

MPA 2018 AWARDED CITY

❖ *Challenging Environment Award*

| City | |
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| | LIMA |
| Country | Peru |
| Title of policy or practice | “Sustainable Lima - Promoting Food Security” |
| Category | GOVERNANCE or ensuring and enabling environment for effective actions |
| Practice description | <p>Lima is the 2nd largest city in the world in a desert and the 5th most populated in Latin America with more than 10 million people, whose urban expansion has reduced up to 70% the agricultural areas of the valleys it has (Rímac , Lurín and Chillón), leaving only 6330 hectares for crops. This situation leads to a total dependence on the production of food from other regions (more than 98% comes from outside Lima). Also, our city is very vulnerable to the negative effects of natural phenomena (effects of climate change) and social (protests, blockades of roads and bridges), having few access roads to Lima, the city would be quickly depleted of food . On the other hand, there is little monitoring of the sanitary conditions in which food is produced and marketed, and also poor consumer habits of citizens, reflected in high rates of overweight and obesity in the city. In this situation of imminent risk, the city of Lima does not have a planned and sustainable food system that ensures the current and future food security of its citizens, a challenge that the current management has initiated through a planning process with short-term objectives. medium and long term. It is important to note that other cities in Latin America and the world have included and implement food security policies in their government agendas for more than 25 years.</p> <p>In response to this need, the Municipality of Lima created the LIMA SUSTAINABLE program to take on the challenge of planning a Sustainable Food System for Lima, which seeks to achieve food security for the citizens of Metropolitan Lima. For this reason, and with the valuable support of FAO, in April 2017 the planning of a Sustainable Food System for the City began. By virtue of this process, a multi-stakeholder platform of 50 institutions linked to the current food system has been developed, developed a tool for the rapid evaluation of the Food System to support decision-making in public officials of the Municipality, and shared the experience and process at national and international level. The planning project has prioritized the following components: governance (to incorporate state policies focused on food security), clean production (agriculture and artisanal fisheries), post-harvest and marketing, disaster risk management, and promotion of healthy eating (focused on consumer education to raise awareness of the importance of adequate nutrition). In these matters, the Municipality has already initiated actions with pilot programs to demonstrate immediate results that can be replicated by other local governments and even within the Municipal Corporation. In order to give sustainability to the work, the Lima Food Charter was signed, to which various governmental, civil society and academic institutions have adhered. The incorporation of the city of Lima into the Pact of Milan was also managed as part of the commitment and management strategy to achieve a Sustainable Food System.</p> |

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| Date of start and state (ongoing/completed) | <p>April 2017</p> <p>Ongoing</p> |
| Institutional location(s) and actors | <p>The Economic Development Management of the Municipality directs this process with economic and technical support from FAO; Likewise, they support 50 representatives of civil society, public and private sectors, and academia, as actors in the food supply chain (producers, merchants, ministries, municipalities, universities and consumers). Also, there is a core group or decision maker, led by the Municipality and made up of: Ministry of Agriculture, Peruvian Society of Gastronomy-APEGA, Agrarian University La Molina, Peruvian Association of Consumers, ECOSAD (Consortium for Health, Environment and Development), and FAO.</p> |
| Approach | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and convocation of the main actors of the Lima Food System. • Establish and equate knowledge about safety and food systems in the actors called. • A multi-actor platform and a core group were formed to validate and prioritize the contributions of the platform. • A rapid assessment tool for the Lima Food System was developed to support MML decision making and for universities or institutions to develop research. • Share the experiences of the program with cities in Peru and abroad. • Subscribe the food letter of Lima and incorporate the Pact of Milan to Lima. |
| References | <p>The Municipality of Lima has incorporated into its Institutional Operational Plan tasks related to the promotion of food safety in the city; likewise, Ordinance No. 2078 approved the Metropolitan Environmental Agenda 2018-2019, entrusting the Economic Development Management with the implementation of urban agriculture plans and programs, the protection of the city's agricultural valleys and the promotion of food security.</p> <p>Additionally, the creation of a Food Safety Council for the City has been managed.</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/peru/noticias/detail-events/ar/c/1129581</p> |
| Innovation | <p>Lima is a very complex city, ten million people, more than 1200 food markets, about 60000 restaurants, a city, whose urban expansion has not been planned. Given this, decision making is uncertain given the lack of information. Currently, each sector, whether at the government, local government or institutions that have competence for information management, have information but is not articulated. How could you make decisions without information to plan a long-term system? This difficulty is a critical point of our current food system, for this purpose, a rapid assessment tool for the Lima Food System has been created and tested, that is, a virtual program for the storage, processing and modulation of data and information with the purpose of supporting the decision making of the high authorities of the Municipality. This tool articulates data from institutions such as INEI (National Institute of Statistics), Ministry of Agriculture, Health, Production and Social Inclusion, as well as information from its own source. The objective is articulate data and information of the Food System and put it in value to support the decision making. An example of this tool is we can know the source of supply by regions, products and even predict the supply of certain products given a problem in the producing region. This valuable tool has been constantly updated and strengthened.</p> |
| Impact | <p>The process of planning and implementing policies to achieve a Sustainable Food System is complex and has a long-term time horizon; however, the Municipality of Lima, prior to the start of work with FAO, implemented pilot programs to demonstrate replicable results in clean production, with the program "Save the Chili". the Chillan Valley is located on the outskirts of the city and houses 1200 farmers in 2200 agricultural hectares. Here vegetables are produced with</p> |

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| | <p>unsustainable agricultural practices due to the use of prohibited pesticides and irrigation with contaminated water; these vegetables are sold in Lima's markets. The "Save the Chilli" program executes actions training 300 farmers in good agricultural practices, providing technical assistance in the integral management of crops, soil and pests. Carry out campaigns to give safe use to pesticide containers. Likewise, 950 actors of the artisanal fishing chain have been trained in good practices of extraction and commercialization of fish and shellfish. In addition, the "Lima Vitrina del Campo" agricultural fairs program has been implemented, to produce 43 agricultural fairs since 2017 and 500 farmers have been promoted, the goal is to reduce the marketing chain. They are marketed here ecological products and with primary transformation. Finally, actions have been developed to promote the consumption of healthy foods, focused on improving our consumption patterns linked to nutrition.</p> |
| <p>Inclusion</p> | <p>The planning process of the Lima Food System is aligned with the objectives of Sustainable Development (2, 8, 11 and 12), the National Food Security Strategy of Peru. For this reason, several central government entities such as the Ministries of Agriculture, Production, and Health; International organizations such as FAO, as well as different public, private institutions, academia, NGOs and Civil Society participate in the multi-stakeholder platform. It is intended to empower civil society as an element for the sustainability of long-term work. In the same line, coordination actions are being developed with authorities of some regions of Peru, specifically those with greater food supply. These governments coordinate actions to support their producers in the marketing of food in the city of Lima, as well as technical assistance to add value to their products. This strategy of linking the city of Lima with the producing regions, obeys is a strategy to promote the rapprochement between producers and consumers through the program of agricultural fairs promoted by the Municipality, Lima Vitrina del Campo, which is a space for promotion and marketing of agricultural products from the participating regions. In addition, events are being developed to debate the importance of sustainable agrifood production chains for the city, that is, we seek harmony between the countryside and the city.</p> |
| <p>Adversity coefficient</p> | <p>In April 2017, Peru and the cities of the coast in general were affected by an unprecedented climate crisis, the main regions that provide food to the City of Lima were affected, heavy rains generated several avalanches in the Peruvian coast . The peripheral areas of the city had to withstand avalanches of mud and stones. after this crisis, the City of Lima began to feel the shortage of some products and the exponential increase in prices, since they could not enter the city due to the collapse of roads.</p> <p>In this scenario, at the beginning of a long-term planning project and with a population in imminent risk of shortages, the retirement of the Economic Development Manager and his team, have leaved the progress of the project in uncertainty, and with only one technical representative on behalf of the Municipality with knowledge of the advance of the project.</p> <p>Then the core group scheduled a meeting with the incoming Manager to communicate the progress and importance of the Planning Project that had been started. an entire communication strategy was carried out and, fortunately, the commitment was achieved and since then the project has taken a very important momentum with concrete achievements such as: consolidation of a multi-actor platform, development of a rapid assessment tool for the Lima Food System, the Lima Food Charter was signed, the incorporation of Lima into the Pact of Milan was achieved, all in a year of management.</p> |
| <p>Peer-to-peer technical assistance plan</p> | <p>We can communicate our experience based on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of the Multi Actor Platform. Communicate what has been done by explaining the |

procedures for the call, the working methodology to form knowledge about food systems and the homologation of concepts as a starting point. The strengthening of capacities has been the first step to achieve the commitment of participation in the future.

- The formation of an Advisory or decision-making group (CORE GROUP). The platform of participating institutions was very extensive and meeting all needs or proposals extended the lines of action. For this purpose, with the support of the FAO, a specialized and representative group was formed, capable of centralizing the proposals of the platform and orienting towards strategic lines of action. This group was meeting between two to four times a month. In its conception it included people with broad knowledge of long-term policies and specialized technical personnel, as a result this group was consolidated and they have been the ones who have led the planning process in this first year and with very concrete and encouraging results for a city with a very low level of resilience like Lima.
- Sustainability of the project before the change of officials. The communication strategy developed by the core group (nine institutions) will be counted, with the purpose of achieving the involvement of the new official for the continuity of the project. This has been extremely important or the most critical point in the development of the project. If the support of the new official with decision-making capacity was not achieved, the project simply did not continue and surely the planning of Lima's food system would have been delayed for a few more years. Communicating this experience would help other cities improve the transition or transcendence of their projects over time.
- Signature of the Lima Food Charter. The work carried out in the first year has had concrete results, however given the proximity of the municipal elections, it has been necessary to find mechanisms of action to achieve a positive transition of the project. As a central strategy, the aforementioned document has been signed where the institutions that have been working on the project commit actions in favor of a SAS for the city. The internal debate to establish the guidelines of the document will be a very valuable experience to tell other cities.
- Finally, pilot programs have been implemented to implement the lines of action prioritized in the Plan of Action.

"Save CHILL" Program To conserve the agricultural area with clean production of vegetables

Program "LIMA VITRINA DEL CAMPO" Space for the commercialization of healthy and nutritious foods.

"LIMA PESCA" Program Promotion of good practices in the extraction and commercialization of fish and shellfish.

Program "URBAN AGRICULTURE" Courses to encourage the production of vegetables in family gardens.

Promotion of Healthy Eating. Strategy that seeks to promote the change of consumption patterns linked to nutrition.