The poster features a blue and white color scheme. At the top, the text 'UN-HABITAT' is written in a large, bold, blue sans-serif font. Below it, in a smaller blue font, is 'Committee on Food Security' followed by 'Side Event – Food for Cities Initiative'. The date '15 October 2012' is centered below the text. Underneath the date, the name 'Barbara Galassi' is written in bold, with 'Human Settlements Officer' in a smaller font below it. The background consists of a stylized city skyline silhouette in shades of blue. In the foreground, there are silhouettes of people walking and a few trees. At the bottom right, the UN-Habitat logo is displayed, which includes the United Nations emblem and the text 'UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE'.

Brief History


- 1972: Stockholm Conference
- 1976: First United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat I), Vancouver
- 1979: United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) established
- 1996: Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul
- 2002: Elevation of United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
- 2016: Habitat III



UN-HABITAT

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, is the United Nations agency for human settlements.

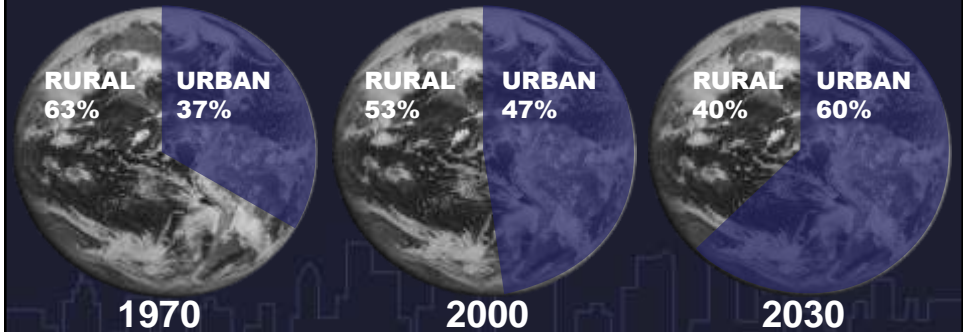
It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to **promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities** with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.



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GLOBAL POPULATION RURAL/ URBAN

NEED for URBAN planning



Year	RURAL (%)	URBAN (%)
1970	63%	37%
2000	53%	47%
2030	40%	60%

Cities are growing because of:

- natural increase in urban population
- reclassification of rural areas as urban areas
- rural-to-urban migration

Growing **URBAN** population
=
Growing **demand for URBAN** food

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URBAN Planning

Cities need a VISION:

- Planned
- Inclusive
- Mixed land-use
- Densified
- People centred

City-building through urban planning, focused on **food security** and with the citizens at the centre.

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URBAN planning: UN-Habitat and URBAN Agriculture

- Urban Management Programme (1986-2006)
- Sustainable Cities Programme (1992-2008)
- Localising Agenda 21 Programme (1995-2008)
- Global Campaign on Urban Governance (2000-2007)
- Lake Victoria City Development Initiative (2002-2010)
- Cities and Climate Change Initiative (2008-)
- Urban Patterns for a Green Economy (2010-)
- Urban Planning Back to the Basics (2010-)

Urban farm in Chicago © Wikipedia/Linda

Examples of participating countries:
Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador; the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam; Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia,
Zimbabwe.

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URBAN agriculture : Benefits

- **Climate change mitigation/adaptation** : Shorter farm-to-table food distance, buffer zones against flooding, reduce urban use of energy
- **Food security/ improved nutrition**
- **Biodiversity protection and Ecosystem health**: reinforce landscape connectivity
- **Open space preservation**: economic value to open spaces preventing development encroachment
- **Job security** : income generation
- **Circular urban metabolism** : agricultural wastes used for composting and biogas production
- **Low-cost green economy transition**: small scale, proximity to supply and demand chains
- **Civil society capacity** : urban food cooperative



<http://rap.undp.org/daily.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/1337864276-cuba1.jpg>

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URBAN agriculture : Food Security

FEED the Cities
URBAN Agriculture
=
Short Food Chain Supply

We need **URBAN policies** acknowledging the role of **URBAN and peri-URBAN agriculture** to ensure **URBAN food supply** and to strengthen livelihoods of poor urban producers.



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Linkages: Food System + URBAN Management + URBAN Governance + URBAN Planning

- **Urban Management:** stocks and flows, health control measures, storage and processing, land legislation, land tenure systems, environmental management and natural resources, access to water, use of vacant land, credit facilities
- **Urban Governance:** inclusion of vulnerable groups, gender and youth, migrant workers, quality of relationships between stakeholders, security, amplify voice, transparency
- **Urban Planning:** sustainable spatial structure, land mosaics, transport and mobility, location of market centres, mediating the public realm, flood plains, land slide areas, disaster risk reduction

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URBAN planning: Cities and Climate Change Initiative



Adaptation:

- **URBAN Infrastructures:** seawalls and storm surge barriers
- **URBAN Planning:** Investing in storm water drainage, upgrading of slums
- **URBAN Governance:** early warning system

Mitigation:

- **URBAN infrastructure :** energy efficient facilities
- **URBAN Planning:** dense urban patterns to reduce travel distances

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Project: Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI) + URBAN and peri-URBAN agriculture and forestry (UPAF)

To facilitate the integration of urban and peri-urban agriculture and forestry in cities

Project objectives:

- Enhancing the awareness of local authorities and stakeholders regarding the potentials/limitations on UPA/F for CC adaptation and mitigation
- Assessing the potential of various replicable models of UPA/F
- Assisting interested cities in the integration of UPA/F in land use policies and strategies
- Review, adapt and test available tools to quantify the co-benefits of UPA/F to climate change adaptation and mitigation in the cities
- Enhancing exchange and networking between interested cities

RUAF Foundation
Resource Centre on Urban Agriculture & Food Security

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URBAN planning/URBAN agriculture: Cities and Biodiversity

National Government and Local authorities play a crucial role in biodiversity conservation and restoration : land-use planning, zoning tools, urban development and infrastructures guidelines, access to information, public education and awareness.

URBAN agriculture = enhance/preserve local biodiversity

Cities / URBAN agriculture can support biodiversity:

- refuges for species
- socio-ecological system
- urban green areas

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Dar es Salaam City, Tanzania Integrating **Agriculture** and **Urbanism**

Around **90 %** of Dar es Salaam's **vegetables** are grown in **open spaces** and **home gardens**, with some sold to generate an income.

URBAN agriculture

=

Acknowledged in Dar es Salaam policies



© Dr Gina Cavan, University of Manchester

- i. **Protecting** open spaces
- ii. Securing **access to food**
- ii. **Additional income** : Urban farming being the second largest employer (7%)
- iv. **Positive impact** on air quality and on the aesthetics of the city

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Thank you

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