



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



WEBINAR

Cities and COVID-19: food access for vulnerable communities

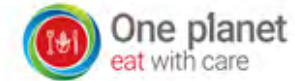
15 May 2020



Webinar Series

Food Systems

Approach in Practice







Context of the Webinar

- The webinar is part of a Series of webinars on the Food Systems Approach in Practice promoted by the One Planet Network Sustainable Food Systems Programme
- The Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) Programme is a multi-stakeholder platform that aims to support countries to shift towards more sustainable food systems, with a systems-based approach.
- It responds to country members commitment with the 10 Years Framework for Sustainable Consumption and Production, adopted at the Rio+20

The background of the slide is split into two main visual elements. On the left, there is an aerial photograph of terraced vineyards, showing rows of green vines on a hillside. On the right, there is a close-up photograph of a bunch of ripe, red grapes. A white diagonal line separates the two images. Overlaid on these images are two semi-transparent white boxes containing text.

A few tips for a smooth webinar

- All attendees are in listen-only mode
- Attendees can send questions to the presenters by posting them in the question box in the control panel
- Please indicate to which presenter the question is addressed
- After the presentations, we will select a few questions from the question box for the Q&A
- If necessary, up to 5 additional questions per speaker will be answered in writing and sent with the follow-up email
- The webinar is being recorded and a link to the video and presentations will be shared via email



Speakers

- **Jamie Morrison**, Strategic Programme Leader, Food Systems Programme, FAO
- **Kate MacKenzie**, Director of the Mayor's Office of Food Policy, New York City
- **Esau Galukande**, Deputy Director Production and Marketing, Kampala Capital City Authority
- **David Jácome Polit**, Metropolitan Director of Resilience, Municipality of Quito



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FAO Urban Food Agenda at the time of COVID-19 emergency



Cities and COVID-19 Food access for vulnerable communities

Jamie Morrison – Strategic Programme Leader, Food Systems Programme, FAO

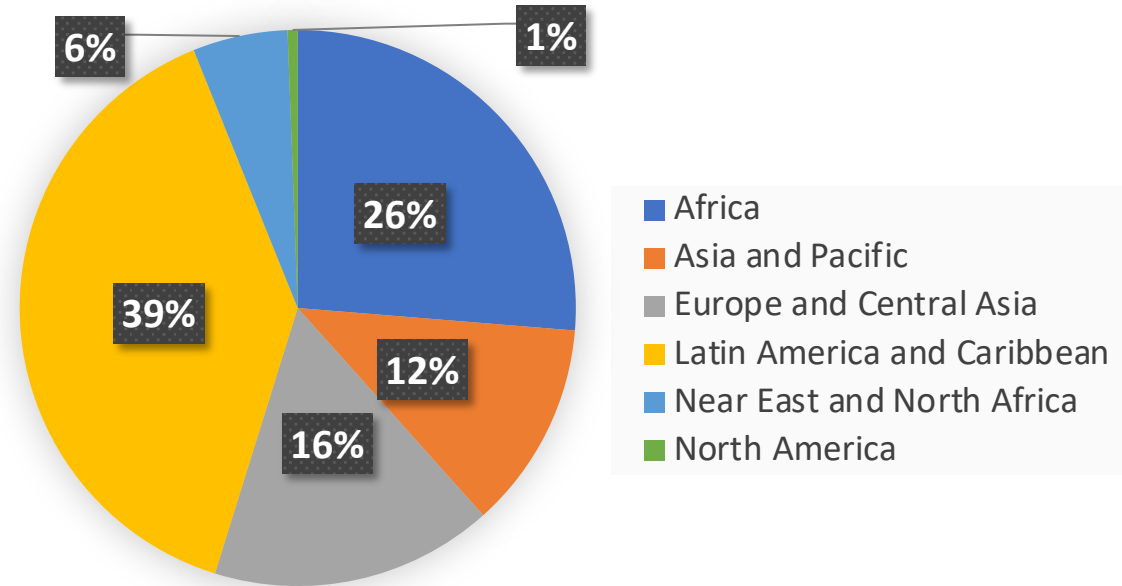
Friday 15 May 2020

FAO Survey to Assess the Impact of COVID-19 on Food Systems in

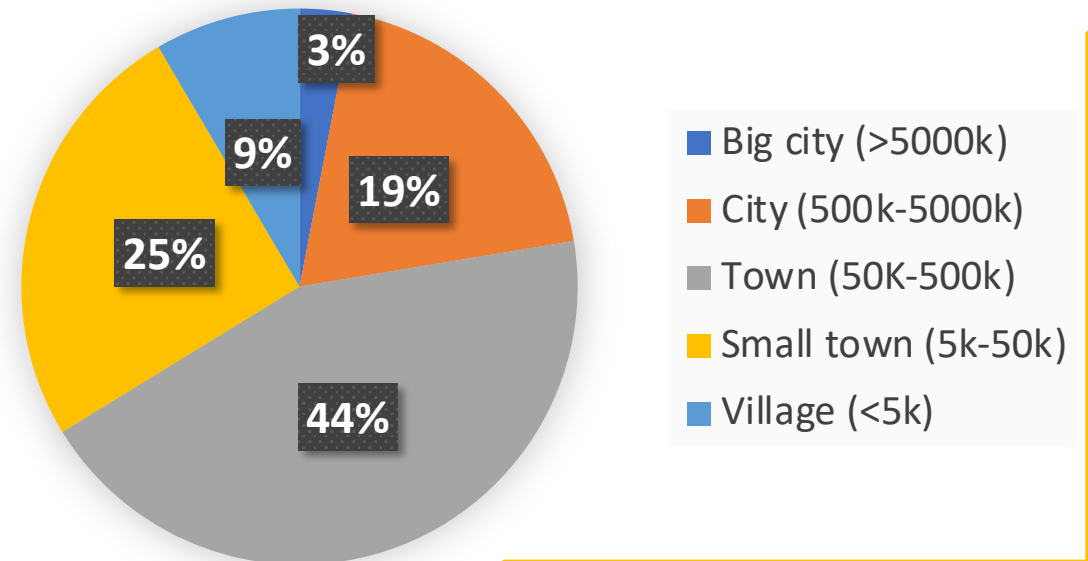
861 responses
77 countries

57% of the respondents are
from local and subnational
governments

Regional distribution



City size distribution



FAO Survey to Assess the Impact of COVID-19 on Food Systems in Cities

WHAT IS THE IMPACT ON URBAN FOOD SYSTEMS?

86%

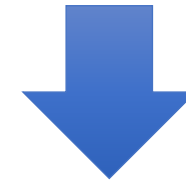
Suspension of school meals

68%

Restriction in selling food in public spaces

57%

Restrictions in functioning of markets



40%

Limiting supply of food commodities

60%

Rising prices

FAO Survey to Assess the Impact of COVID-19 on Food Systems in Cities

WHAT MEASURES
HAVE BEEN TAKEN
TO MITIGATE
THE IMPACT ON
THE URBAN
FOOD SYSTEMS?

80%

Direct food distribution particularly to vulnerable population

69%

Coordination with private sector and other non-governmental actors

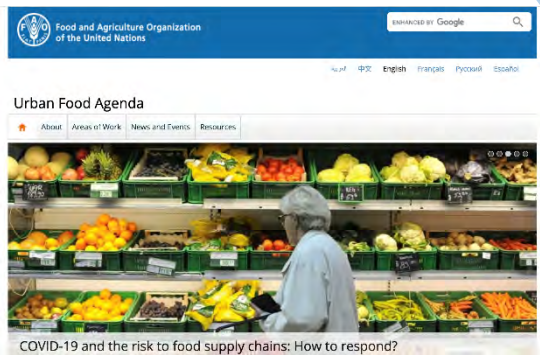
60%

Monitoring food availability and prices in urban markets

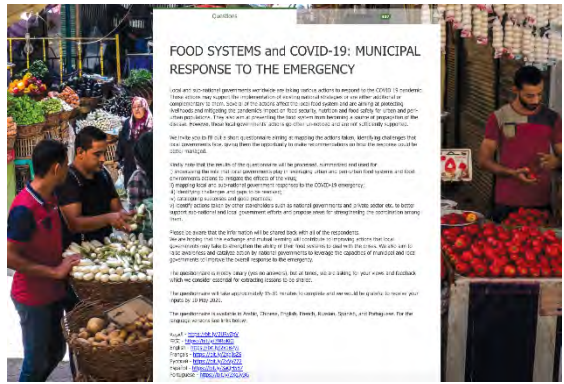
IN MOST OF THE CASES MUNICIPALITIES
HAVE NO ACCESS TO ADDITIONAL
FUNDS FOR DIRECT ACTIONS.



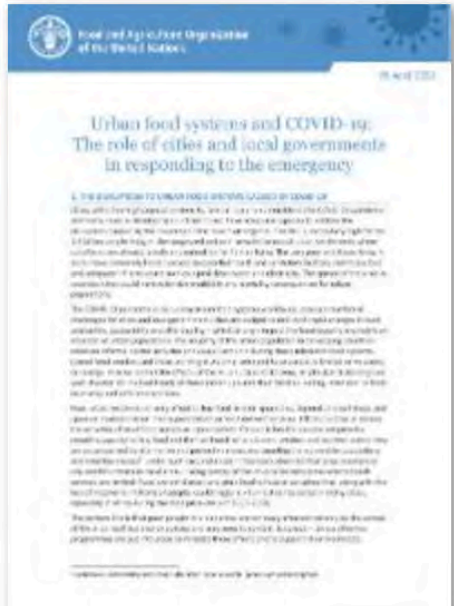
1 - Urban Food Action Platform



2 - Urban Food Agenda Website



3 - Questionnaire



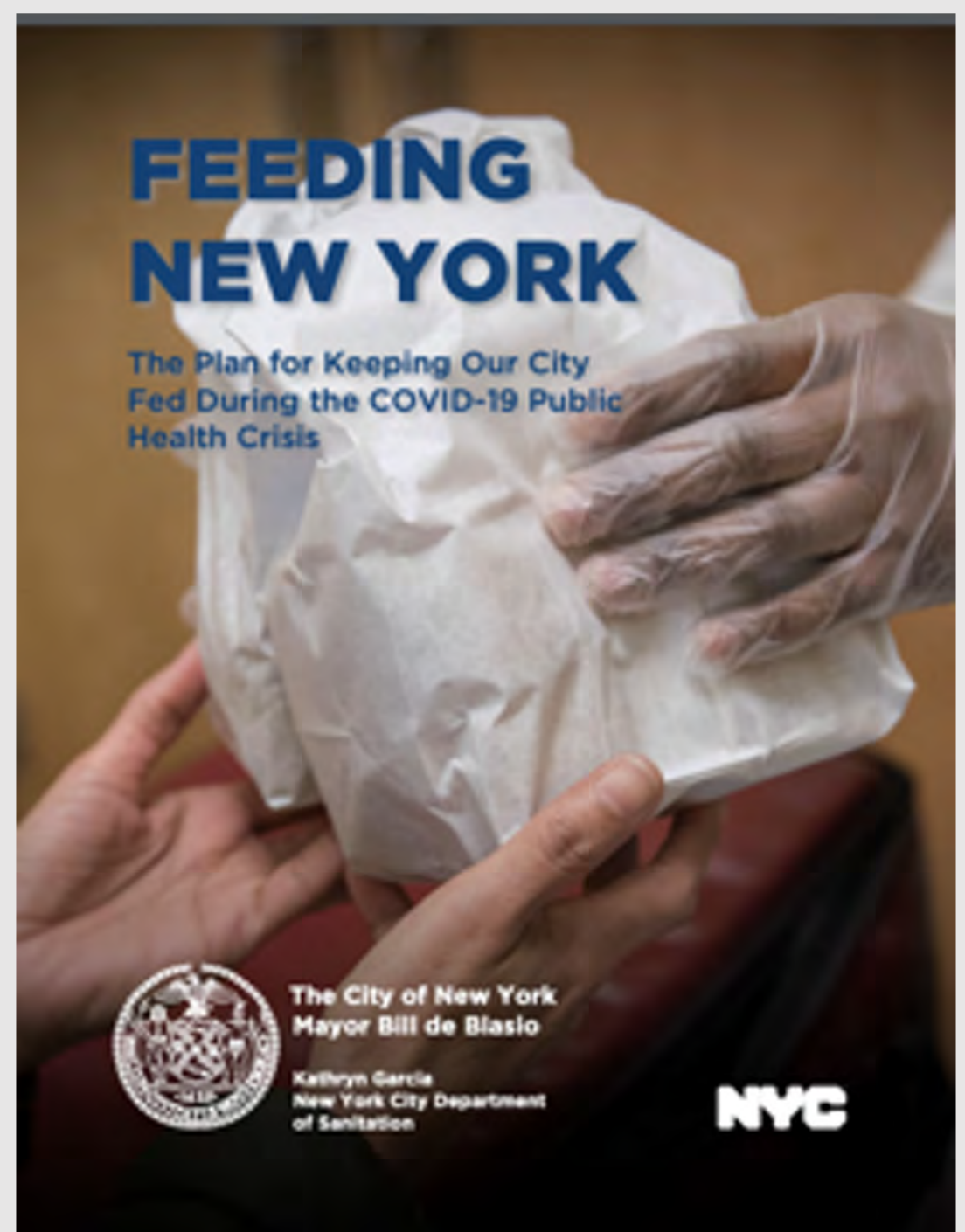
4 - Policy Brief

It is time to rethink and build back better the urban food systems

Cities and COVID-19: food access for vulnerable communities in practice

Kate MacKenzie
Director, The Mayor's Office of
Food Policy

15 May, 2020



Key Goals & Strategies

Workstream

Goal

Strategies

**Feeding
New Yorkers**

**Food
Security**

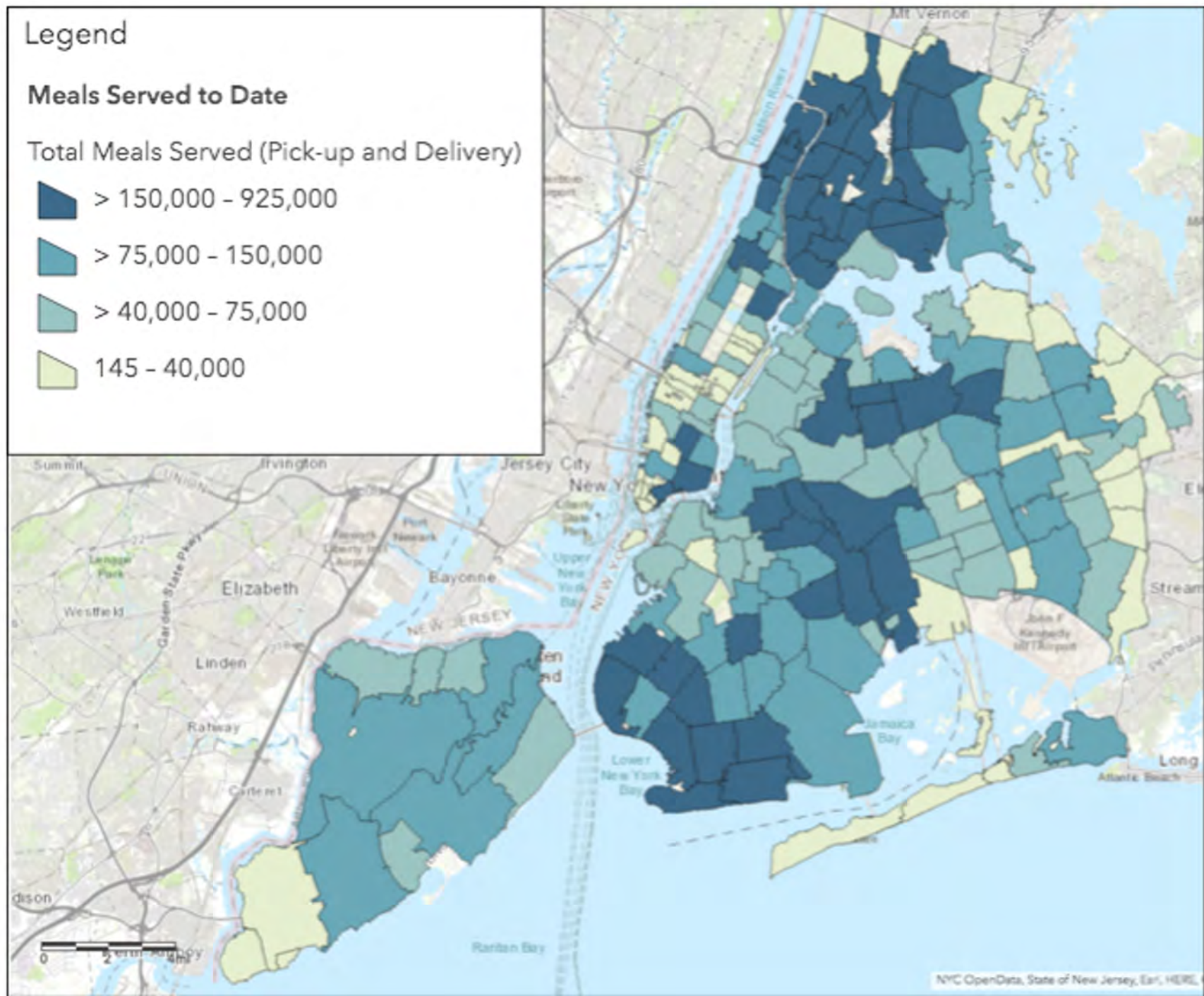
**Home delivered meals via taxis
Grab-n-go meals via schools
Supports for emergency food providers
Policy**

Supply Chain

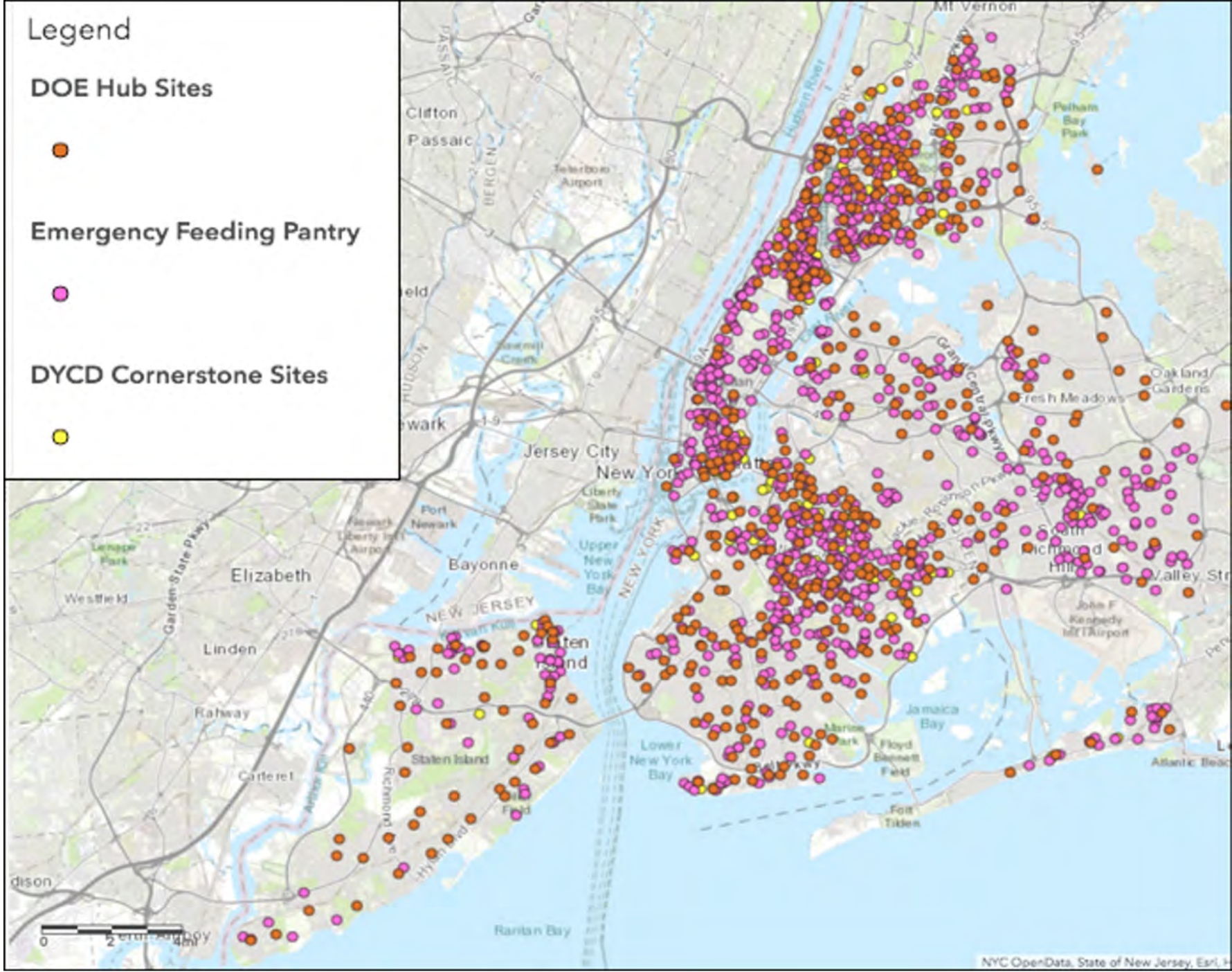
**Prevent disruption
Support food industry workers
Enable long-term food sector
resiliency**

**Monitoring
Freight Logistics
Food Production & Distribution
Consumer Facing
Workforce, Labor, & Small
Business**

Meals served through 11.5



Food Pick Up Sites



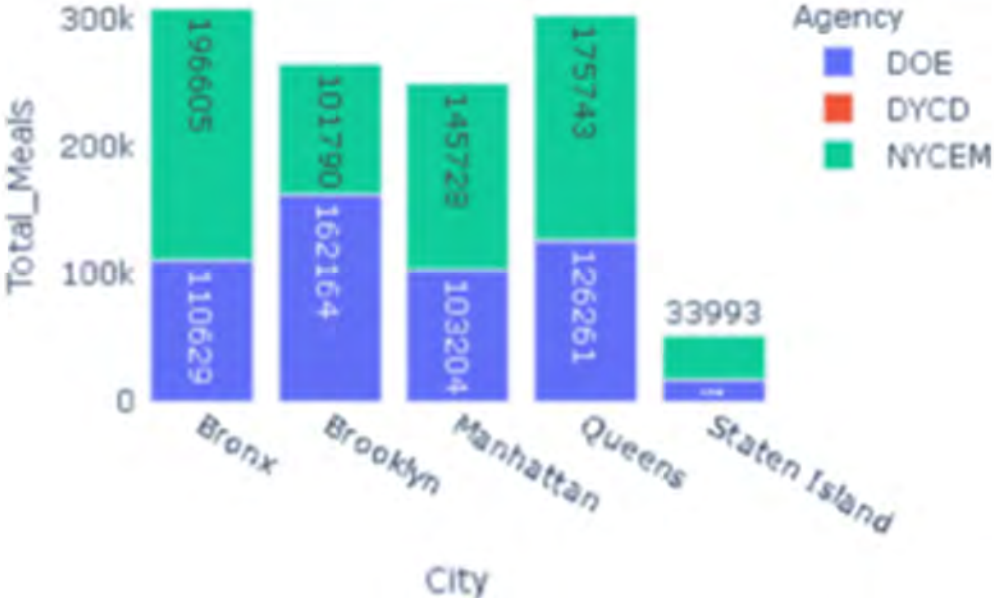
Citywide Meal Distribution

Cumulative meals provided to date
(includes NYCEM, DOE, DFTA, DYCD)

20,481,689

05/12/2020

Total meals served by borough (DOE and NYCEM only; last day of full reporting)



2020-05-11

Estimated Food Insecurity



Demand

People applying
for food stamps

12,874
▲ 96%

Difference from prior
week

05/03-05/09

(last updated:
05/11/2020 11:42)

People applying
for cash
assistance

5,869
▼ -62%

Difference from prior
week

05/03-05/09

(last updated:
05/11/2020 11:42)

Year-over-year
change in initial
jobless claims

2,040%

04/19-04/25

(last updated:
05/01/2020 18:26)

Emergency
Food Assistance
Searches
(AccessNYC)

9,900%

Compared to same week
last year

05/10-05/16

(last updated:
05/11/2020 08:21)

Lessons & Insights

- Multi-sectoral and multi-agency team with different perspectives is essential
- Connection between food access and supply chain has never been clearer
- Emergency orders allow for innovation and action in a way
- Having line of sight into food distributions is essential to ensure equity
- Farmers markets were first to practice retail behavior changes
- Infrastructure to support fresh food (refrigeration) is lacking
- Curb to door transport is challenge



We won't let anyone go hungry in the greatest city in the world.

Mayor Bill de Blasio





ENSURING CONTINUOUS SUPPLY OF FOOD FROM MARKETS TO CITIZENS OF KAMPALA

**Cities and COVID-19: food access for
vulnerable communities in practice**

Esau Galukande, PhD

Together we can transform Kampala city

Background

- Kampala has a resident population of 2M people , daytime numbers are estimated at 5M
- 70 % of city population is employed in informal sector. Markets form significant part of this
- Food in city supplied through 3 types of markets;
 - Permanent Markets - (in fixed location) - 84 exist
 - Mobile Markets – held at different locations once or twice a week
 - Seasonal Markets – operate during particular seasons e.g. religious holidays

Directives to control the spread of COVID- 19

In March 2020, Government of Uganda issued a series of directives to check spread of COVID-19. Those with significant effect on access to food and its supply to city residents are summarized below


ACTIVITY /ISSUE	DIRECTIVE	IMPLICATIONS ON FOOD SUPPLY
Public transport and use of private vehicles	Public transport suspended ,movement of private vehicles restricted.	Ease to travel to markets by citizens affected negatively
Motorcycles (Boda Boda)	Not to carry passengers but can carry goods.	Cheap mode of travel into city and markets by residents affected. Distribution possible
Permanent markets	To remain open , but only to supply food under Standard Operating Procedures (maintain 4 meter working distance, Clear walkways, decongest etc.)	Number of vendors reduced, supply of food to city uninterrupted
Mobile and Seasonal Markets	Suspended	Reduced source of food to citizens
Trucks and Delivery vans	To continue with deliveries	Continuous Supply of food from countryside to markets possible

OPTIONS INTRODUCED TO THE PUBLIC FOR DELIVERY OF FOOD

Objectives of the measures introduced;

- To reduce congestion in Markets
- To ensure a constant supply of food to the consumer in a safe and orderly manner.
- To ensure the livelihood of vendors and other vulnerable residents is not severely affected by the lockdown

Methods used to develop the options

- Consultative meetings with vendors
 - Consultative meetings with e-commerce platform operators
- 

The options

Situation	Action promoted /introduced
Members of public with a regular vendor from whom they shop	Obtain contact numbers , generate list of requirements and get him/her to do shopping and send goods by trusted cyclist. All payments by mobile money transfer
Members of public with no regular contact in market but in need of assistance	A system was set up in 29 markets enabling the public to phone in and make orders following which produce is delivered by a registered cyclist. Telephone numbers of contact persons distributed widely
Use of e- commerce platform operators	A number of such operators exist in the city (eg Jumia ,Safe Boda, Zoctu) All were encouraged to include a market fresh food option on their trading platforms and were linked to participating markets
Residents residing near markets	Physical visits to markets were allowed but under but a number of regulations were instituted

How has it worked ?


The system of shopping is new to many but is gradually being taken up especially in the large and specialist markets;

- Physical shopping visits to markets still continue under strict guidelines
- For call in shoppers using advertised contacts, between 10 to 50 orders are made per day depending on the markets

Has it worked ? Contd

- Online distributors have recorded reasonable success as well in three main markets namely , Nakasero, Nakawa and Wandegeya with recorded average monthly sales of 50,000 USD , 25,000 USD and 10,000 USD respectively
- Collectively it is estimated that 20,000 clients have been and continue to be served

What are the challenges

- New shopping system introduced during a lockdown period , acceptance is low
 - Some of the contact persons in markets can get overwhelmed by orders
 - For some of the products different units of measure are used which may at times not be acceptable to the buyer for example Kilograms of tomatoes as opposed to a heap of the same
- 

Lessons learnt

- Online marketing not only secured jobs for the vendors but also created jobs along the distribution chain. At least more than 400 cyclist have been engaged in the deliveries
- If the challenges are resolved and more publicity is done, online delivery could a major form of food distribution

Pictures from two markets after introduction social distancing regulations



Thank You for Listening



The challenge of COVID-19: Reaching the most in need

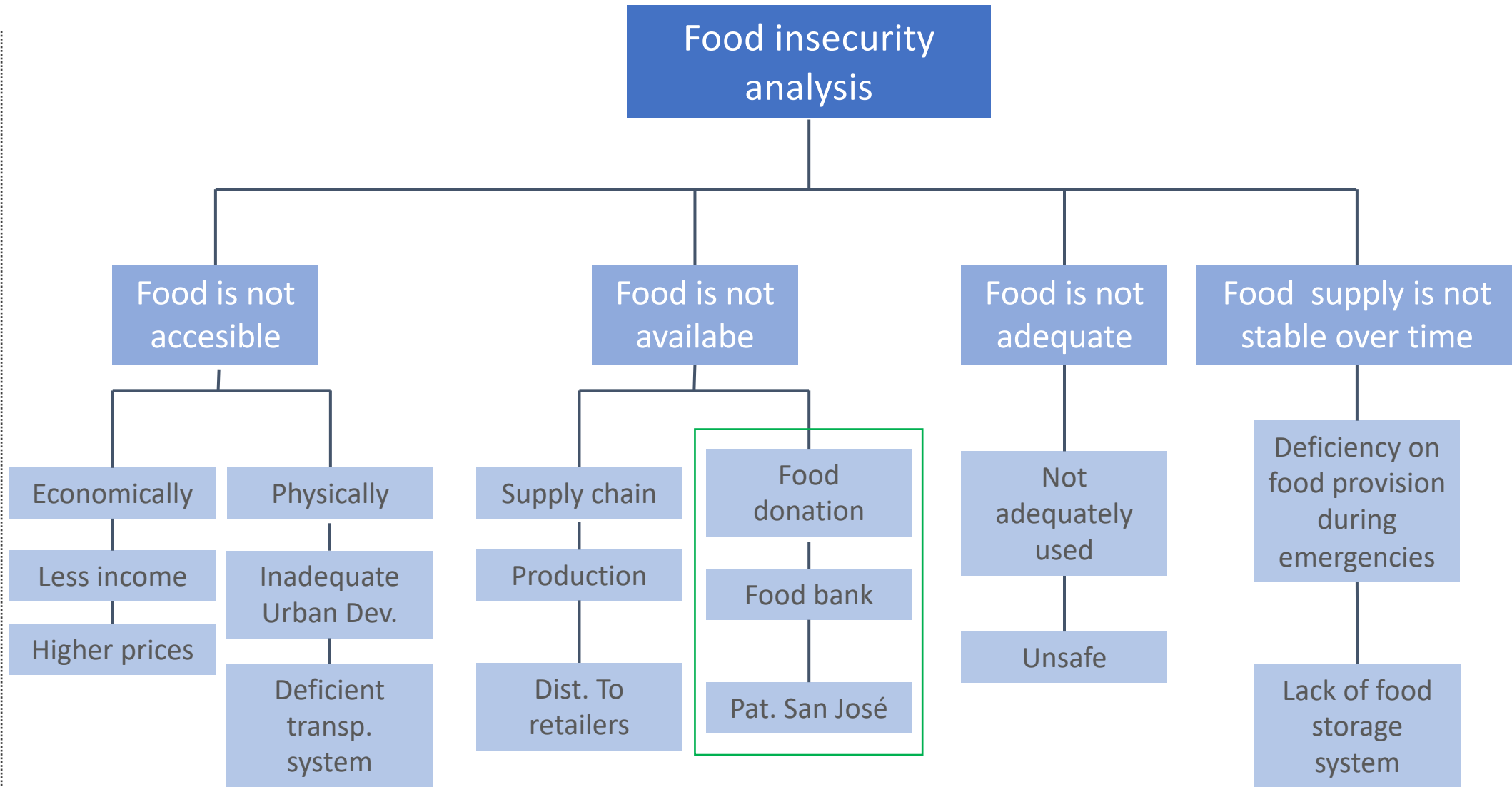
Based on the paper “R.I.S.Q: Risk aSsessment tool for Quito” presented in the Improving the Sustainability Concept in Developing Countries Proceedings (Cairo, 2017. IEREK) by Jacome-Polit, D; Cubillo, P; Paredes, D; Ruiz Villalba P.

David Jácome Polit
Metropolitan Director of Resilience
Chief Resilience Officer
quitoresiliente@gmail.com

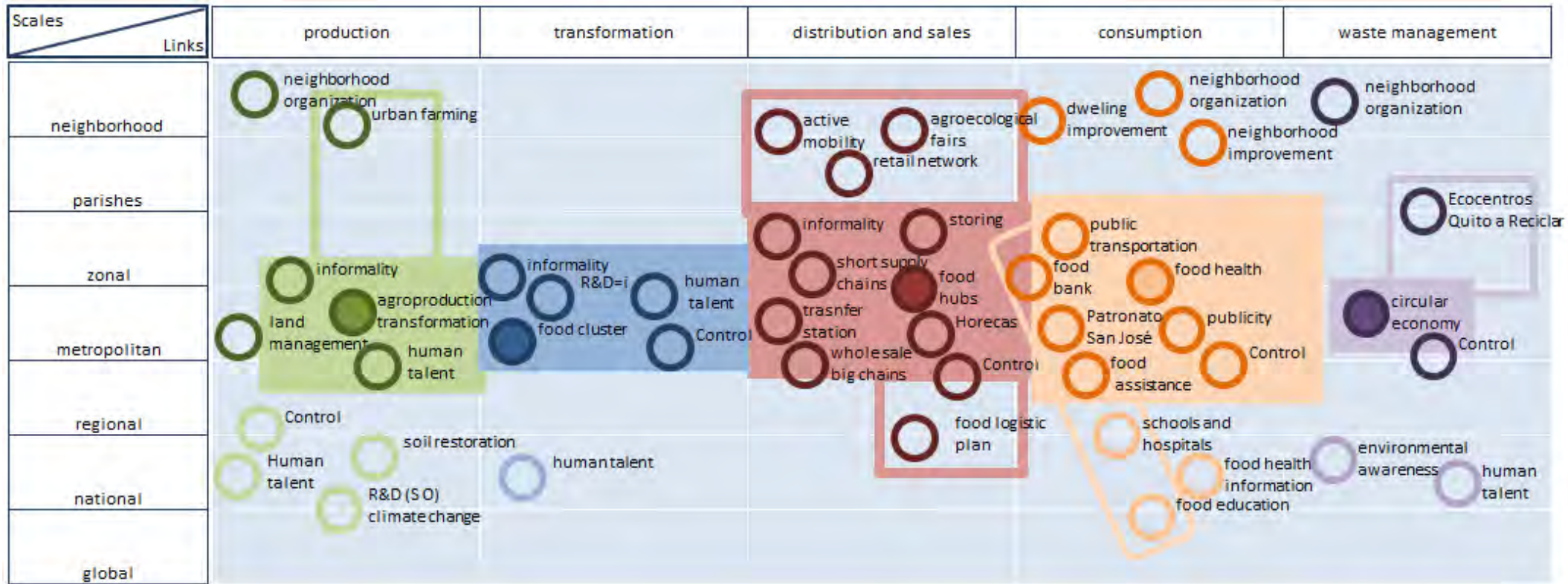
Quito's risk management system:

- The city has been planning to face manmade and natural hazards, such as the ones related to climate change
- Now the **pandemic** presents different challenges and it doesn't observe boundaries
- The country's risk management system activates the **COE (Emergency Operations Committee)** when an emergency occurs (either national or local depending on scales)
- Members of the **PAQ (Quito's AgriFood Covenant)** have been actively coordinating with the **Metropolitan COE** to support food provision

Systemic challenges



Resilience Strategy for the Food System



- Main projects
- Projects

Socioeconomic vulnerability

- Data used is based on the 2010 Census. By utilizing projections our team was able to identify approximate numbers per parish and administrative zones.

Vulnerable populations and groups

Parish with higher concentrations	Administrative zones with higher conc.	# of people per group	Vulnerability and poverty
Amaguaña 23.4% Conocoto 22.4% San Bartolo 20.9% Calderón 20.4% Chillogallo 19.6%	Los Chillos 22.1% Eugenio Espejo 16.2% Eloy Alfaro 16.0% Manuela Sáenz 13.9% Quitumbe 12.6%	Single moth. 58,231 <u>Migrants 52,900</u> Disabled 40,059 Elders 109,771 Total 260,962	Total 260,962 Poor 21,399 Extreme Poor 7,307



Food production

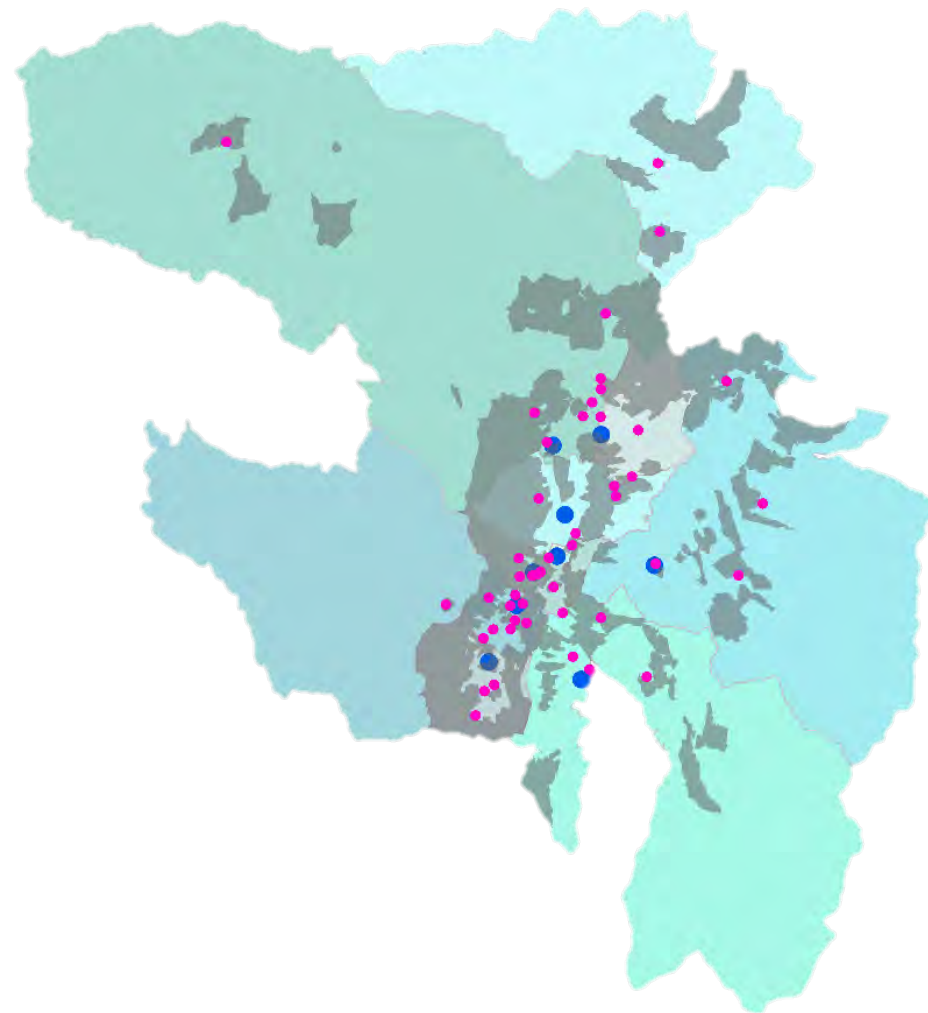
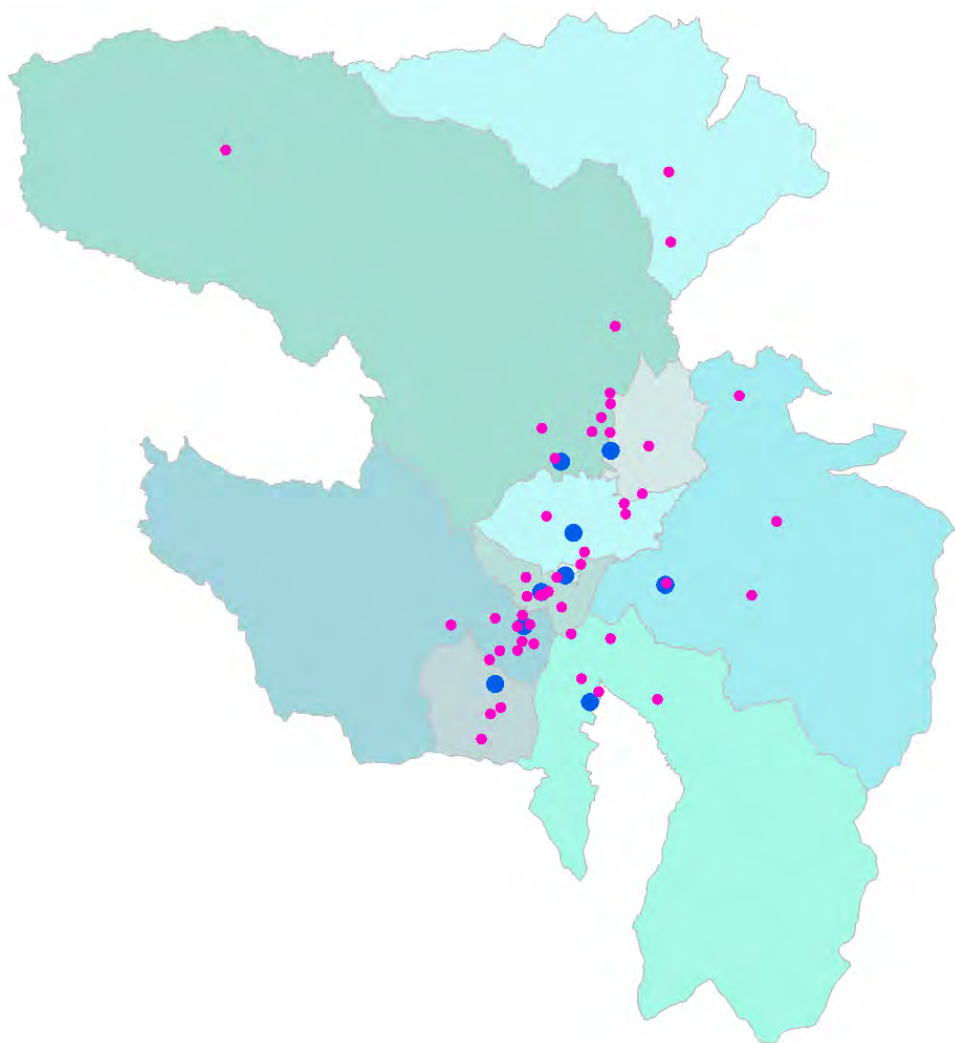
- Monthly projection in metric tons.
- Based on minimum caloric requirements defined in poverty by consumption figures(INEC, 2015).

Parish	Monthly projections		Relation Prod./Cons.	Days with availability
	Sales	Consumption		
Products				
Grains	5,143.92	22,411	23.0%	7
Meat	67.67	4,641	1.5%	
Fish and sea food	-	1,508	0.0%	
Diary and eggs	5,988	12,468	48.0%	14
Oil	-	2,676	0.0%	
Fruits and vegetables	344	40,604	0.8%	
Sugar and similars	45	11,527	0.4%	

Establish effective partnerships
Reliable sources of information

Municipal services offer

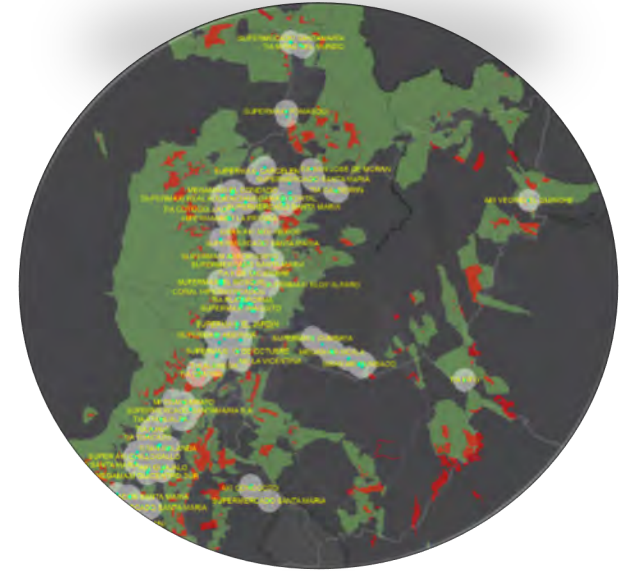
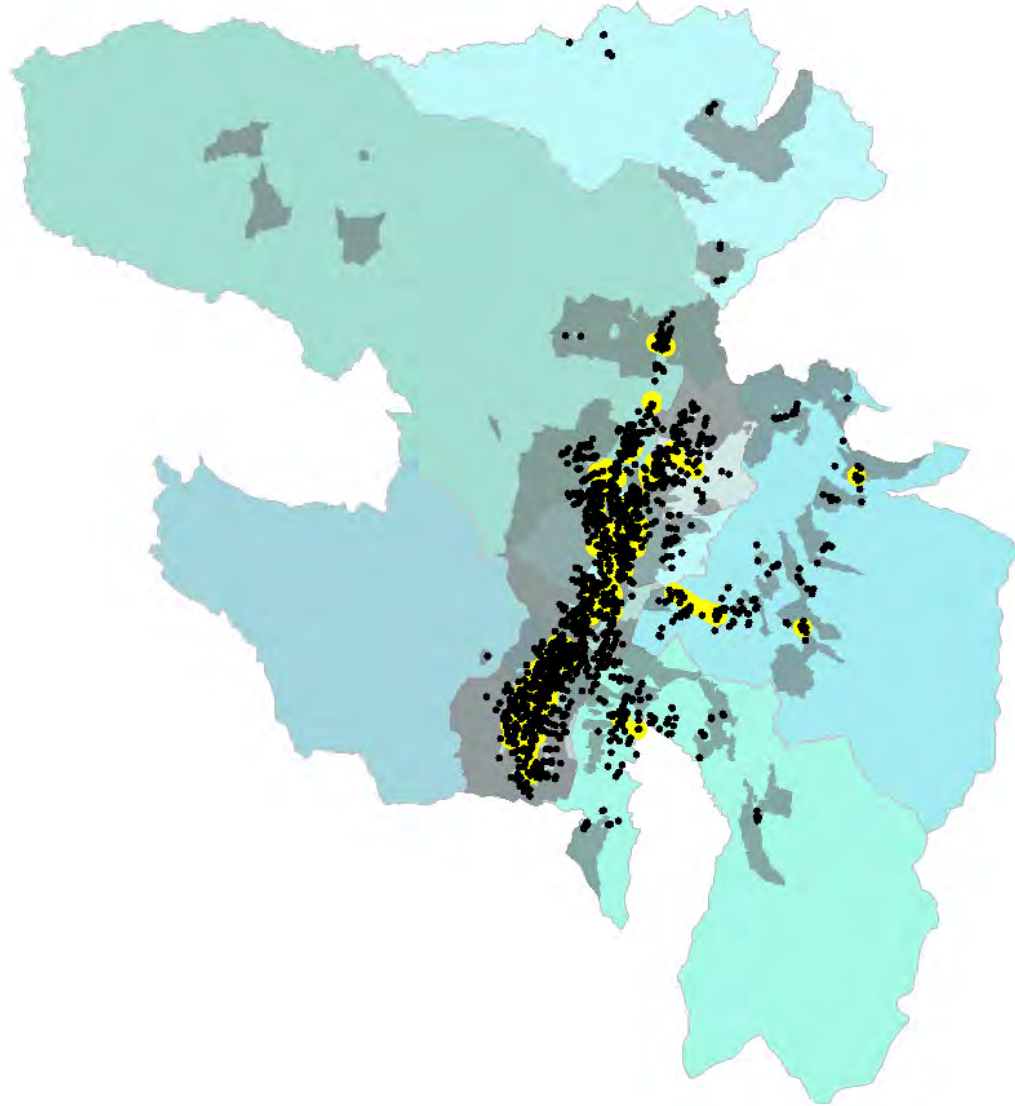
- Zonal administration offices
- 48 “Casas somos” public communal spaces
- Vulnerable population



Establish effective partnerships
Reliable sources of information

Food offer

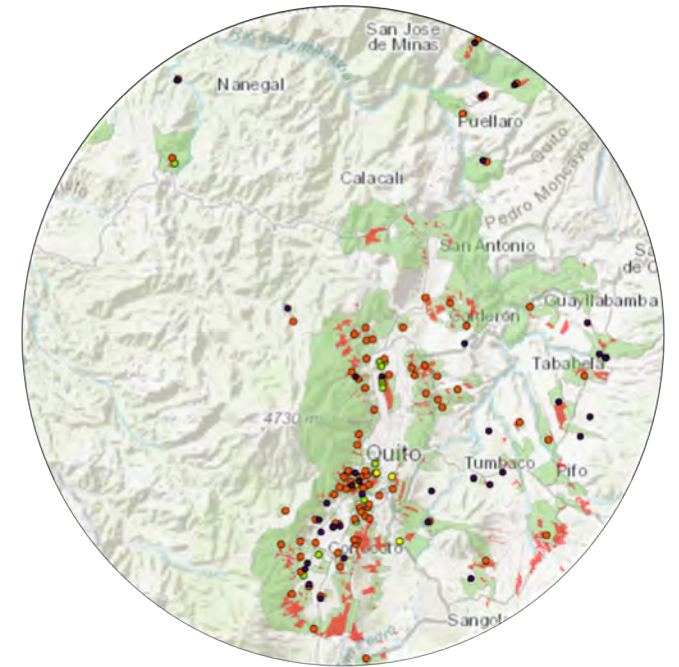
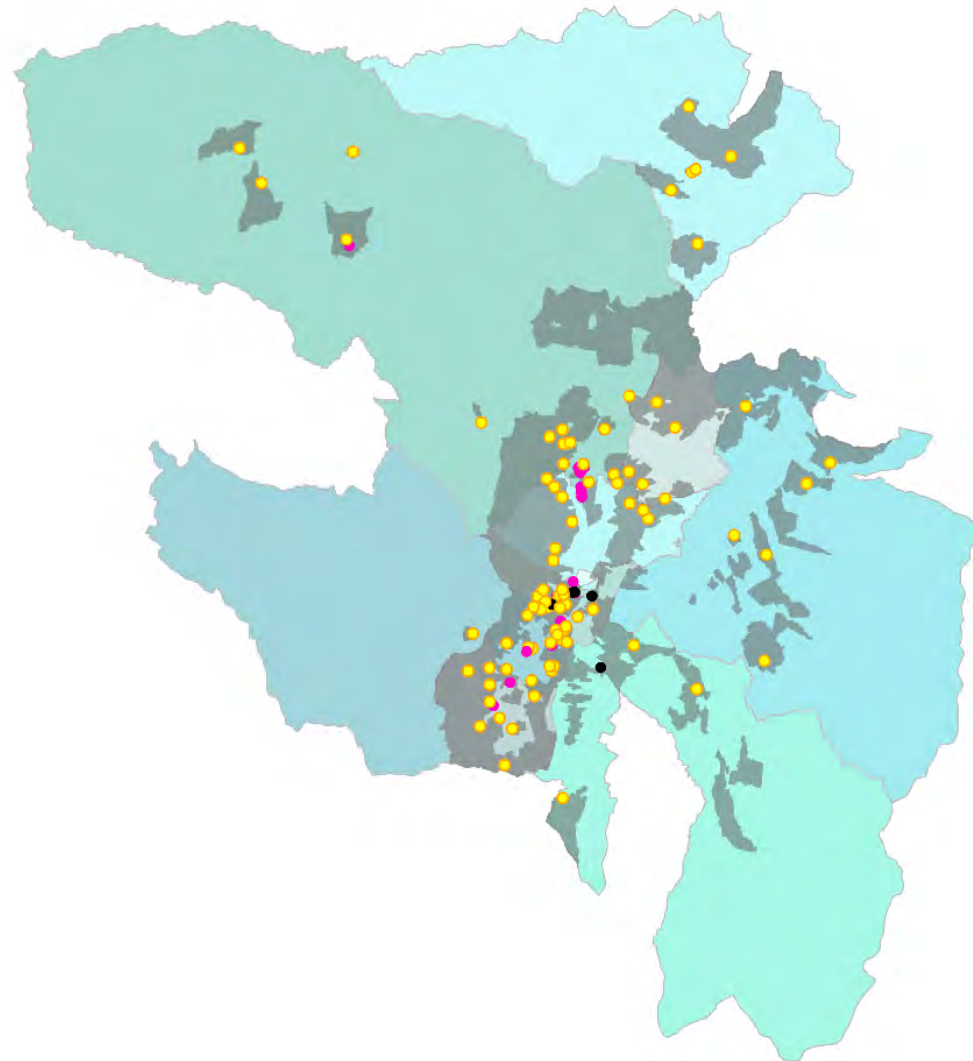
- 1589 Public offer and small-scale shops.
- 107 Private offer (markets and supermarkets).
- Vulnerable population.



Establish effective partnerships
Reliable sources of information

Health offer

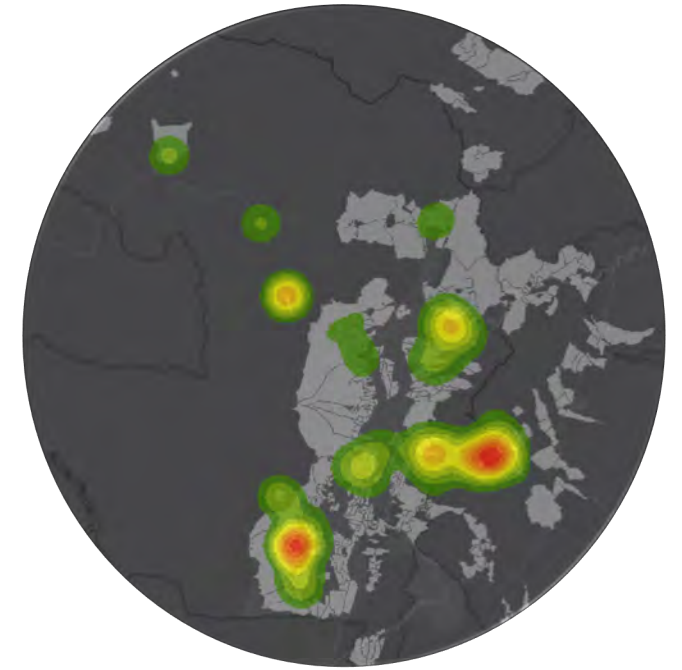
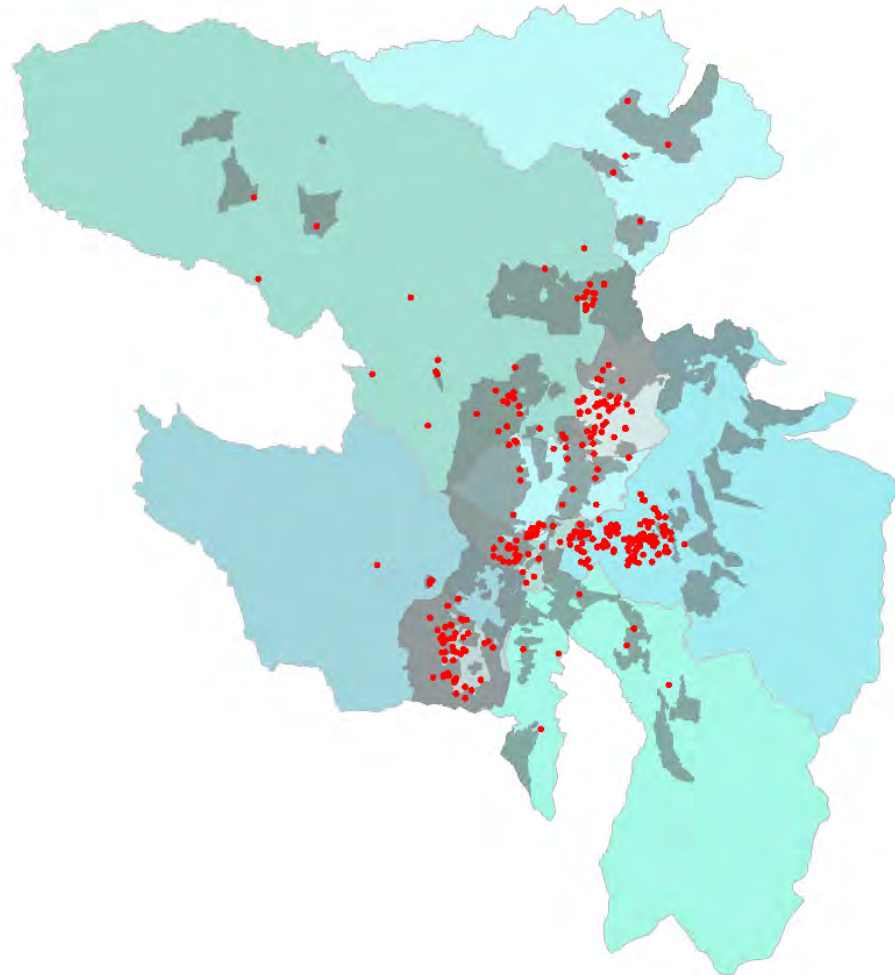
- Main Hospitals
- Clinics and pharmacies
- Vulnerable population



Strengthening networks
with neighborhood leaders

Neighborhood leaders are key

- They know better who needs more assistance
- They help to quantify in an exact way the help needed
- They identify other special needs, such as non Spanish speaking people
- They help organize assistance provided inside the neighborhood
- They communicate inwards efforts coming from outside neighborhoods



Main takeaways

What needs to be improved	What works and can work
Better coordination between different levels of government	Reach out the most needed and make sure no one is left behind
Better coordination between municipal agencies	Building social support and trust to voluntarily comply with the required measures
Better coordination with other stakeholders	Test in place regulations for risk response and fine tune actions
Adjust interventions in the territory as the project is implemented	Be better prepared to implement recovery programs after the pandemic
Not every neighbourhood or leaders are equally prepared to cooperate	Be better prepared to face other different challenges in the future



Alexandra Rodríguez

Alain Santandreu

Denisse Paredes

Nataly Pinto

Paola Ramón

Paulina Cubillo

Ana María Rosero

Klelia Guerrero

And everyone in planning and in the territory...

Thanks



Q&A time

The background of the slide is split into two main visual elements. On the left, there is an aerial photograph of terraced green hills, likely a vineyard, with a dirt path winding through them. On the right, there is a close-up photograph of a bunch of ripe, red grapes. A white diagonal line separates the two images. A semi-transparent grey box is overlaid on the left side, containing the text 'Wrap up'.

Wrap up

- Successful urban responses require the active collaboration of various categories of actors across different sectors – **working in silos will lead to more problems down the road.**
- Food SMEs, smallholder farmers, and the informal sector are essential actors to maintain citizens' access to food in the face of emergencies - **We need to make sure that they are rightly valued.**
- Urban food resilience depends largely on the strength and flexibility of networks within the food system that are able to quickly convene and organise collective action – **In times of prosperity, let's make sure that we invest in them.**

The background of the slide is a composite image. On the left, there is an aerial view of terraced green hills with a dirt path winding through them. On the right, there is a close-up of a bunch of ripe, red grapes. A white diagonal line separates the two images. Two semi-transparent white text boxes are overlaid on the image.

Upcoming events

- 3rd June 13:30 CEST: **Webinar: COVID-19 and sustainable food systems**
- 28 May – 30 June: **African CITYFOOD Month: Re-positioning Resilient and Nutritious Food Systems in African Cities.**