

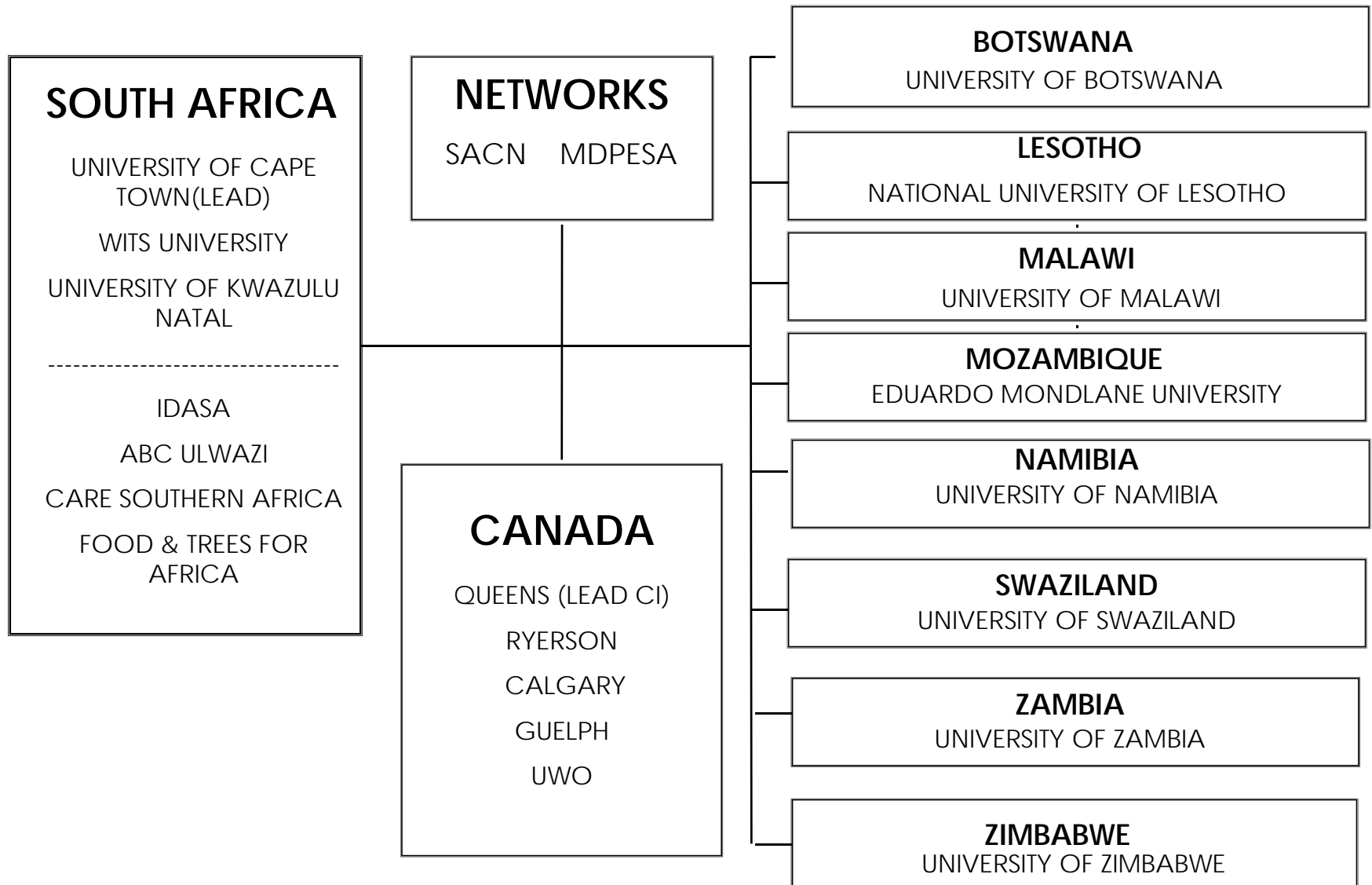
African Food Security Urban Network

Background, Goals and Activities



[http://:www.afsun.org](http://www.afsun.org)

African Food Security Urban Network



AFSUN Objectives

Goal

To increase the capacity of SADC universities, municipal governments and community agents to enhance urban food security in major SADC cities

Purpose

To create a dynamic regional partnership network to work collaboratively on enhancing urban food security in the SADC

AFSUN Outcomes

- Evidence base about urban food systems and household food security of urban poor substantially improved in eleven SADC cities
- Body of trained students, professionals, city officials and community agents empowered to effect change in urban food security environment in SADC cities
- National and city policy environment sensitized to food security needs of urban poor
- Community food security agents with new capacity to secure improvements in food security at community level

AFSUN Activity Streams

Applied Research

UFS Baseline Survey – 11 cities

research projects on key themes

demand/supply driven

graduate research

Capacity Building

Program in Urban Food Security (PUFS) at UCT

bursaries

in-service short courses (professionals and community agents)

Policy Support

raising awareness

build policy capacity

policy engagement/UFS strategies

strengthen inter-governmental & multi-stakeholder cooperation

Community Interventions

inventory & needs assessment

training workshops to evaluate program impacts/outcome

community radio programs



Food Security - the 'big issues'

- 25,000 people die every day from hunger and related causes
- 3 billion people malnourished (poverty)
- 3-5 billion more people by 2050
- +40% of agricultural land and ocean resources degraded
- Climate change is upon us

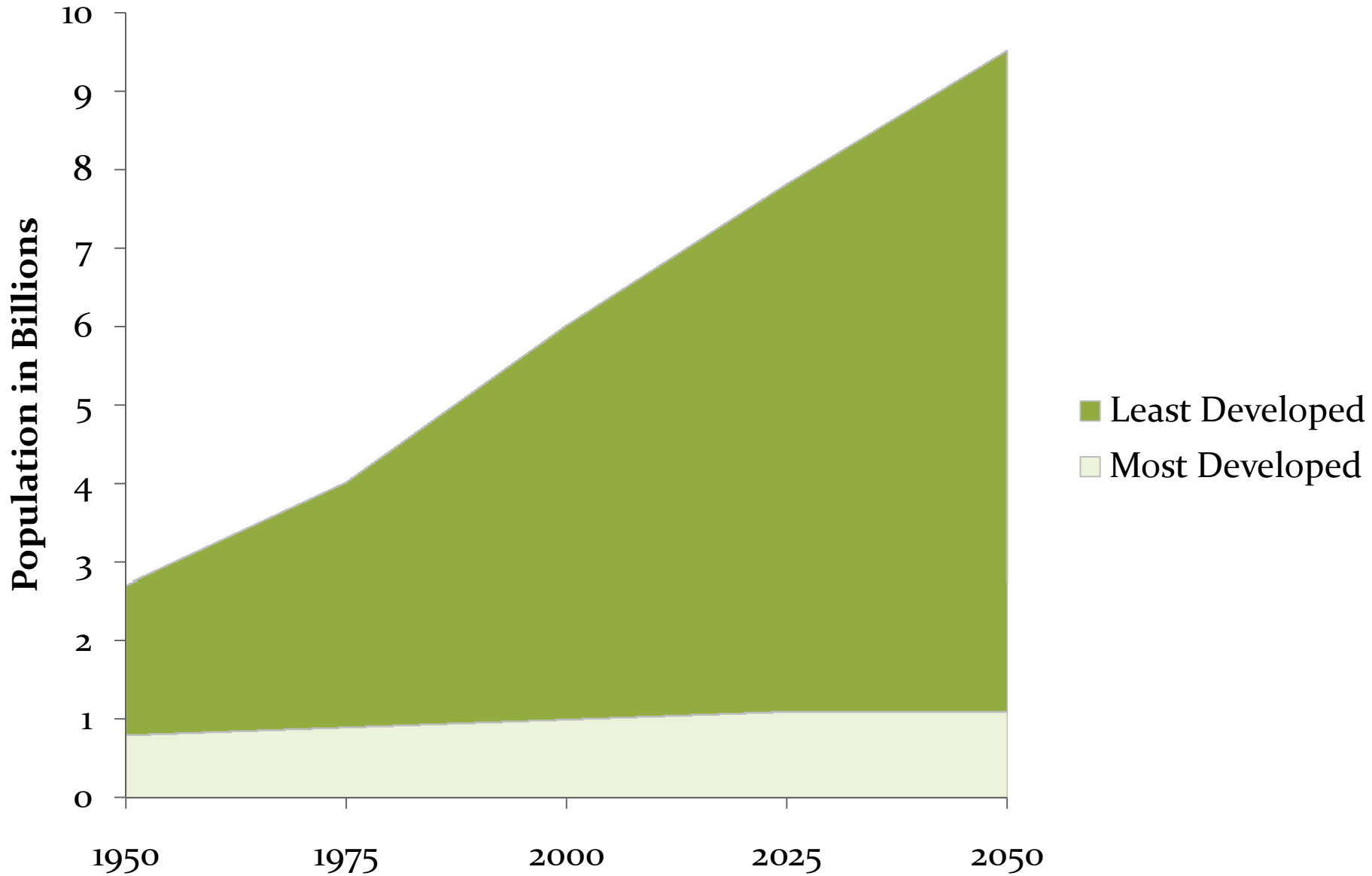
Sources: FAO, IFPRI, UNFPA, UNEP

Why *Urban* Food & Nutrition Security?

- + 50% world's population urban
- 95% of future population in urban areas
- SSA urbanizing at twice the global average

urban centres = new 'development frontier'

World Population Growth Projection

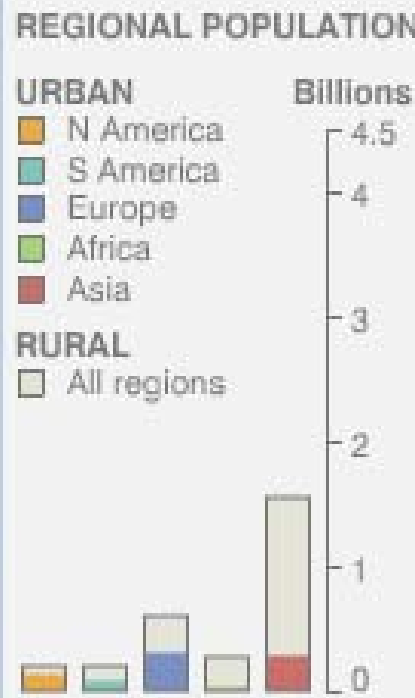
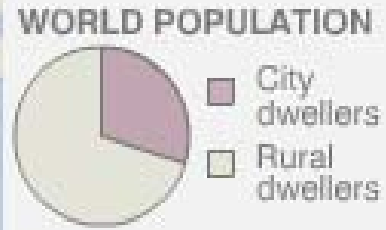


The Future – an Urban Prospect

Map of population growth

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/world/06/urbanisation/html/urbanisation.stm>

1955: Europe and N America lead the way



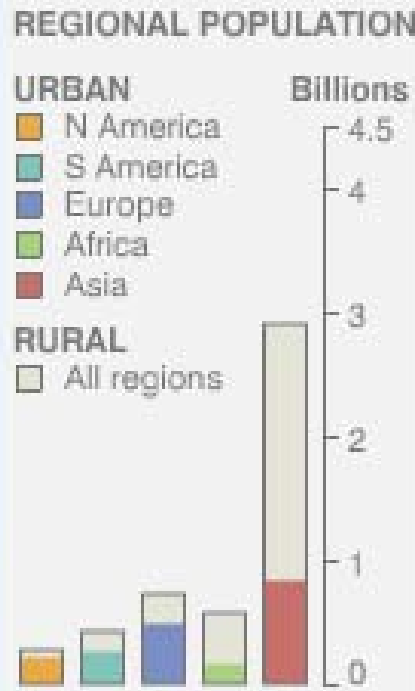
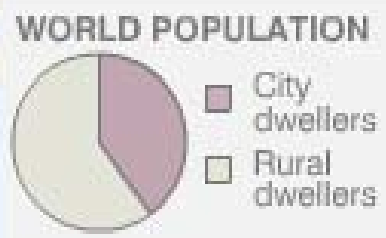
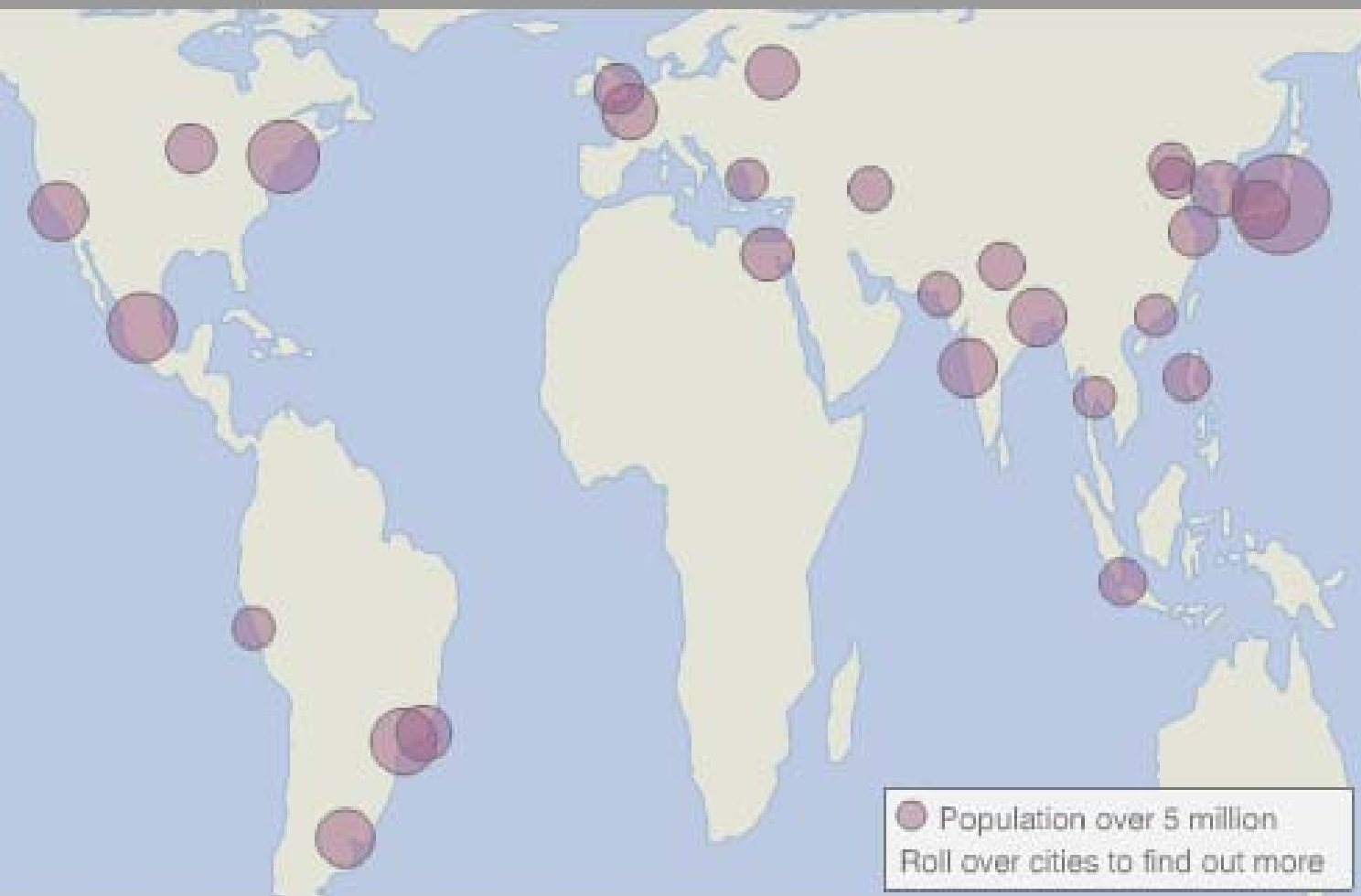
Population over 5 million
Roll over cities to find out more

In 1955, North America and Europe are the most urbanised regions, although Europe has only recently passed the 50% urbanised mark. Urban growth is fastest in Latin America and Africa, although the numbers in Africa remain low. Tokyo has just overtaken New York as the world's biggest city.



SOURCE: UN DESA(2005)

1985: Rapid urban expansion in Asia and Africa

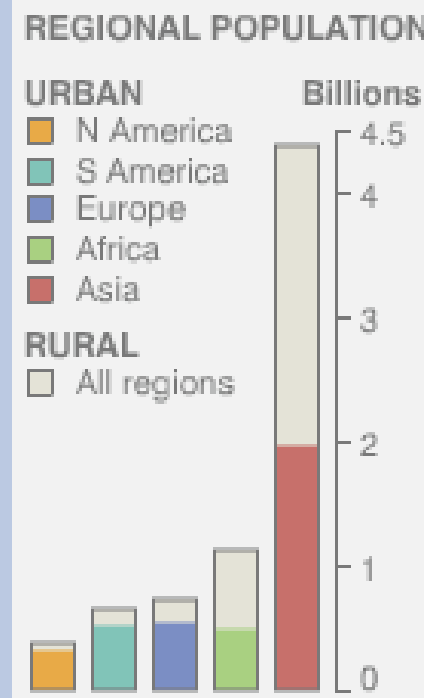
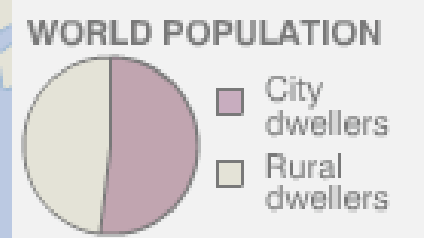
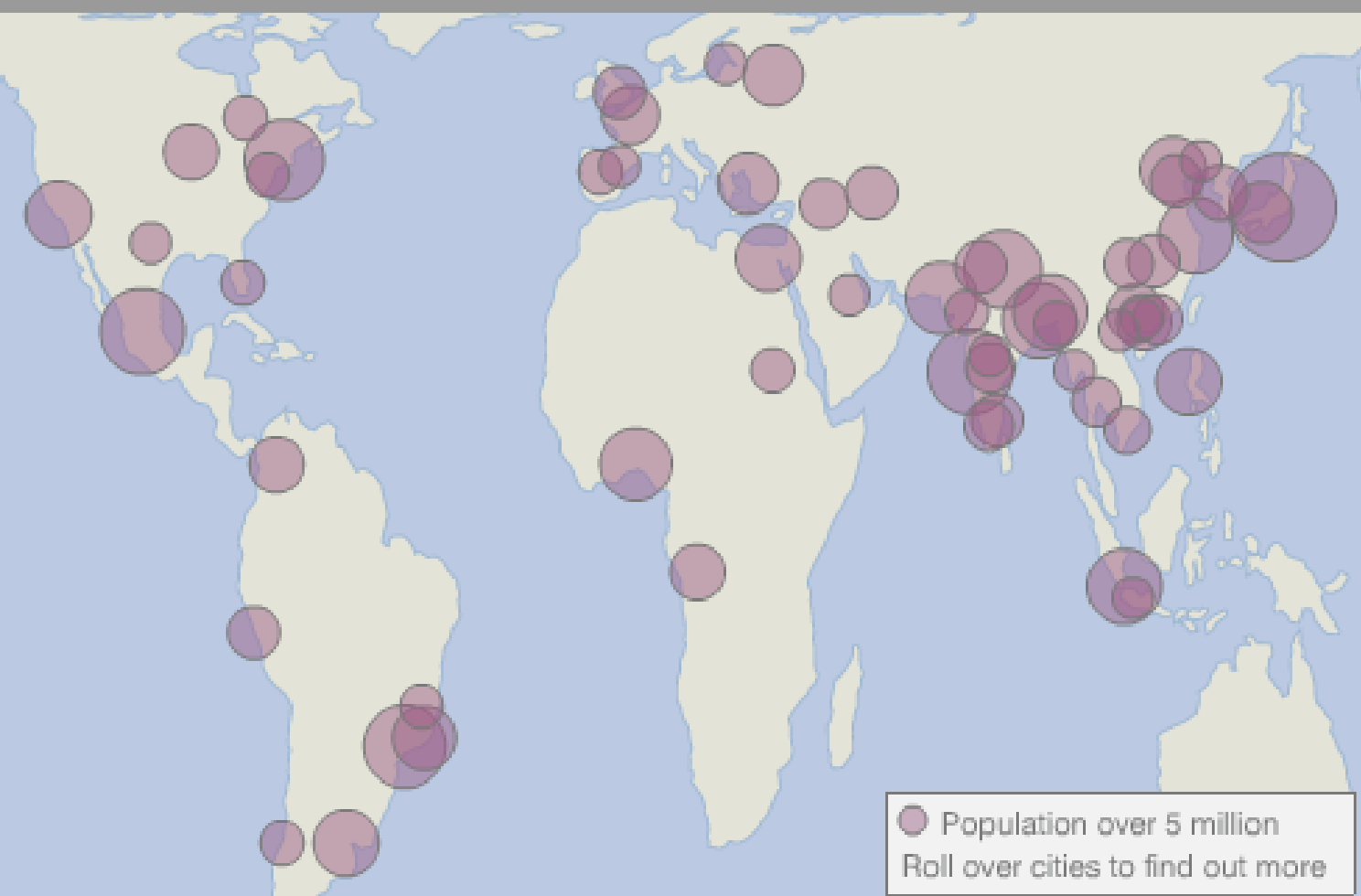


In the 1980s Asia sees a resurgence of growth in cities as urbanisation gathers pace again in China. Growth rates have slowed globally, however, particularly in Latin America, although they remain high in Africa. There are now 2bn urban dwellers worldwide. The world's biggest city, Tokyo, has reached 30m.



SOURCE: UN DESA (2005)

2015: African growth fastest - Asian growth biggest



● Population over 5 million
 Roll over cities to find out more

The world's urban population is expected to hit 4bn between 2015 and 2020, about the same time as China becomes more than 50% urbanised. Most of the growth will happen in Africa and Asia, with Africa's urban population growing fastest in percentage terms and Asia seeing the biggest volume of growth.



SOURCE: UN DESA(2005)

Urban Food Security Baseline Survey in Southern Africa

AFSUN (African Food Security Urban Network)

UFS survey in 11 cities in 9 SADC countries

Poor urban communities

6,500 households

28,700 individuals

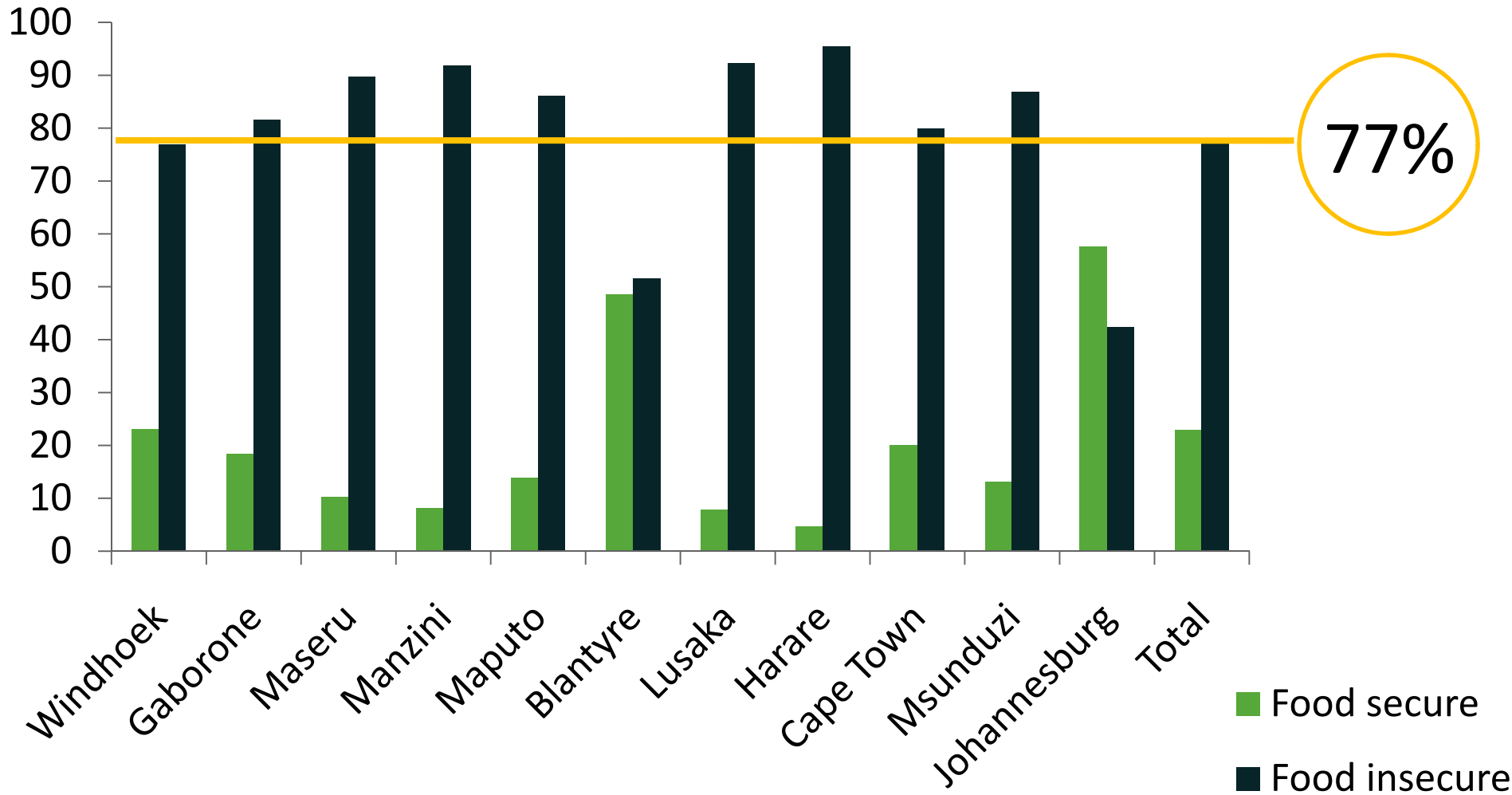
Standardized survey questionnaire

Internationally validated food security scales (FANTA)

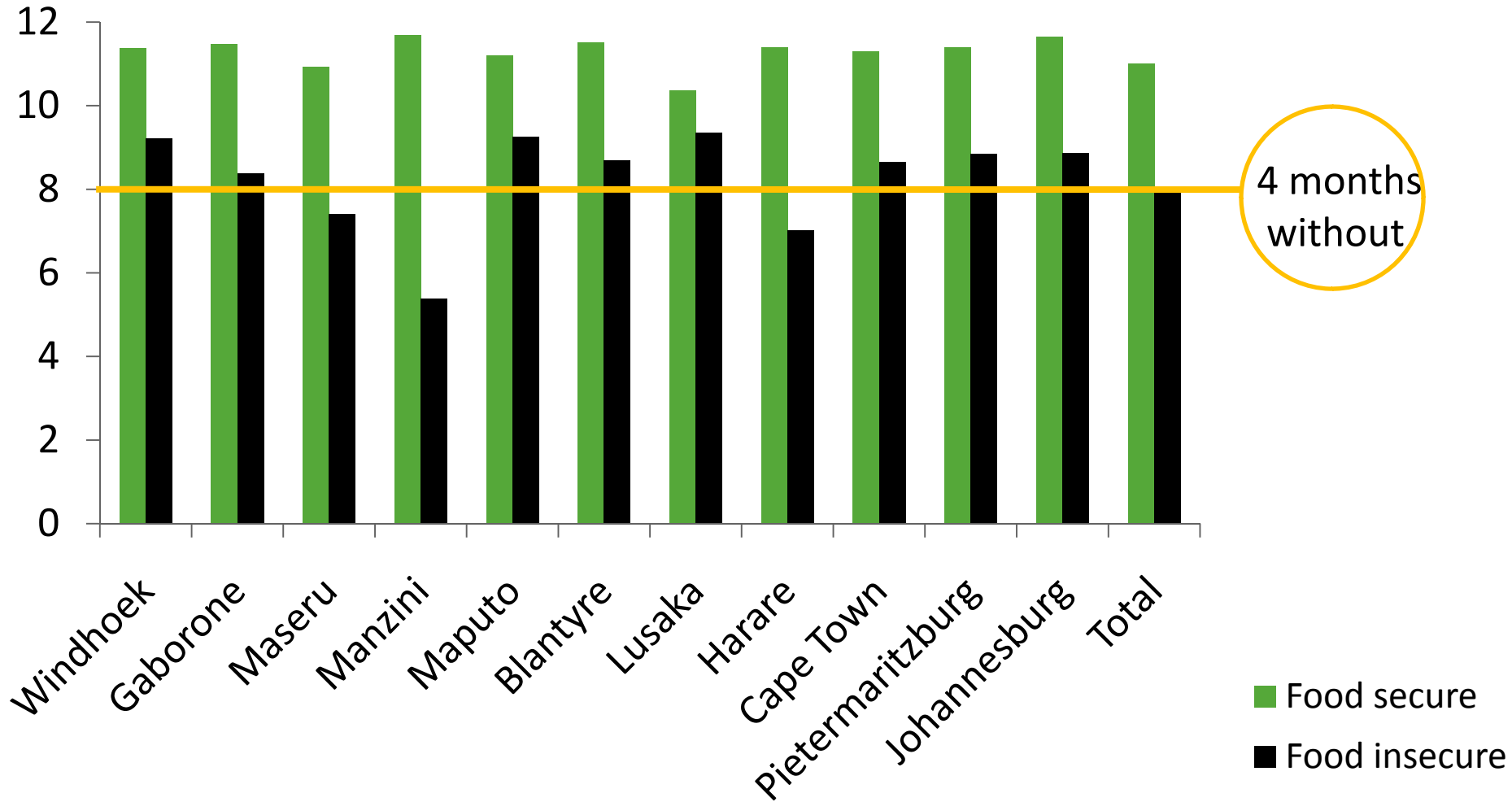
What is the food security situation amongst the urban poor in SADC?

77% chronically food insecure

Household Food Security Status for 11 Cities



Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (months in past year)



Dietary diversity < food insecure households

(1=one food type 12=max diversity)

Household Dietary Diversity Score (median)

8



Food secure

5



Food insecure