

**Urban Food and Nutrition Security in Urban
Areas in Crisis Contexts**

**Challenges of Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture
and Forestry for Resilient Communities**

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Introduction

UA Funding in Emergencies

UA and Sphere Guidelines

Food Distribution and Food Production

UA and Resilience

Cross cutting themes

Accountability – benefactor & beneficiary

Coordination – local and institutional levels

Innovation – UA is not new only innovation

Support – UA requires funding & recognition
for implementation & research

**Creating enabling conditions
or we face lost opportunities**



Regional workshop in East Africa – FAO – Food for the Cities
Ensuring resilient food systems in African Cities
Nairobi, 13-14 December 2011
Partner organization : Mazingira Institute



UA Funding Calls

Move from reactive to proactive planning

***USAID – Urban Garden & HIV/AIDS Program
in Ethiopia***

EU ECHO – Greenhouses & homegardens

USAID / FAO – Food security in Gaza

Dadaab Refugee Camp!

53,000 sheep/goats

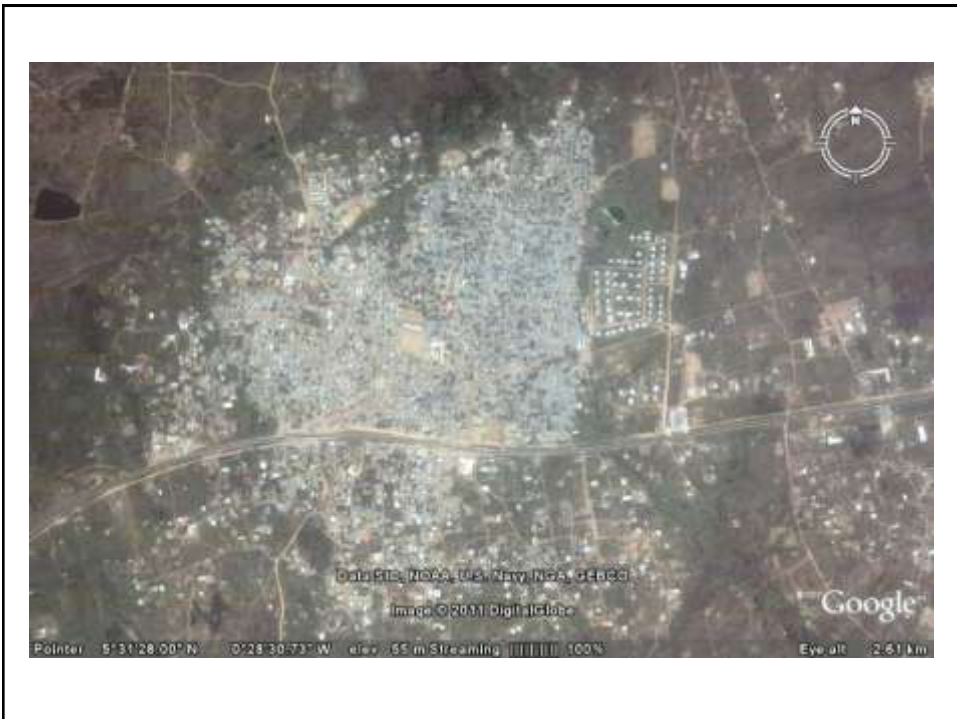
8,000 cattle in the camps in Sep 2010



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Sphere Guidelines



Sphere Guidelines Key Sectors

- 1) Common Standards to All Sectors (project management)
- 2) Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion
- 3) Food Security, Nutrition and Food Aid
- 4) Shelter, Settlement and Non-Food Items
- 5) Health Services

Sphere Guidelines some notes...

Minimum requirement of surface area per person is 45 m², so a camp of 1000 refugees should be 4.5 hectares in size. This covers all infrastructure such as household plots, roads, footpaths, sanitation and “limited kitchen gardens for individual households” (page 217).

With an average family 6 = 166 gardens.

Requires distribution of seeds, tools, fertilizers...

Sphere Guidelines some notes...

Highlighted in the book:

“although food distribution is the most common response to acute food insecurity in disasters, other types of response may also help people meet their immediate food needs” (page 121).

Food Distribution or Production?



Food Distribution or Production?

Is not a dichotomy but a continuum

Both aspects must be addressed based on assessments of humanitarian needs and the local environmental conditions

Urban Resilience

Adaptation capacity of an urban ecosystem to a range of hazards or shocks

UA and Resilience

i) End goal

ii) Objectives

URBAN RESILIENCE
(Urban disaster risk reduction)

Environmental Protection

Environmental Sanitation

Food Security

Urban-Regional Resilience

Urban food security

Requires effective food production linkages along the urban – rural continuum (PUI).

Natural hazards (drought / flood / fire)

Requires integrated watershed management (IWM) for disaster prevention, mitigation and response (other approaches – disaster risk reduction / ecosystems services).

Questions

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