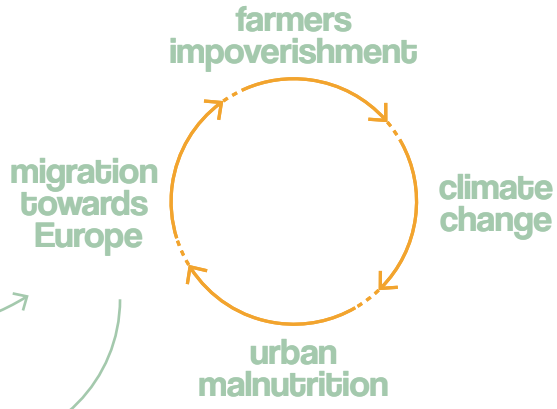
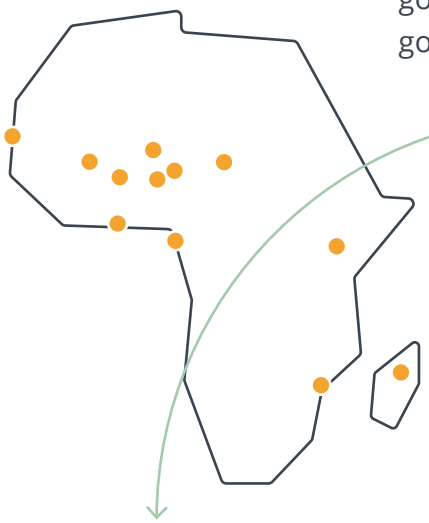
In African territories, the lack of policies and multi-actor and multi-dimensional actions produces a vicious circle of

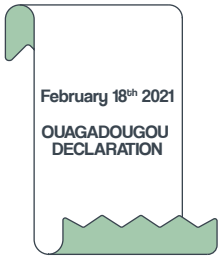


This connection is one of the reading keys of the Ouagadougou Declaration, signed on February 18th, 2021 at the end of the 4th African Regional Forum of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact.

In this document, eight capital and four important African cities express a clear will to strengthen the cities role, beside national governments and non-state actors, in the global food systems governance.



Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire - Antananarivo, Madagascar - Bamako, Mali - Bobo Dioulasso, Burkina Faso - Dakar, Sénégal - Douala, Cameroun - Gaya, Niger - N'Djamena, Chad - Nairobi, Kenya - Niamey, Niger - Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso - Quelimane, Mozambique



From evidence collected by ACRA, ESTà and Rete Semi Rurali, the most suitable path to overcome the issue goes through a "Food Green Deal in African cities" strategic alliance, that supports the best actions to improve the quality of the available food, fighting urban food poverty and increasing, at the same time, the occupational and climate sustainability of the territorial agricultural system in an agroecological perspective. This is an aim that combines socio-economic improvements with the climate goals defined in Paris in 2015 and strengthened, amongst others, by the EU through the Green Deal and related strategies, starting with "From farm to fork".

Food Green Deal in African cities

To best achieve what is stated in the goal, it appears to be appropriate:

1

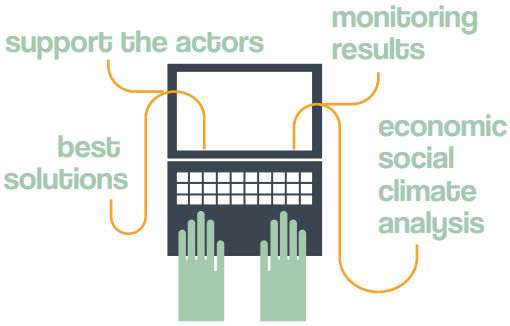
CITIES+ PERI-URBAN & RURAL AREAS

To get the African cities involved in an active relationship with peri-urban and rural areas to harmonize the urban food demand and the rural food supply on the basis of the best socio-economic and environmental results in the entire territory.

2

SOCIAL RESEARCH WORLD

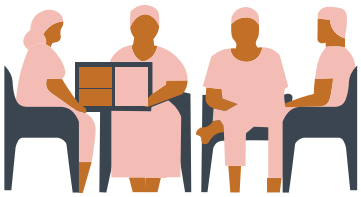
To get the applied social research world involved to support the actors on the field in their choice of the best solutions and the monitoring of their results, through scientific cooperation practices that interconnect economic, social and climate analysis.



3

CIVIL SOCIETY

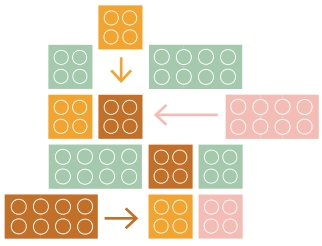
To get the civil society involved to ensure a broad popular participation in the actions and to play an essential bridge role between the different subjects.



4

MODULAR APPROACH

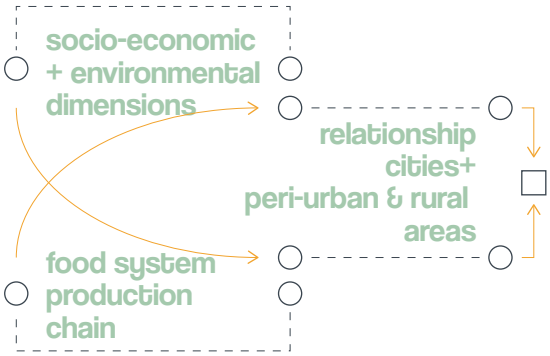
To follow a modular approach that allows to insert the single cooperation actions in a wider strategic program.



5

SYSTEMIC METHOD

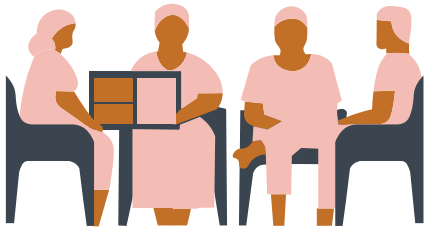
To follow a systemic method that connects the socio-economic and environmental dimensions; the relationship between cities and peri-urban and rural areas; the food system in his whole production chain.



It is appropriate for each cooperation action and the entire strategic program to be based on a dialogue amongst social, institutional and scientific partners, a dialogue supported by data knowledge and evidence as a tool to plan informed and wide-ranging actions and policies.

1

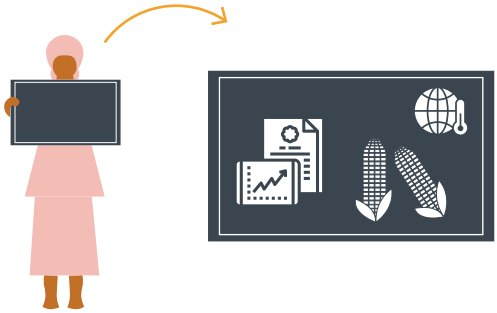
Participatory and inclusive analysis of the starting situations carried out through the dialogue amongst social, environmental, economic, political sciences researchers and social and institutional actors



Result 1 = mapping of potentialities, obstacles, possible solutions.

2

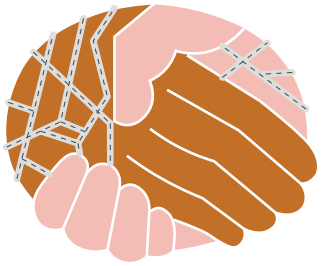
Production of scenarios of socio-economic-climatic impact, combining data and information that are necessary to monitor the balance between environmental, social and economic components over time.



Result 2 = impact dashboard of each scenario on malnutrition, health levels, occupation levels, economic increases, biodiversity protection, emissions reduction.

3

Implementation of institutional dialogue systems for the adoption of the best actions by African cities, starting with the already existing good practices and the impact scenarios as described in the previous point.



Result 3 = creation and implementation of multi-actor policies-actions at a urban-rural scale.

IMPACTS MEASURE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

It happens through an integrated combination (dashboard) of impact indicators linked with the 2030 Agenda SDGs and divided among social (measured by the quality and quantity poor nutrition reduction – SDG 2), economic (measured by the sustainable growth and the good occupation produced – SDG 8) and environmental (measured by the CO_2 eq emissions reduction – SDG 13 – and the biodiversity protection - SDG 15) fields. Particular attention will be given to the measurement of female empowerment (SDG 5).

STAGES OF THE ACTIONS

Farmland

City

Participatory Analysis

Examples of variables to examinate:

Picture:
What does it produce-offer for the city today?

Upstream:
What are the techniques used (agroecological level measured in conservation techniques-seeds-machines-chemical products...)

Downstream:
What distribution channel,
Pressure elements (obstacles, good practices, possible solutions)
Impacts of current picture on income, CO_2 emissions, biodiversity protection

Picture:
What are they buying from farmland today?
What are the circulation channels? How is waste disposed of?
What policies have been adopted?

Downstream:
Pressure elements (obstacles, good practices, possible solutions)
Impacts of current picture on quality and quantity of food consumed in the city, climate sustainability of the production chain

▼

Formulation of meliorative hypotheses

▼

Hypotheses impact evaluation

▼

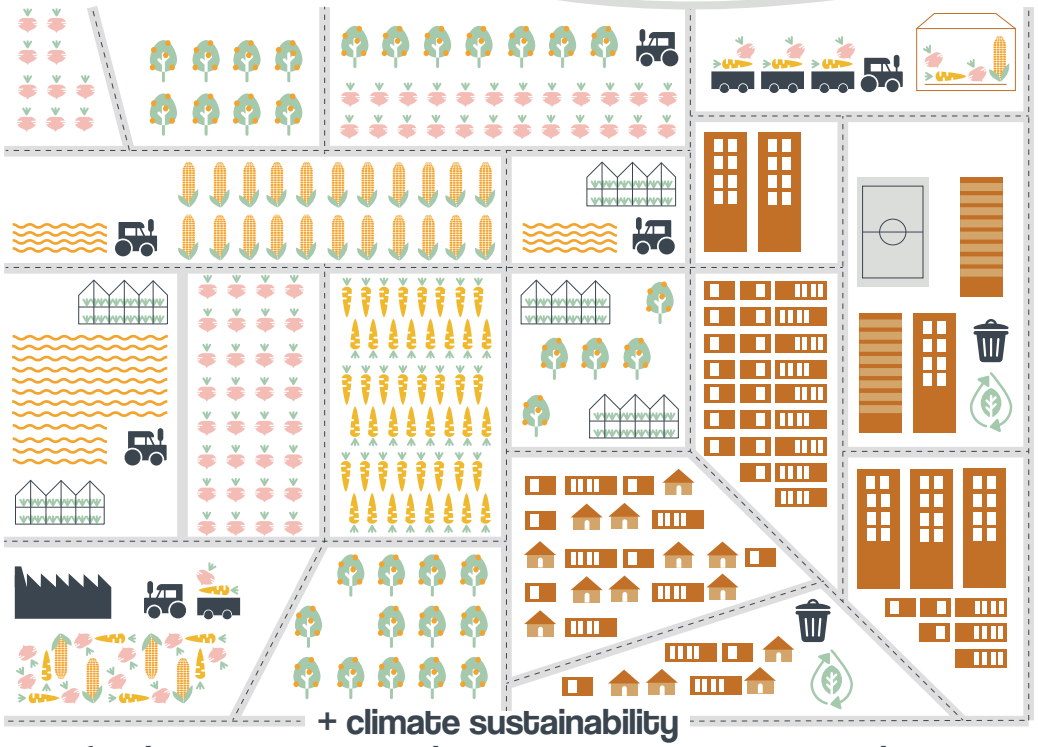
Multi-actor dialogue on hypotheses feasibility

▼

Policies/actions implementation

▼

Impacts & process assessment



+ climate sustainability
- urban poverty

food ⟶ ⟵ **employes**

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Coalizione per la transizione agroecologica

ACRA

ESTÀ Economia e Sostenibilità

Rete Semi Rurali

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Food Green Deal in African cities