FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY FOR AFRICAN CITIES:
TERRITORIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

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Food and Nutrition Security for African Cities: Objectives

• Discuss challenges and achievements on urbanization and agriculture-nutrition linkages

• Formulate recommendations on how to improve food and nutrition security in cities through a territorial and integrated approach
Food and Nutrition Security for African Cities: Agenda

• Opening presentation on food and nutrition security for African cities

• Panel discussion
  – Strategic and integrated territorial planning of cities: case of Kenya
  – Urban agriculture: case of DRC
  – Food supply chain:
    • street food vending in West Africa
    • Good Hygiene practices
    • Food processing in Rwanda
Urbanization: trends and consequences

 Majority of people lives in cities

Population mondiale: population urbaine = 3,4 milliards de citadins
En Afrique: + 1 milliard d’habitants, dont 40 % de citadins

In 2050
Population mondiale: plus de 70% des terriens vivront en villes
En Afrique: 2 milliards d’habitants, dont 60 % de citadins vivront en villes
Towards 2050

URBANIZATION

UN, 2011
Resilience

The ability to prevent disasters and crises or to anticipate, absorb, accommodate or recover and adapt from shocks impacting nutrition, agriculture, food security and safety and specific related public health risks in a timely, efficient and sustainable manner.

- ability to withstand threats
- ability to adapt to new pathways in times of crises
Multiple threats to food and nutrition security and agricultural livelihoods

ALL NATURAL DISASTERS

PROTRACTED CRISIS

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CRISIS

FOOD CHAIN EMERGENCIES
1 4 Thematic Pillars

1/ ENABLE THE ENVIRONMENT:
Institutional strengthening & governance of risk and crisis in agricultural sectors.

2/ WATCH TO SAFEGUARD:
Information and early warning systems on food and nutrition security and transboundary threats.

3/ PREPARE & RESPOND to CRISIS:
Preparedness and response to crisis in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry.

4/ PROTECT & BUILD LIVELIHOODS:
Protection, prevention, mitigation and building livelihoods with technologies, approaches and practices across all agricultural sectors.

FOUR INTEGRATED THEMATIC PILLARS

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

- CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
- KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION
- STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS
- GENDER EQUITY

FAO, 2011
# EXAMPLES: Stunting Rates by Urban/Rural Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stunting prevalence</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Ration urban/rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>40.5%</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 5 Fifteen-year trends in obesity among adults in West Africa.
Sustainable Food and Nutrition Securition: What are the Challenges??

**Health**

- Quality of food (pesticides, mycotoxins...)

**Environment**

- degradation / Reduction of biodiversity
- pollutions (Water, sol, air)

**Socio-economic**

- Disparities (N-S, also intra N and intra S)
- Food Systems governance (complex supply chain, food prices, seasonnality of food)
- Social impact of the adoption of new technologies (GMO...)
Urbanisation and local agriculture challenges?

URBANISATION

Food
- Quantity
- Quality
- Diversity
- Valorisation
- Acces & pertes réduits

EMPLOYMENT
- Diversification of income
- Entreprises

ENVIRONMENT
- Quality
- Déchets
- Recyclages
- Paysage

AGRICULTURE

1 rural should feed 1 rural + 1 urbain: Source: CIRAD
Importance of urban and peri-urban agriculture and forestry (CIRAD, Africities 2012)

Proximity Advantages

- **Fresh Food**: more than 50% of urban households has no cold Chain

- Short chain of distribution, relatively low prices

Urban agriculture

Producer > (Collector) > (retailer) > Consumer

Rural Agriculture

Producer > Collector > rural whole salers > urban distributor/sellers > retailer > Consumer
URBAN NUTRITION IN AFRICAN CITIES

The double burden of under-nutrition and over-nutrition
Changing in Diet Composition mainly in Cities?

Consumption of cereals and mainly **tubers** (dietary energy) fall as % of total....

…Consumption of **fats and oils** increased **significantly** and those of **sugar** doubled

Animal source Foods, fruits and vegetables remain constant or show

As incomes rise, dietary diversity increases

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*Note: Data refer to households of lowest and highest income quintiles in 47 developing countries. Source: FAO, analysis of household surveys.*
Key messages
Economic and agricultural growth is not sufficient to reduce malnutrition if it is not **nutrition sensitive**

From 1990-2010, the increase in real per capita incomes has resulted in an increase of 130Kcal/day in Sub-Saharan Africa (reaching almost 2400 Kcal/person/day)

Energy from animal sources, fruits and vegetables has remained **CONSTANT**: a wide range of micronutrients (vitamin A and B12, zinc and iron) are still not sufficiently available in the diet causing **HIDDEN HUNGER**

In 2010, thirty-eight of children under age of 5 in Africa countries were still **stunted** with an increase prevalence of **overweight** mainly in urban areas (the paradox of the **DOUBLE BURDEN**).
Re-think Urban Development in an optimistic and positive perspective despite the increase of demand and the uncertainty of environment

1. Develop local food systems anchored into integrated territorial planning (dialogue, policy, risk and conflict management, implementation)

2. Build green and resilient cities in harmony with territories and ecosystems (rural-urban linkages)

3. Improve and sustain complementarities between rural and urban agricultures

All stakeholders must act now together

BUILDING GREEN VISION
FOR HEALTHY & RESILIENT CITIES
1 FAO in action: “Food for the Cities” (FCIT)
A multidisciplinary initiative for cities

- Introduction to “Food for the Cities”
- Urban food security, nutrition and livelihoods
- Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture / Horticulture
- Urban livestock, food security or environmental hazard?
- Forests and trees – improving livelihoods through healthy green cities
- Water use and reuse for urban agriculture
- Urban food market, infrastructure and services

Urban food marketing
- Fresh food
- Ensuring quality and safety of street foods
- Processed foods
- Land tenure and food production
- Emergencies and crises
- Local governments for food security
- Resilient food systems

Web site of the Food for the Cities: www.fao.org/fcit
D-groups: www.dgroups.org/food-for-cities