



Food for the Cities

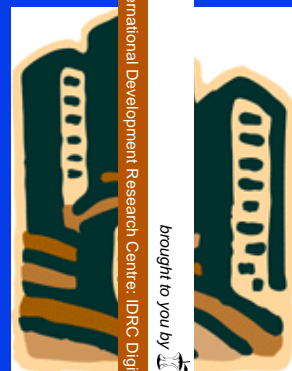
Parallel Event at Istanbul +5

'Role of Urban and Periurban Agriculture in Urban Food Security and Poverty Alleviation'

Luc Mougeot
Cities Feeding People Program
International Development
Research Centre, Canada



June 6, 2001





Summary of Presentation

- Urban Agriculture definition, global dimensions
- Role in urban food supply, nutrition, poverty reduction, employment
- Local & National Authorities & policy
- Cities Feeding People Program, IDRC
- Trends in Development Research



Urban Agriculture

a working definition



Located within (intra-urban) or on the fringe (periurban) of a town, a city or a metropolis.

Grows or raises, processes and distributes food and non-food products.

(Re)uses, on a daily basis, human and material resources, products and services found in and around that urban area.

Supplies new & different resources, products and services to that same urban area.



Global Dimensions

Importance?	30% urban families farming (15% to 70% in any given city)
Why?	Mostly home consumption, some trade
What?	Vegetables, eggs, milk, meat, fish
Where?	City land in agricultural use 20% to 60%
Who?	50% are women who need better access to land, inputs, credit, training

Source: Urban Agriculture: Food, Jobs and Sustainable Cities, 1996 (UNDP)

Urban Agriculture Contributes to Total City Food Supply



Dakar, 1994-1995	43,000 t/y (vegetables)
Hubli-Dharwad, 1999	40,000 l/d (milk)
London, 1999	8,400 t/y (vegetables)
Sofia, 1999	1,000 t/d (vegetables)
Ho Chi Minh City, 1999	214,000 t/y (vegetables) 8,700 t/y (poultry) 27,900 t/y (milk) 4,500 t/y (beef) 217,000 t/y (rice)

*Source: Growing Cities Growing Food:
a Reader on Urban Agriculture, 2000*

Urban Agriculture Impact on Nutrition



Farming Households have Higher Nutritional Status

Kampala	lower stunting among children <5 years
Harare-Gweru	families eat more protein-rich food growth rate among (girl) children higher
Nairobi	average protein & energy intake higher
Lusaka	30% total food consumption from UA
Accra	UA provides 1-8 months supply of family staple food and vegetables

Source: Growing Cities Growing Food: a Reader on Urban Agriculture, 2000

Urban Agriculture

Impact on Poverty Alleviation



Cash Earnings & Savings on Food Expenses

Mexico	urban cow-shed milk production can provide 100% of household income
Lusaka	income from UA equals 3 months minimum wage
Dar es Salaam	monthly income from UA \$60 (30% greater than average salary)
Russia	income from gardening 12% of total
Sofia	28% households earn income from farming

Urban Agriculture

Contributes to Employment



Dar es Salaam, 1999	35,000 households
Shanghai, 1999	3.6 million jobs
London, 1999	3,000 jobs
Sofia, 1999	13,400 jobs
Jakarta, 1997	100,000 jobs
Havana, 1999	117,000 jobs (full & part time)
La Paz, 1997	3,970 jobs
Nairobi, 1999	150,000 households

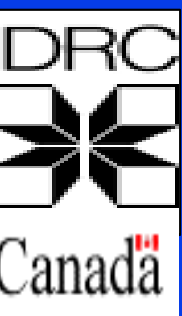
Source: Growing Cities Growing Food: a Reader on Urban Agriculture, 2000

Local & National Authorities

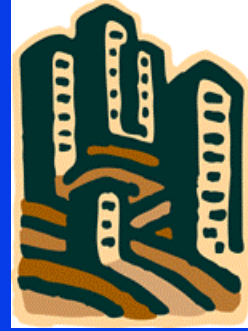
Urban Agriculture on the Agenda



- 1993 *Toronto* International Union of Local Authorities III Congress
- 1994 *Manchester* **Global Forum**; International Colloquium of Mayors
New York on Social Development
- 1996 *Istanbul* **Habitat II; World Food Summit**
Rome
- 1997 International Colloquium of Mayors on Governance
New York for Sustainable Growth & Equity
- 1999 *Rome* **Food & Agriculture Organisation Committee on**
La **Agriculture session**; Growing Cities Growing
Habana Food: Urban Agriculture on the Policy Agenda
- 2000 *Quito* **Urban Agriculture in Cities of the 21st Century**



Informal Urban Economic Activities



Recognition & Management in Africa, Asia, & Latin America

Informal human
settlements

from 1970s onwards

(Housing solutions)

Informal employment
(petty trading,
cottage industry)

from 1980s onwards

Informal agriculture
(Food & non-food
production)

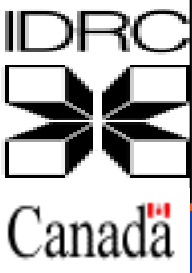
from 1990s onwards

Growing Need for New Expertise & Capacity



Remove constraints & enhance potential for urban agriculture to improve:

household food security,
income generation,
public health & waste management
for the benefit of the urban poor.



Development Research on Urban Agriculture: Evolving Approach



1970s - 1980s -----> 1990s - 2000

JUSTIFICATION	Knowledge-driven (scientific problem)	Intervention-driven (public issues)
RESPONSIBLE	Individuals	Institution
ENTERPRISE	Disciplinary	Multi-disciplinary
DURATION	Short-lived	Sustained
RESEARCH TYPE	Basic, descriptive, generic	Applied, prescriptive, specific
DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION	By researcher	Participatory
GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE	Local, one city	Regional, multiple urban settings
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	Limited (via personal contact)	More breadth & depth (via networks)
RESULT UTILIZATION	Scientific publications	Training, advice, evaluation Multiple target publics

Cities Feeding People Strategy



Policy Mainstreaming

- Support Group on Urban Agriculture (SGUA)
- Multi/bi-laterals, NGOs, universities, others

Global Information

Resource Centre on
Urban Agriculture &
Forestry (RUAF)

DEVELOPMENT
RESEARCH

IDRC

Dissemination of Results

Website links, research
reports, briefs, books

Research Training

AGROPOLIS Graduate Awards / courses

Research for Policy Development in Urban Agriculture



- Inventories & assessments of official initiatives in urban agriculture
- Validation of ‘closing the nutrient loop’ technologies for promotion
- Development of new instruments for better policy