

City	
Country	South Africa
Population	4,420,472
Title of policy or practice	City of Cape Town Urban Agriculture Policy
Subtitle (optional)	Agriculture Policy
URL video	
Category	Food Production
SDGs	SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 11, 13, 17.
Brief description	<p>Specific objectives of the policy</p> <p>This policy document strives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote a common vision for urban agriculture in the City of Cape Town; • identify key enabling imperatives and strategic objectives to guide urban agricultural development; • clarify the role and responsibilities of the municipality in relation to other role-players and stakeholders; • introduce a platform for multi-stakeholder consultation and participatory planning; • enhance an institutional framework that can facilitate the diversification and up scaling of urban agriculture in the City; • expand the urban agricultural support program of the City; • guide the compilation of a multi-year comprehensive development agenda for urban agriculture in the City; • to elevate the importance of urban agriculture so that it can compete equally with other priorities for improved resource allocation. <p>The vision and goals</p> <p>The City's vision for urban agricultures is: "A prosperous and growing urban agricultural sector."</p> <p>This vision is supported by the following strategic goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable the poorest of the poor to utilize urban agriculture as an element of their survival strategy (household food security); • To enable people to create commercially sustainable economic opportunities through urban agriculture (jobs and income); • To enable previously disadvantaged people to participate in the land redistribution for agricultural development program (redress imbalances); • To facilitate human resources development (technical, business and social skills training).
Date of start and state (ongoing/completed)	Ongoing
Actors and stakeholders involvement	<p>There are different departments involved in Urban Agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government: Urban Management, City Parks, Social Development, Property; • Western Cape Province: Department of Agriculture, Department of Rural Development and Land Affairs, Department Education - Social-Health;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities: Stellenbosch (US), Cape Town UCT), Western Cape (UWC) and Peninsula (CPUT); • NGOs: Abalimi Bazekhaye, Soil for life, Urban Harvest and Keep the Dream; • Local communities in the different regions.
Approach	<p>Preconditions for assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A project brief background and purpose of the project; • A written approval - a formal lease, permit or letter of consent; • Confirmation of access to water -source of water available; • If a group of people apply they should be formally organized.
Innovation	<p>In terms of direct interventions aimed at improving and creating a stable, resilient and adaptable food system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asses appropriate mechanisms to promote informal trading; - Asses appropriate mechanisms to promote urban agriculture; - Provide information available to farmers with regard to suitable crop selection or farming methodologies suited to climate change; - Improve access to climate information relevant to farming; - Partner with financial service providers to provide access to formal credit; - Explore potential evaluation and re-adoption of traditional land management systems where appropriate; - Provide secure land rights and tenure for farmers; - Support maintenance and/or expansion of City community gardens and back yard programmes. • Distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve market access for small-scale farmers, urban agriculture and farmer's markets; - Provide support in improving the informal food trading market; - Promote and create awareness around food wastage; - Understand compliance related to barriers to informal food trading market. • Food Access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research/explore alternative ways of food preservation; - Map where food markets exist and where they are needed; - Understand food market proximity to consumers. • Food waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is been recycle into compost heaps and back into the soil.
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social dimension (Inclusive City) <p>This refers to subsistence oriented types of urban agricultural activities and contributes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved food security and nutrition; - Poverty alleviation;

- Social inclusion;
- Community building/social cohesion;
- HIV-AIDS mitigation.

- Economic dimension (Productive City)

This refers to market-oriented urban agricultural activities and contributes to:

- Income generation;
- Employment creation;
- Enterprise development;
- Market chain development.

- Ecological dimension (Green and healthy City)

This refers to types of urban agriculture that have a multi-functional character, i.e. besides the provision of food and income generation, it can easily play a role in environmental management by contributing to:

- Urban greening;
- Recreational services (Sport and education);
- Productive use of urban waste;
- Reduction of the urban ecological footprint;
- Improved urban-micro-climate.

The aforementioned dimensions and benefits provide the rationale for why the City supports urban agriculture and wishes to increase the scope and scale thereof.

This policy will assist to achieve the strategic goals and objectives of the City's Integrated Development Plan and links directly to the following strategic focus areas: the opportunity city, the caring city, and the inclusive city.

<p style="text-align: center;">Inclusion</p>	<p>Different stakeholders Responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government has to work in and with local communities and create and assists with different projects; • Provincial government has to assist the local government with the different projects in the communities and to assist with Finance; • Universities have to assist local government with research on project, supply interns on project and assist with policies and strategies; • NGOs are assisting the local government in the communities. They are more visible and available for the communities; • Communities are in partnership with the local government to assist us with the social and economic issues from the communities and are the market to the urban food gardens.
<p style="text-align: center;">Adversity coefficient</p>	<p>Impact of Severe Drought</p> <p>Cape Town is currently confronted by serious shocks, stresses and urban challenges, which have contributed to the drought phenomena with the associated risks of acute water shortages.</p> <p>Resilience in the urban context is the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, business and systems to survive and to adapt and grow no matter what kind of chronic stress and acute shocks they experience.</p>

The agrarian activities associated with the food gardens were impacted by the prevailing drought situation over the past two years as they are linked to municipal water resources and infrastructure.

Cape Town is a winter rainfall and drought area; solely with significant reliance on precipitation. Howe

These food garden projects are ongoing and are implemented by the City of Cape Town in partnership with the provincial and national government state departments and their entities, to contribute to the financing of these projects. Some of the initiatives include well-points, boreholes and the collection of rainwater from the roofs into tanks.