously influence the implementation of your activities?
23. What areas of expertise have you identified where you will need extra support, is this expertise available in-region?
24. What would be the most critical areas (please provide details e.g. on expertise, funding) that you would like to receive support in for food loss reduction?
25. What would be the most critical areas (please provide details e.g. on expertise, funding) that you would like to receive support in for food waste reduction?

About the Organizers

About the World Future Council (WFC)

The World Future Council (WFC) is an international charitable organization with headquarters in Hamburg and Regional Offices in the United Kingdom, Switzerland and South Africa. Its aim is to bring the interests of future generations to the centre of policy making. Its up to 50 eminent members from around the globe have already successfully promoted change. The Council addresses challenges to our common future and provides decision makers with effective policy solutions. In-depth research underpins advocacy work for international agreements, regional policy frameworks and national lawmaking and thus produces practical and tangible results.

In close collaboration with civil society actors, parliamentarians, governments, business and international organizations we identify future just policies around the globe. The results of this research then feed into our advocacy work, supporting decision makers in implementing those policies.

The World Future Council is registered as a charitable foundation in Hamburg, Germany. Our work is not possible without continuous financial support from private and institutional donors. For more information see our website: www.worldfuturecouncil.org

About the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts – to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. FAO's three main goals are: eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all; and, sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources for the benefit of present and future generations. Visit: www.fao.org

FAO in its new Strategic Framework has a comprehensive approach to food and nutrition security, through 5 Strategic Objectives, and works closely with Member countries, private sector and civil society to: (i) *Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition*; (ii) *Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable*; (iii) *Reduce rural poverty*; (iv) *Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems*; (v) *Increase the resilience of livelihoods to disasters*

FAO has signed the 2014 to 2018 Country Programming Framework (CPF) for Namibia. The CPF sets out priority areas to guide the FAO partnership with, and support to, the Government in food and nutrition security and agriculture, water, lands, fisheries and forestry sectors. The CPF underlines that: (i) food and nutrition security situation has improved considerably in the last two decades; (ii) main contributing factors to food insecurity and under-nourishment are high poverty rate, inequality of the income distribution, and the incidence of HIV/AIDS; (iii) other factors specific to rural areas include: chronic drought and consequent water shortages resulting in death of animals and crop failures, widespread soil erosion and land degradation, lack of agricultural land and isolation from markets, limited income generating opportunities, restrictions on women to access land and resources, and lack of implementation of appropriate policies.

FAO's identified priority areas of intervention and support to Namibia are: (i) enabling policy, legal and institutional environment for food and nutrition security and agricultural development; (ii) support sustainable agricultural production. For instance, under the Crop and Horticulture component, FAO will support the Government of Namibia in the implementation of the Comprehensive Programme on Conservation Agriculture, strengthen the National Seed Production System, promote up-scaling of small-scale horticulture production and further develop rice production in Kavango and Caprivi Regions; (iii) linking farmers to markets; (iv) improved preparedness to agricultural threats and crises.

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