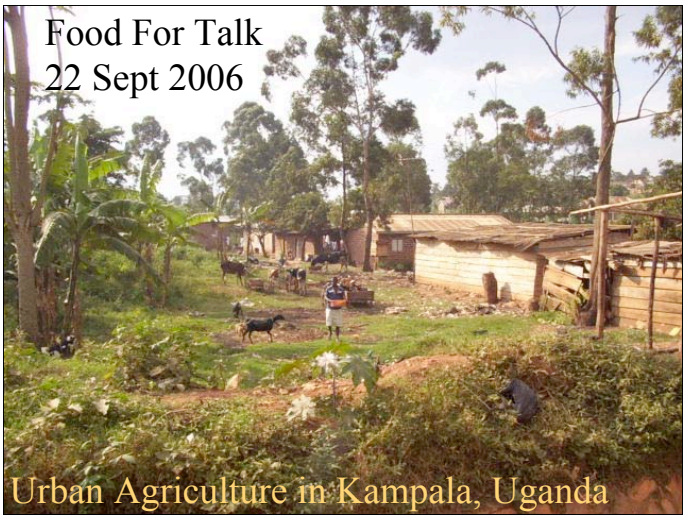
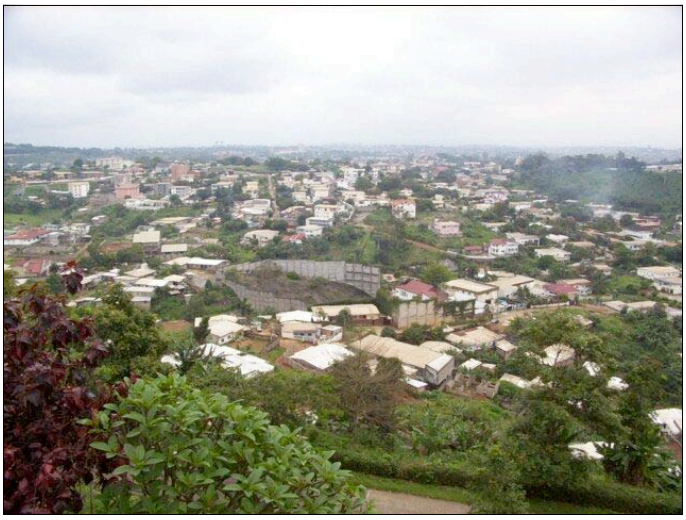


Food For Talk

- Urban Harvest – data on Africa
- Kampala – history of UA
- The urban – peri-urban transect
- What Kampala City Council does
- History of UA in Toronto
- Issues for social planning

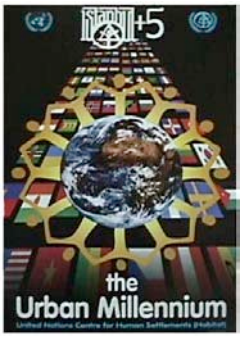


Urban Harvest

- A cross-cutting programme of the CGIAR on Urban Agriculture (UA)
- CGIAR : Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
  - 16 centres worldwide
  - 2 in Nairobi: livestock (ILRI) agroforestry (ICRAF)
  - Network of research partners

Why UA? Urban population is increasing, and poor

- 7.5 billion people by 2020
- 57 percent urban
- Over 500 million urban Africans



UA production

- 800 million involved worldwide (UNDP 1996)
- Nearly 40% urban Africans depend partly on urban agriculture for their food – 200 million by 2020 (RELMA 1998, Urban Harvest 2002)

Urban Food Security

Depends on:

- Rural food production
- Effective infrastructure / cold chain
- Effective market chains
- Security
- Urban and peri-urban agriculture

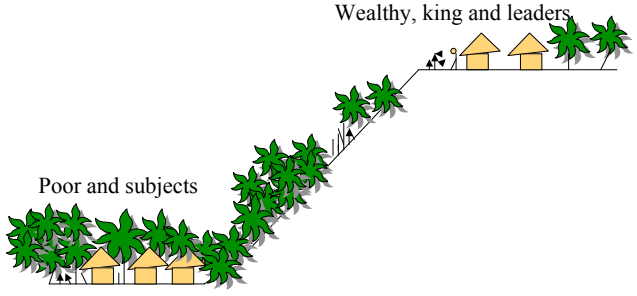
Kampala

- A city of 1.2 million next to Lake Victoria on the Equator
- Fertile land – agriculture the mainstay of the country's economy
- People come to town for education and jobs

Kampala UA history

- Kingdom of Buganda
- Dual urban powers, colony and kingdom
- Food production intrinsic
- Spatial patterns persist despite urban ideologies

Kampala UA pattern



Uganda

- GDP per capita $1,457
- Life expectancy 47 years
- No. 144 on the HDI
- 38 % below poverty line v. 56 % in 1992
- 24% women in parliament

20th century UA in Kampala

- Excluded from formal planning
- Persists as a way of life
- Survival during economic collapse
- Survival strategy in civil war
- Un-acknowledged part of "informal sector"

Urban Harvest Project

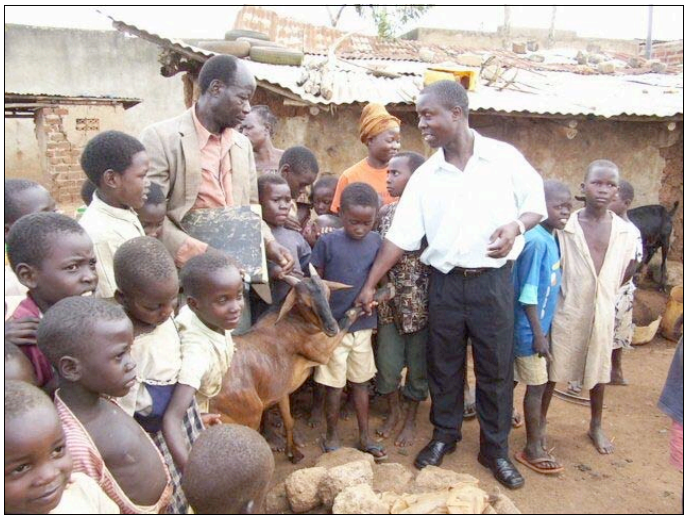
- Research surveys 2002 – 2005
- Team from different institutions
- Farmers' and policy-makers' participation
- Impact on legislative reform
- New by-laws on UA 2004

Kampala urban – peri-urban transect

- 25 – 28% urban households farm
- 38 – 96% peri-urban households
- ALL within urban boundaries
- 85% have <one income source
- Most food is consumed
- About half keep crops + livestock

Urban farmers

- More commercial (35% v. 18 % f.)
- More livestock (57% v. 44% f.)
- More tenants (half v. up to quarter)
- 6% all hh.were food traders
- Fewer bicycles and electricity



Peri-urban farmers

- Higher overall, but less sold, less livestock
- Only 1% hh. were food traders
- Higher house and land ownership, larger plots, more plots
- Less poverty and hardship

Things the same for all farmers

- Over half had electricity
- Nearly all had radios
- Just under half had TV
- One quarter had refrigerators
- 40 % had mobile phones

Farmers' general characteristics

- 33% women headed households
- 88% literacy, lower for women
- Mostly Baganda, more other groups in urban than peri-urban
- Very large households (7 v. norm of 3 in urban and 4.5 peri-urban)

Urban farming systems

- Cocoyams, bananas, indigenous veg and fruits for food
- Poultry, dairy and cocoyams for sale
- Next to house and on public land (swamps / wetlands)

Peri-urban farming systems

- Sweet potatoes and cassava for food
- Poultry, dairy and pigs for income
- Several plots, next to house and further away, less for the poor

Kampala City Council

- District / city agriculture dept.
- Decentralised local councils
- Participation a principle
- By-law review linked to research
- Officers involved in UA research
- New UA by-laws passed 2004

Ongoing policy reform

- KUFSALCC created as policy-research forum; by-law monitoring
- IDRC Focus City + other projects
- UA policy planned
- Building public and political interest

Livestock in Toronto's history

- McDougall: "Activists and Advocates: Toronto's Health Dept. 1883-1983" 1990
  - Health reform begins in cities: food inspector visits cow byres, slaughter houses
  - Dairies all over city e.g. 402 Parliament St.
  - Horses main means of transport

Agriculture in Toronto's history

- Harris "Unplanned Suburbs" 1996
  - Self-built housing and food production widespread 1910 - 1930
  - Self-sufficiency in fruits and veg.
  - Cows, goats, pigs and other animals
  - Saint Clair West and other areas

Lessons on UA

- UA is not a new phenomenon but the way all cities have grown
- Working class families use it to save money (+eat well)
- Planners have ignored it
- Institutions needed to address it

Lessons for public policy

- Low-income households need space to grow their food
- This happens when there is / are:
  - public participation (e.g Kampala)
  - institutions addressing it (e.g. KUFSALCC)