



FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY FOR AFRICAN CITIES :

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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Food and Nutrition Security for African Cities: Objectives

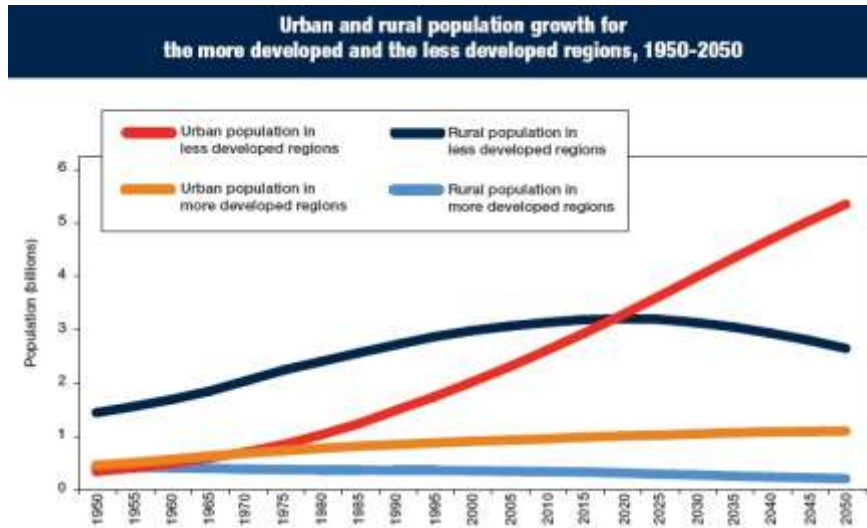
- **Discuss challenges and opportunities on urbanization and agriculture- nutrition linkages**
- **Formulate recommendations on how to improve food and nutrition security in cities**

Urbanization is redefining the region

- **Economically:** Urban areas has great contribution of the region's GDP.
- **Socially:** Cities are defining social and cultural norms, even in rural areas.
- **Politically:** Urban areas are frequently the frontline of political change, from civil activism to globalization.
- **Demographically:** Cities attract a variety of groups, increasing local diversity across the region.

1 Urbanization: trends and consequences

⇒ Majority of people lives in cities



In 2008/2009



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

In 2050

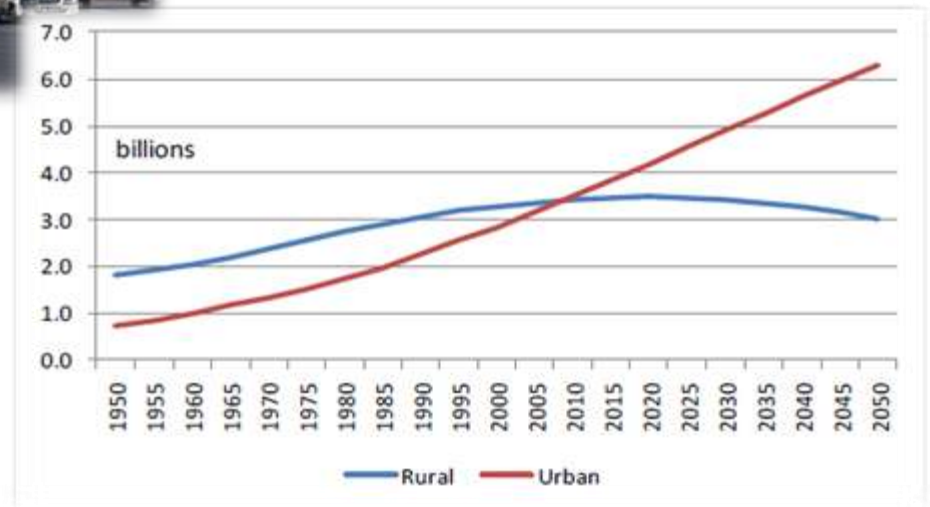


Population mondiale: plus de 70% des terriens vivront en villes
 En Afrique: 2 milliards d'habitants, dont 60 % de citadins vivront en villes



1 Towards 2050

URBANIZATION



Cities – the challenges

- **The ‘urbanization of poverty’:** Poverty in Africa exists from rural and urban areas.
- **Growing inequality:** Even affluent and economically successful cities like Johannesburg or Nairobi contain concentrations of extreme poverty.
- **Increasing vulnerability of the urban poor:** Rapid and unplanned urbanization is resulting in acute rights and protection gaps.
- **Inadequate protection from a variety of threats:** The urban poor face multiple hazards, from natural disasters to price shocks, with limited formal or informal support.
- **Rising threat of NCDs:** Poor diets and sedentary lifestyles are raising the incidence of diabetes and obesity

Food insecurity in Blantyre and Gaborone (African Geographical Review, 2013)

Blantyre (N = 429) Gaborone (N = 391) Total (N = 6306)

Mean HFIAS	5.3	10.8	10.3
Median HFIAS	4.0	11.0	10.0
Food secure (%)	34	12	17
Mildly food insecure (%)	14	6	7
Moderately food insecure (%)	30	19	19
Severely food insecure (%)	21	63	57

Source: Frayne et al. (2010).

Going without food and going without cash income in Blantyre and Gaborone (African Geographical Review, 2013)

	How often gone without food?		How often gone without a cash income?	
	Urban Malawi (N = 459)	Urban Botswana (N = 767)	Urban Malawi	Urban Botswana
Never	67	57	20	30
Just once or twice	6	17	8	15
Several times	18	15	35	21
Many times	8	9	34	21
Always	1	2	3	12
Don't know	0	0	–	0

Source: Afrobarometer (2013).

Sources normally used to obtain food in Blantyre and Gaborone (African Geographical Review 2013)

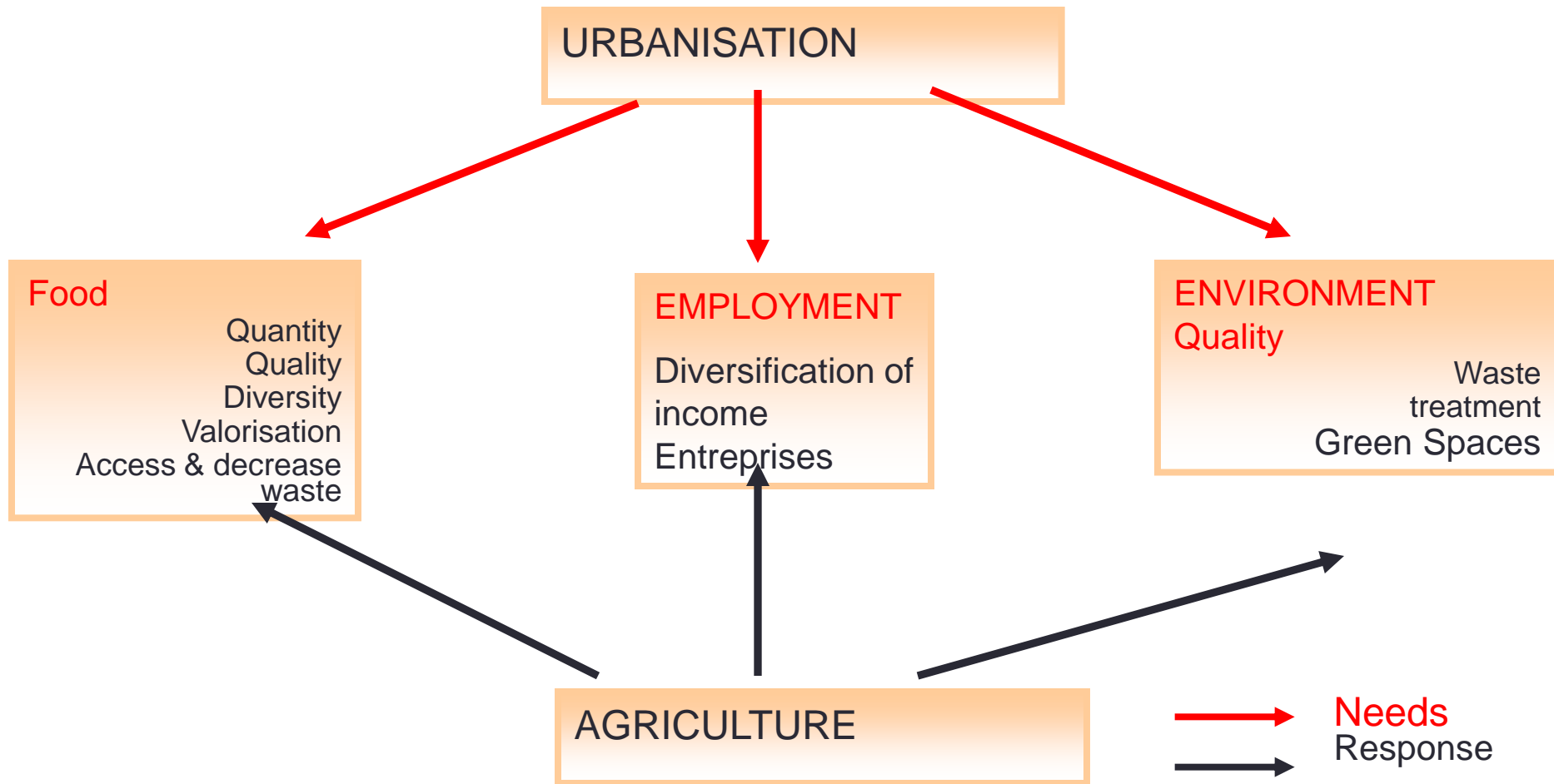
	Gaborone	Blantyre	Total AFSUN survey
Informal market	29	99	70
Supermarket	97	53	79

Source: Crush and Frayne (2011a).

Key areas of action

- **Governance:** Urban policies, land management, housing and service rights, public protection.
- **Poverty reduction and employment:** Job security, social inclusion, decent work, welfare.
- **Basic services:** Availability, accessibility and affordability of education, health care and other services.
- **Food, nutrition, agriculture & rural-urban linkages:** Food security, rural-urban governance, migration.
- **Environment and DRR:** Green development, natural disasters, climate change, sanitation, waste disposal.

Urbanisation and local agriculture challenges?



1 rural should feed 1 rural + 1 urbain : Source: CIRAD

Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security : What are the Challenges ??

Health

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

Environment

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

Socio-economic

- Disparities (N-S, also intra N and intra S)
- - Food Systems governance (complex supply chain, food prices, seasonality of food)
- Social impact of the adoption of new technologies (GMO...)

Proportion of households in Gaborone, Blantyre, and 11 AFSUN cities obtaining food from informal markets and supermarkets in the previous week and the frequency with which households normally obtain food at informal markets and supermarkets in Gaborone, Blantyre, and 11 AFSUN cities.

	Informal markets (% patronizing)			Supermarkets (% patronizing)		
	GB	BT	Total	GB	BT	Total
In previous week	23	97	60	79	28	54
Frequently (5 X/week)	12	80	32	10	5	5
1/week	11	15	27	19	16	19
1 X/month	3	1	7	65	24	51
1 X/6 months	1	0	1	1	5	2
Occasionally	0	0	.5	0	1	1
Never	71	4	31	4	48	22

Source: Crush and Frayne (2011a).

Importance of urban and peri-urban agriculture and forestry (CIRAD, Africities Proximity Advantages²⁰¹²)

- **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 agriculture in Blantyre and Gaborone.

	Blantyre	Gaborone	Total
Normally grow own food	64%	5%	22%
Partially or totally dependent on field crops as an additional livelihood strategy	61%	22%	11%
Partially or totally dependent on livestock as an additional livelihood strategy	4%	14%	4%
Partially or totally dependent on garden crops as an additional livelihood strategy	9	7	10
Partially or totally dependent on tree crops as an additional livelihood strategy	2	5	2

Source: Crush et al. (2011).

Food security and rural/urban linkages – key opportunities

- **Rights-based measures for urban food security:** Policy frameworks, allotments and roof gardens, ‘right skilling’, credit assistance, urban markets.
- **Hygiene and environmental guidelines:** Waste reduction measures, food safety controls and environmental regulations.
- **Strengthened rural-urban linkages:** Integration of cities and countryside in the food system through national and regional governance structures and platforms.
- **Social, economic and environmental resilience for urban and rural areas:** Monitoring, preparedness measures, registration systems, social welfare.

The Way Forward

Rethink urban development in an optimistic and positive perspective despite the increase of food demand and uncertainty of environment

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

Improve and sustain complementary rural and urban agriculture

**Mainstreaming Nutrition in National Agriculture and
Food Security Investment Plans in Africa**

Southern Africa Workshop, Gaborone, Botswana 9-13 September 2013

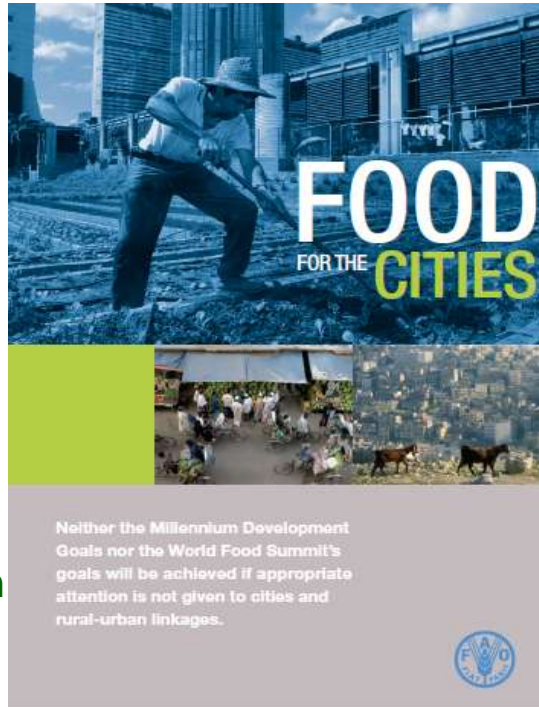


*Let there be no doubt: we live in an
urbanized world.... Our struggle for global
sustainability will be won or lost in cities.*
UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, 2012

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



Web site of the Food for the cities:

www.fao.org/fcit

D-groups:

www.dgroups.org/food-for-cities

- 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



References

- African Geographical Review (2013): Comparative urban food geographies in Blantyre and Gaborone, African Geographical Review, DOI:10.1080/19376812.2013805148 (Liam Riley and Alexander Legwegoh)
- Crush and Frayne (2010). Baseline survey of 6451 households (28772 individuals) in low-income neighborhoods in 11 southern African cities (AFSUN survey)