



Photo: J Battersby



Enacting global governance agreements at the African urban scale: - Measurement drives diagnosis and action

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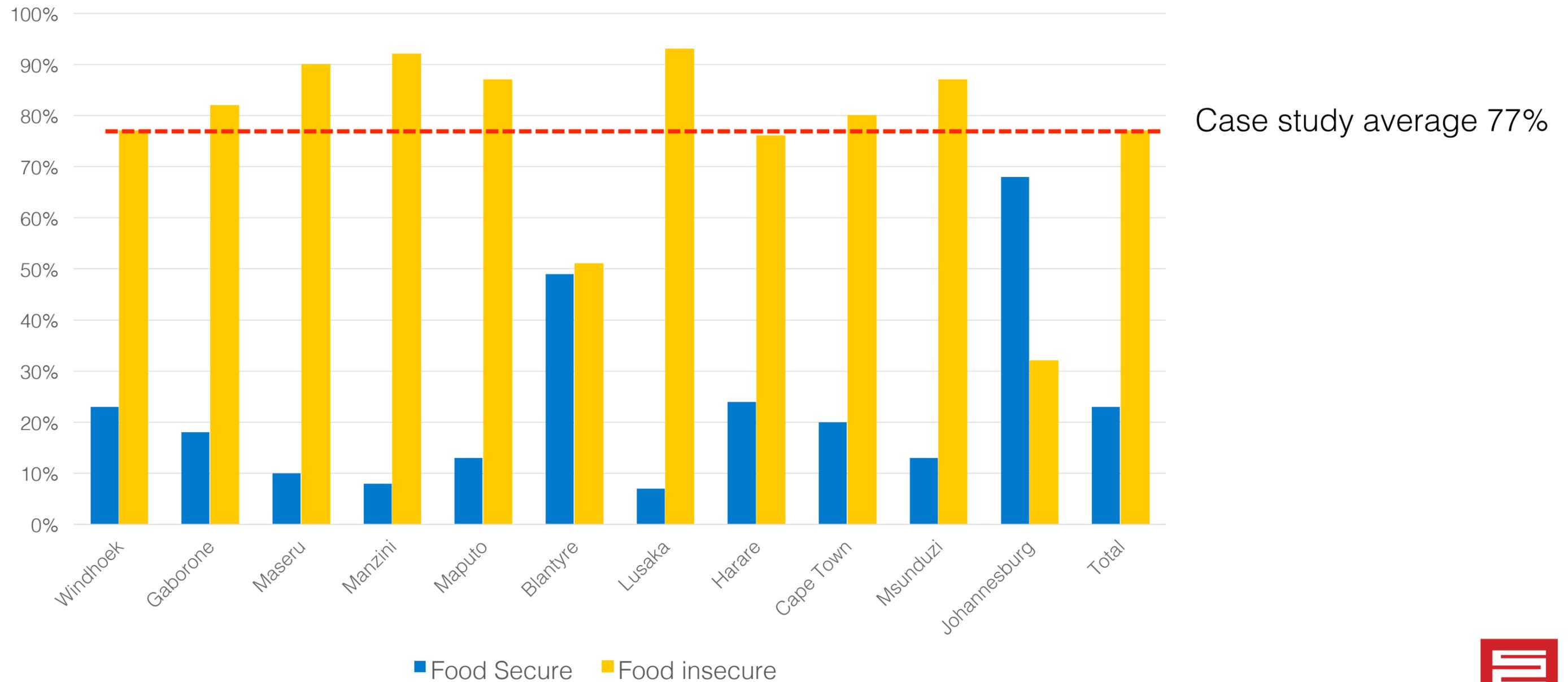
Hungry Cities Partnership, African Centre for Cities - University of Cape Town

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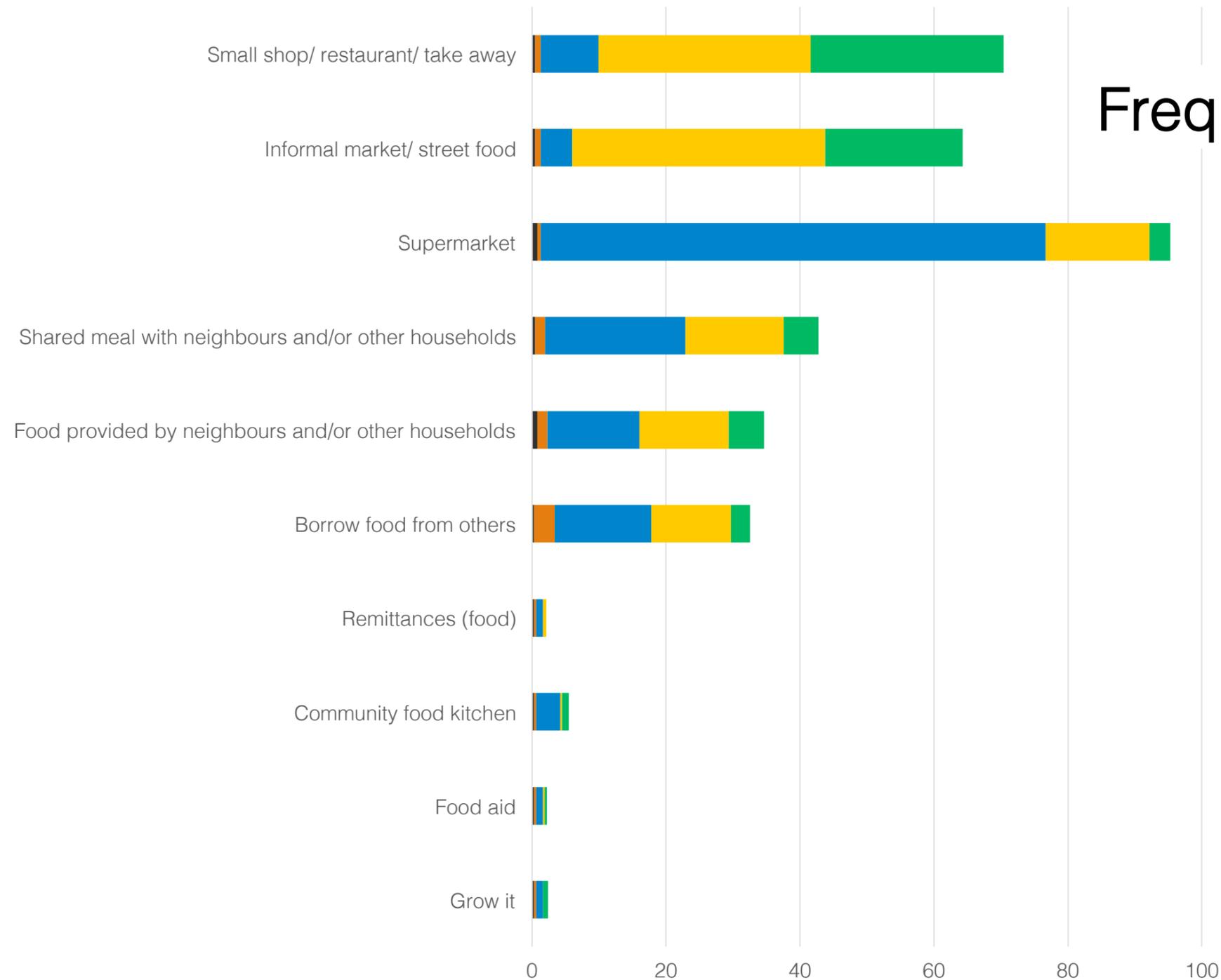


Food security in poor urban areas in SSA (HFIAP)

Surveyed areas in 11 cities – mostly poor neighbourhoods



Frequency of use as a % Cape Town

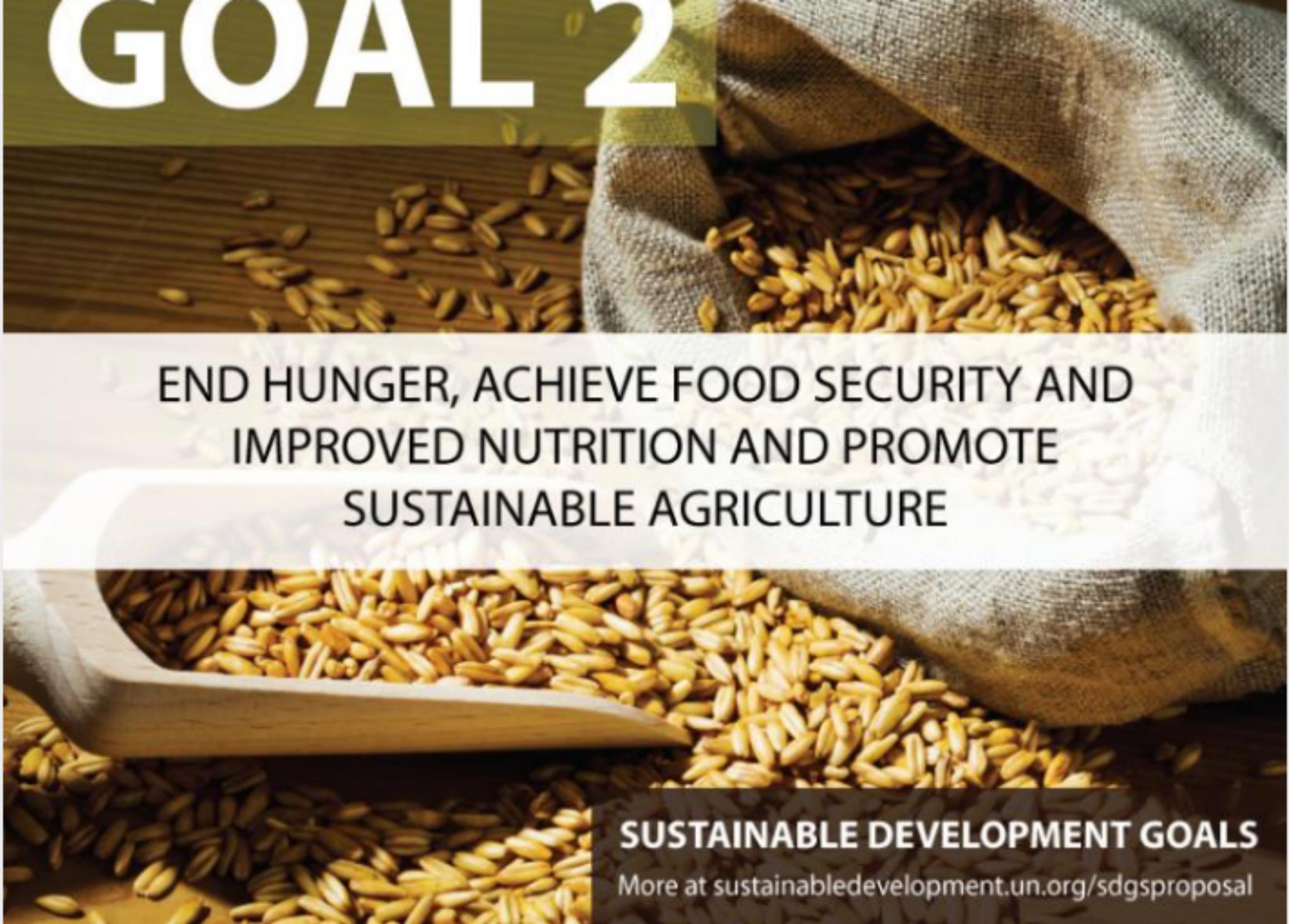


5 key factors of interest:

- Extent of supermarket patronage
- Typology of supermarkets use – mostly monthly.
- Significant importance of informal sector.
 - Importance of social networks.
 - Urban Agriculture not seen as a viable strategy by poor.

Less than once a year
 At least once in six months
 At least once a month
 At least once a week
 At least five days a week

GOAL 2



END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND
IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons

2.3 by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4 by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed

2.a increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries

2.b. correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including by the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.c. adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

SDG 2



- Frames food problem as primarily an issue of scale and productionist orientation
- Persistent rural framing
- Lack of critical engagement with private sector drivers of food systems change.
- When the urban space is considered, these frames remain and dominate.

Quito Declaration on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for all

- “2. By 2050 the world urban population is expected to nearly double, making urbanization one of the 21st century’s most transformative trends. As the population, economic activities, social and cultural interactions, as well as environmental and humanitarian impacts, are increasingly concentrated in cities, this poses massive sustainability challenges in terms of housing, infrastructure, basic services, **food security**, health, education, decent jobs, and natural resources, among others.”



- SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION AND ENDING POVERTY

- 34. We commit to promote equitable and affordable access

18 mentions of food and food security related matters throughout the document

There are however glaring omissions - “malnutrition in all its forms”

- Rural-urban linkages (and territorial planning) as a
- dominant urban food system framing and response

- SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE URBAN PROSPERITY AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

- 51. We commit to promote the development of urban spatial

frameworks, including urban planning and design, and instruments that support sustainable management and use of natural resources and land, appropriate compactness and density, polycentrism, and mixed uses, through infill or planned urban extension strategies as applicable, to trigger economies of scale and agglomeration, **strengthen food system planning**, enhance resource efficiency, urban resilience, and environmental sustainability.

- PLANNING AND MANAGING URBAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

- 123. We will promote the integration of food security and nutrition needs of urban residents, particularly the urban poor, in urban and territorial planning, to end hunger and malnutrition. We will promote coordination of sustainable food security and agriculture policies across urban, peri-urban, and rural areas to facilitate the production, storage, distribution, and access to food for all in adequate and affordable ways to reduce food losses and to prevent and reuse food and agricultural waste. We will promote policies that focus on reducing food losses with energy, water, health, transport, and waste — and maintain genetic diversity of seeds and reduce the use of hazardous chemicals — and other policies in urban areas to maximize efficiencies and minimize waste.



So what we have in the SDGs is a scenario where ...

"SDG 2: a world in which no-one lives in cities and

SDG 11: a world of cities in which no-one eats."

Form presentation by Jonathan Crush, 2017, Bellagio

New problems, old responses

Government and development organizations view food insecurity as

- Predominantly rural
- Predominantly hunger-based malnutrition

Particularly sets of policy responses

- Stimulate agriculture to ensure cheap staples
- Household food security interventions
- Nutrition education

Two underpinning logics to food in cities:

- Produce more, more efficient systems, keep prices low
- Localise the food system, venerate small scale local production, closed loop systems where possible

Food and the city – so what does this mean for sustainable urban food security? ...

“More than with any other of our biological needs, the choices we make about food affect the shape, style, pulse, smell, look, feel, health, economy, street life and infrastructure of our city... One way or another, these choices account for about 20 percent of all retail sales, 20 percent of all service jobs, ten percent of industrial jobs, 20 percent of all car trips, 20 percent of chronic diseases, 25 percent of fossil fuel energy and air pollution, 40 percent of all garbage, 80 percent of sewage... the list goes on. Given the overarching importance of food in urban life, planners need to put food closer to the top of their planning menu”

(Roberts 2002, 4).

Measurement drives diagnosis and action

- 2 South African processes (with reference to other SSA countries) provide insights into how the SDGs and NUA are being engaged and the implications.
- This confirms the aforementioned concerns. For sustainable urban development (and food security) a far wider view is required.
- Despite the late awakening to Africa's "Urban Revolution" (Per Parnell and Pieterse, 2016), there remains a distinct anti urban bias, one that is reinforced by current measurement approaches.
- 3 brief measurement related "stories" will be presented to stress this point.

Net urban population

Africa



Source: United Nations (2014) World Urbanization Prospects. The 2014 Revision. New York: The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (pgs 498-504)

Africa's regional urban distribution

Region	2014	Net Urban Population	Per cent of African Urban
East Africa	25%	96 610 000	21.2%
Middle Africa	44%	60 685 000	13.3%
North Africa	51%	109 727 000	24.1%
Southern Africa	61%	37 328 000	8.2%
West Africa	44%	151 084 000	33.2%
Africa	40%	455 345 000	100%

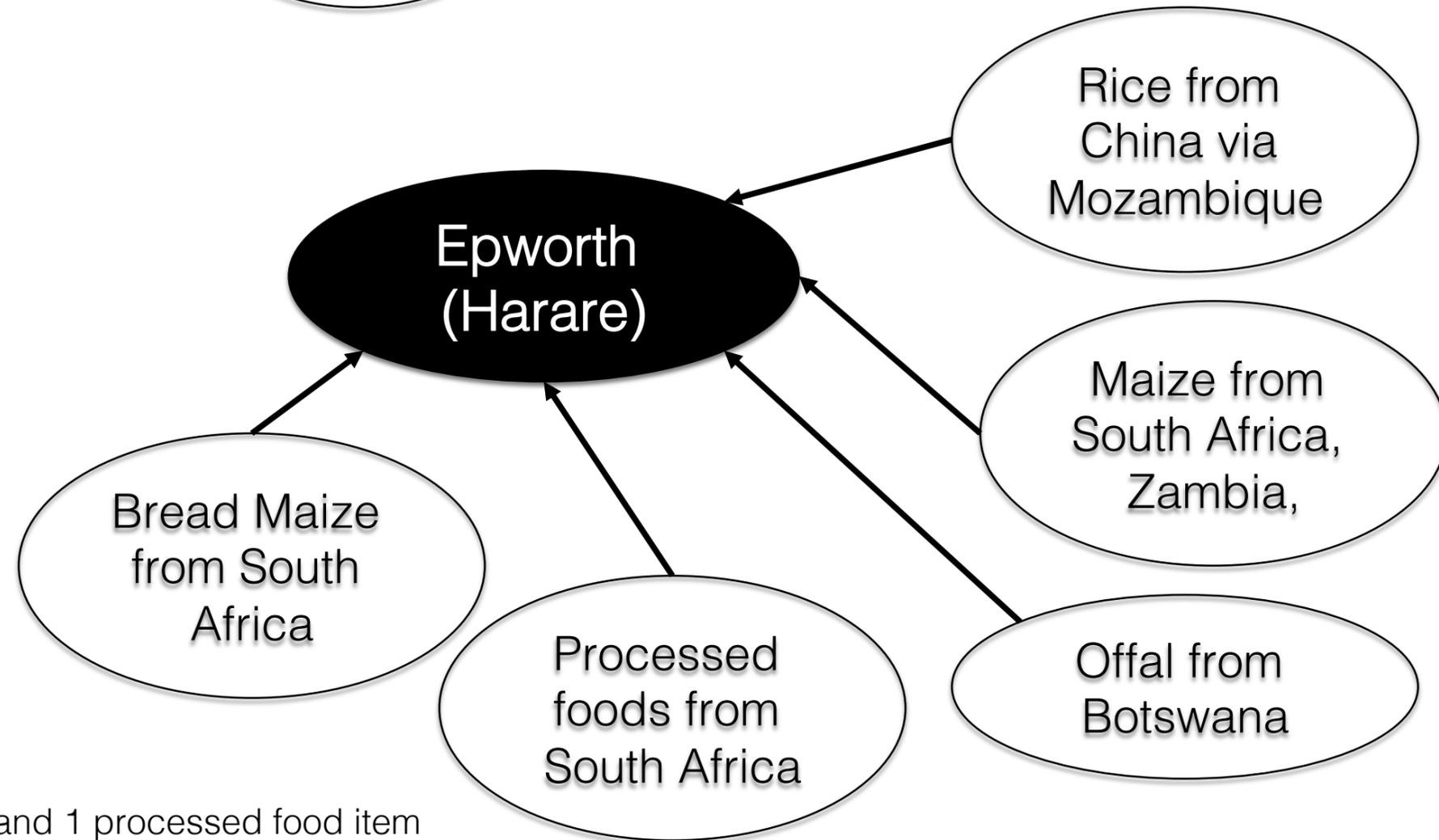
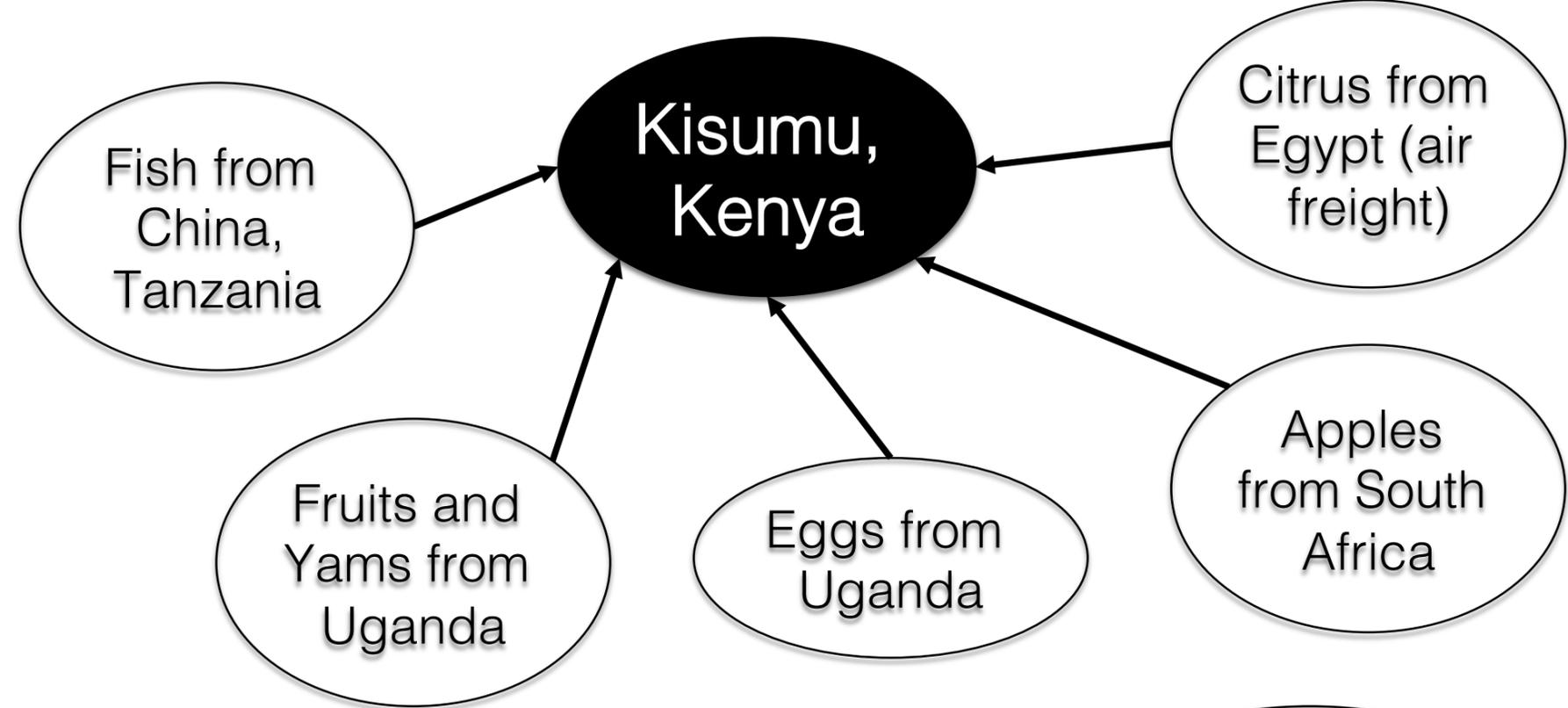
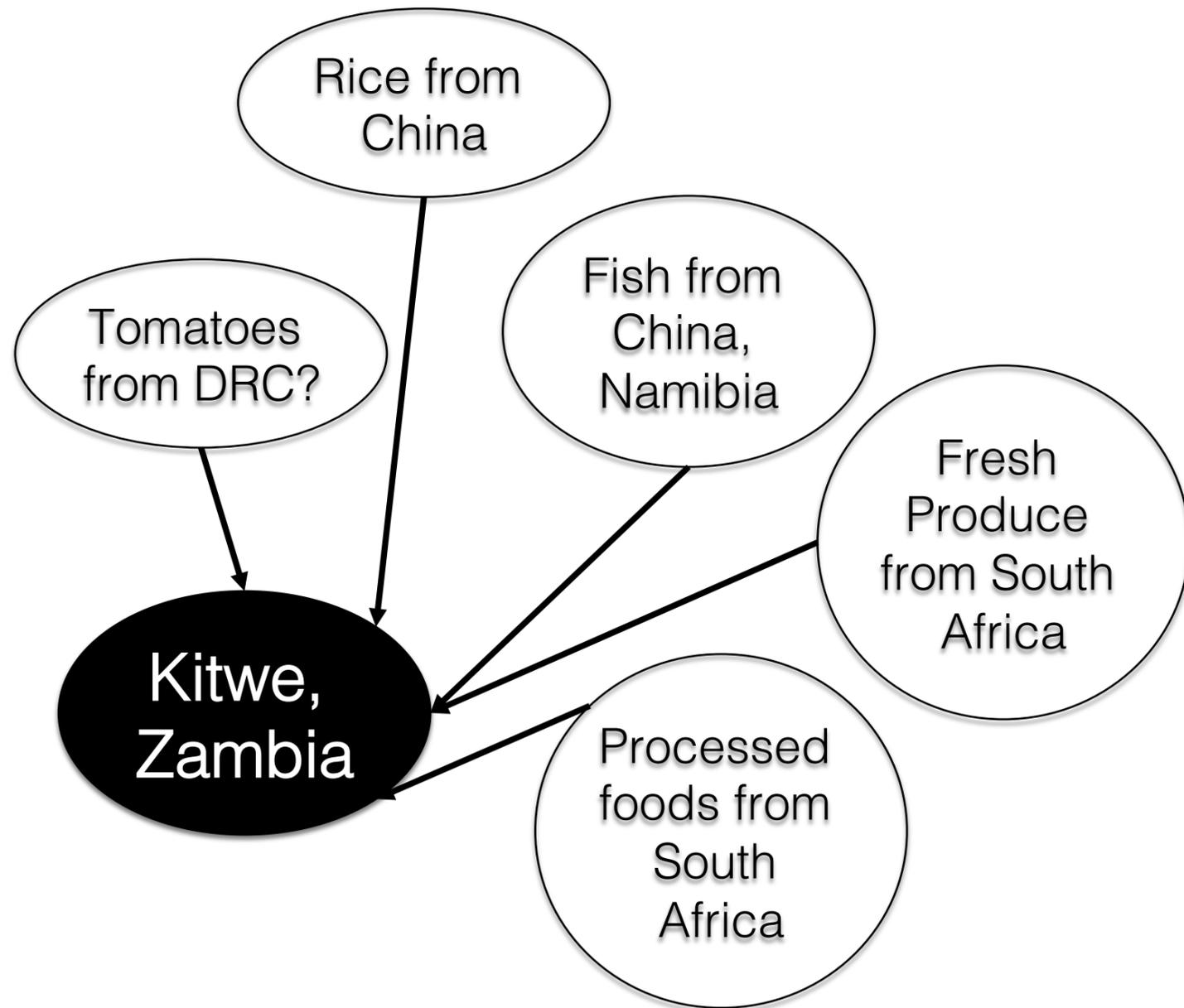
Local food systems in Secondary African cities?

A recent FAO project enquires as to farmers in the Kitwe district where their produce was sold, the vast majority stated that this went to local towns – the conclusion, evidence of a robust city regional food system, with potential to further develop local systems, particularly in secondary cities.

The Consuming Urban Poverty Project in 3 secondary African cities (including Kitwe) traced sources of food from “the market to the source” and found some local systems, but significant international supply chain, complex networks, and often processes that significantly enabled food access.



Reverse Value Chain survey



5 key foods including: 1 staple, 1 meat, 1 key vegetable, 1 traditional food and 1 processed food item



South African (and SSA) food security survey

- In May 2018 invited to participate in a process to finalize a new South African national food security survey.
- Process led by the Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) – the national dept. responsible for food security.
- Key challenge presented in the measurements used in the survey:
 - Reporting requirements for CAADP (NEPAD)
 - Reporting requirements for Outcome 7 (A populist rural strategy of past president Zuma).
 - Reporting requirements for the SDGs
- Absent was any local measurement process or questions,
- Absent was any engagement in the urban, not a single question about food access or food access sources, limited questions on nutrition.
- An entire module on subsistence farming, an entire module on social grants.

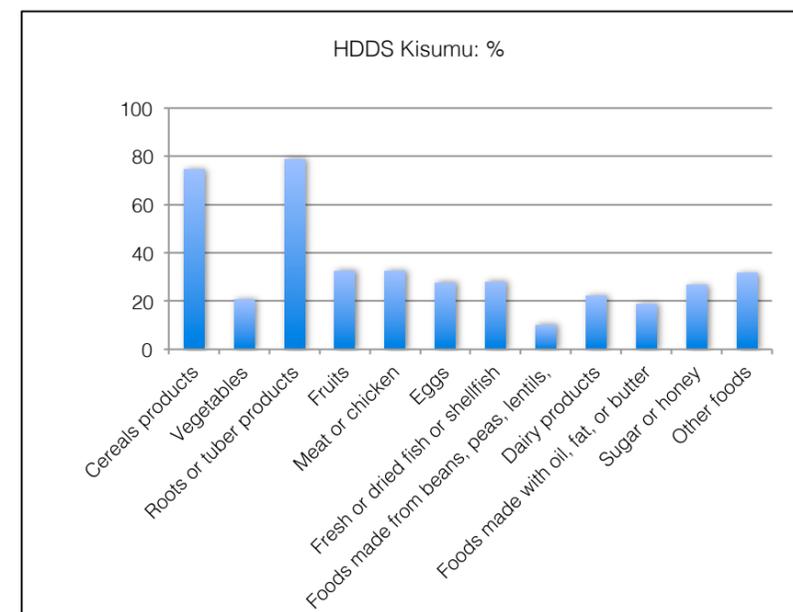
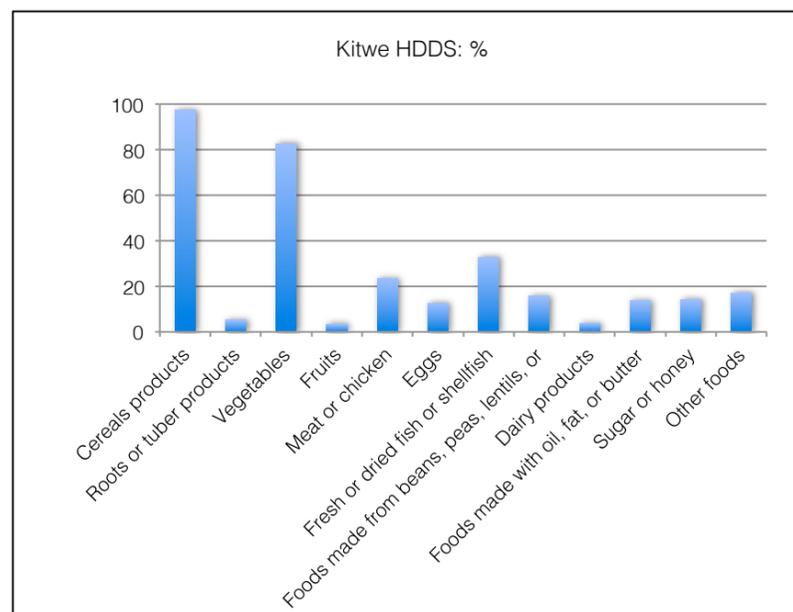
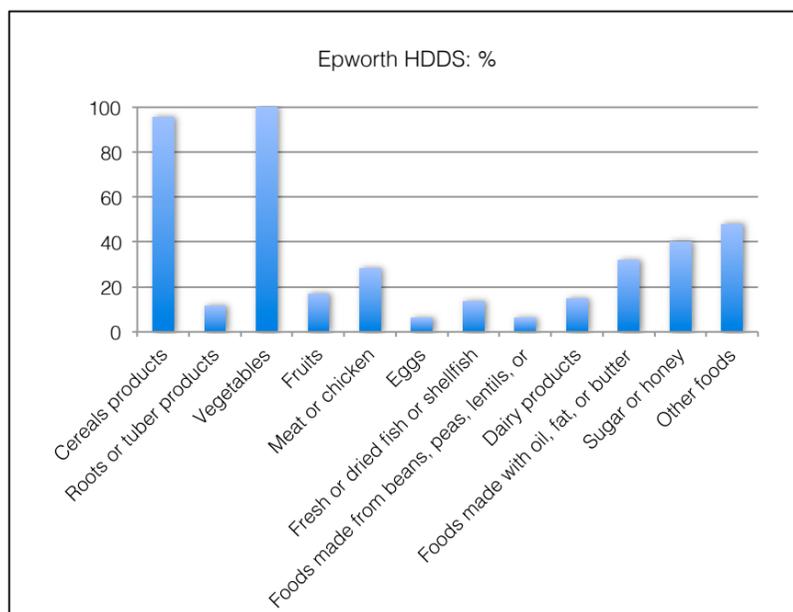
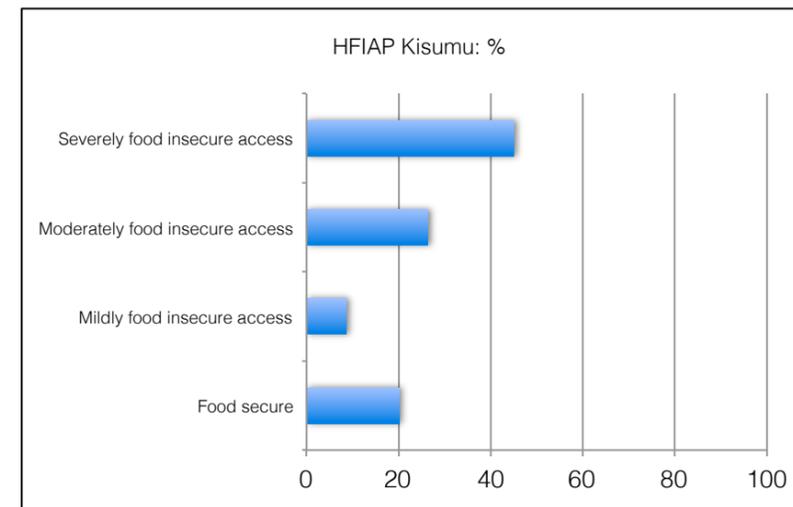
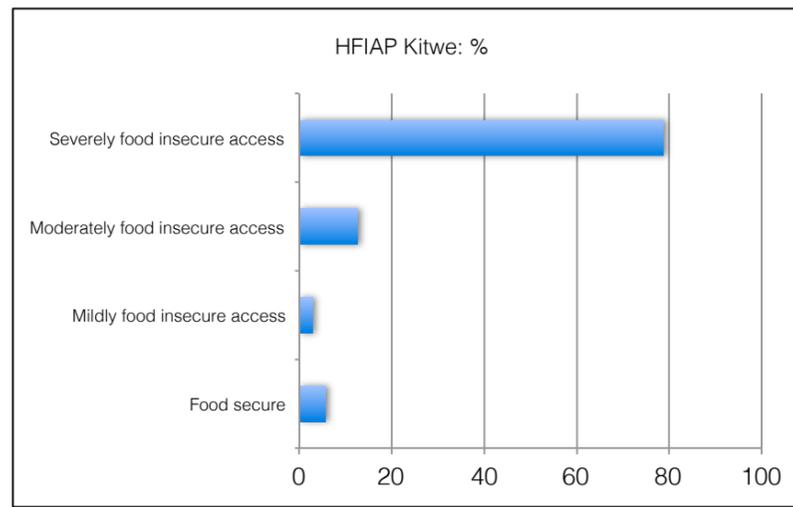
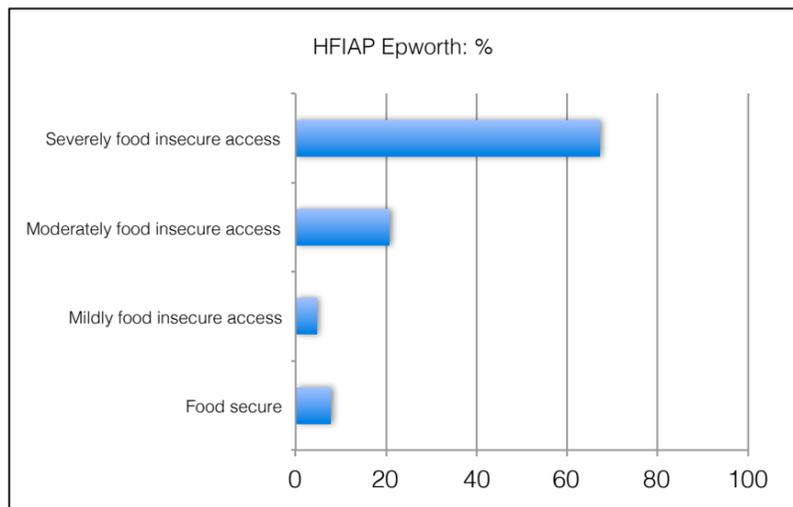
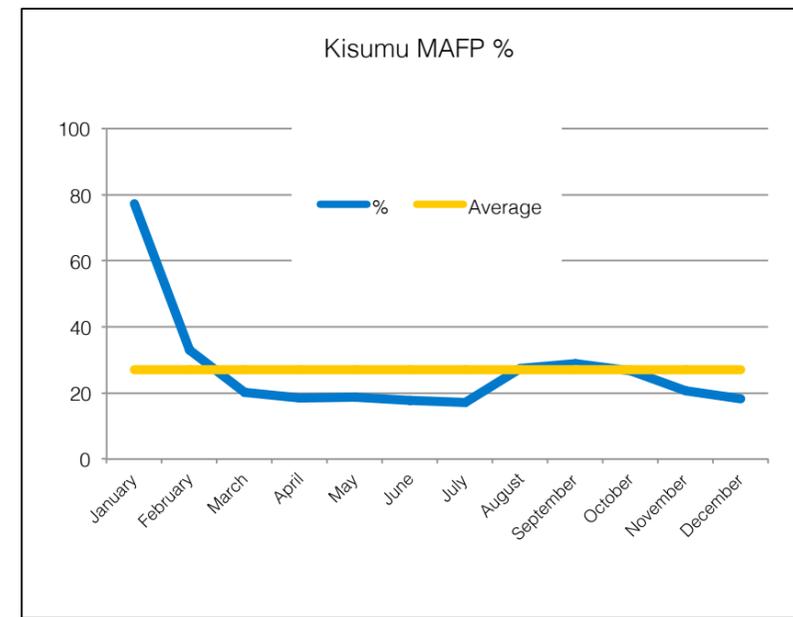
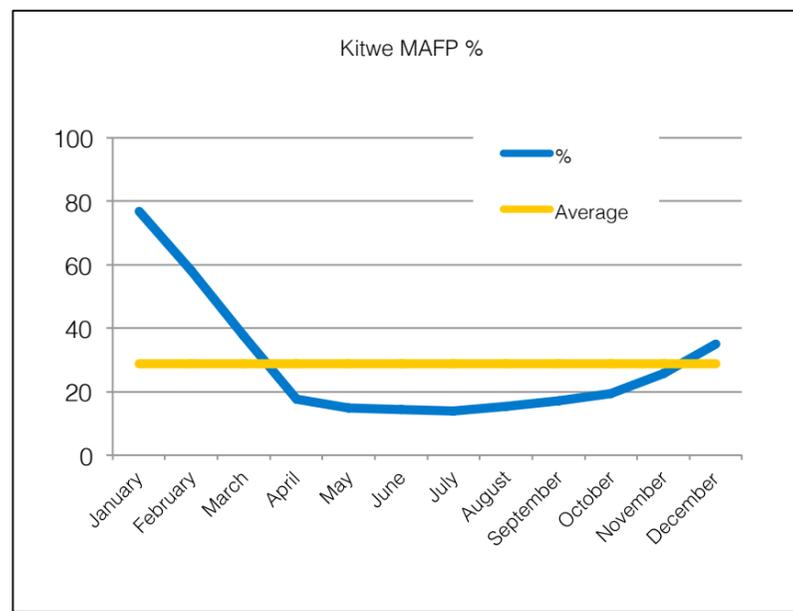
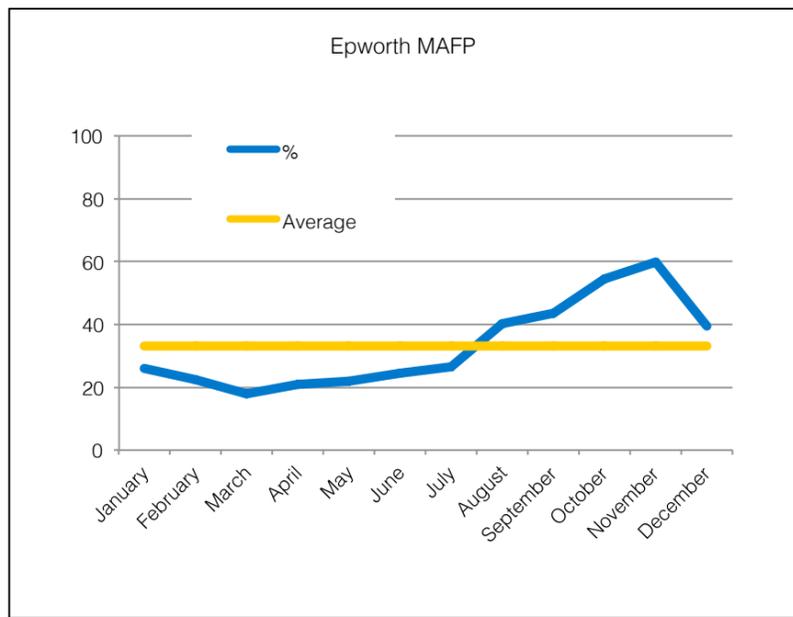
South African (and SSA) food security survey

Key actors in this process were:

- The SA Vulnerability Assessment Committees (SAVAC)
 - using existing measurements to compliment FS survey (but SAVAC is very rural).
- FAO with a set of measurements suggested (FEIS, etc.)
 - key to this was normalize measurement across the SSA region, all supported by FAO office in the region.

Normalization of food poverty

- Colonial, post independence and SAP -related food policies have resulted in a single staple focus, all linked to imaginations of sovereignty and national foods.
- While aspects of a nutrition transition, supermarket transition and other food system "shifts" are certainly taking place, for the poor food access remains about accessing a key staple and perhaps some greens.
- In urban areas where food is accessed through the market, this is perhaps even more extreme.



Normalization of food poverty

- The end result is that food and food security is not politicized.

“If I have had Nshima, I have eaten”

Thank you

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w: www.hungrycities.net

w: <https://consumingurbanpoverty.wordpress.com>

Special thanks to Dr Jane Battersby for insights and input into this framing of the SDG and NUA critiques

