

Urban Food Security in Southern Africa

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African Food Security Urban Network (AFSUN) Regional Policy
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Outline

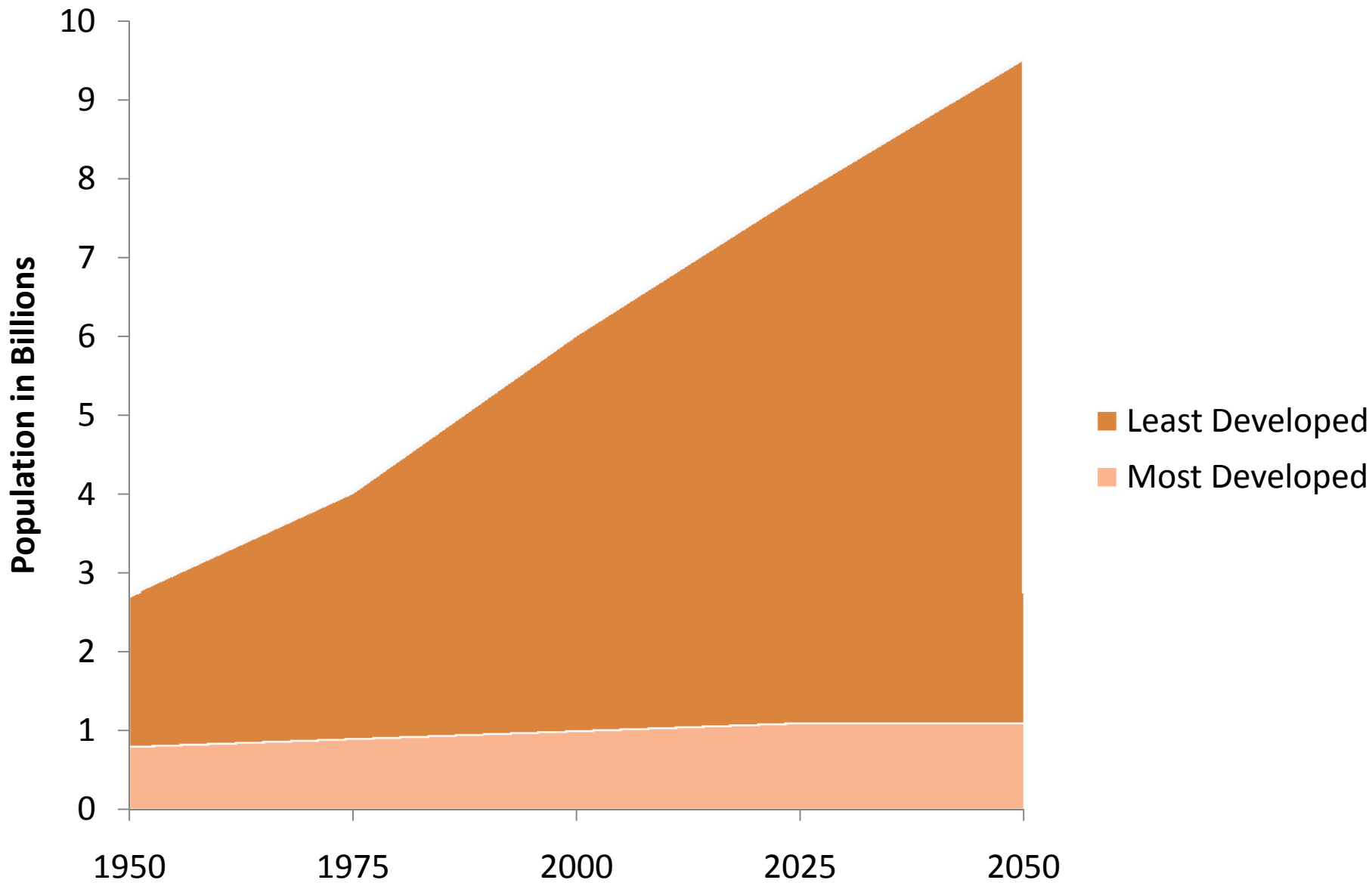
- Context
- Methodology
- What is the urban food insecurity situation?
- What factors influence urban household food insecurity?
- Where do the urban poor get their food?
- Are health and food security status linked?
- Does migration affect household urban food security status?
- Urban Food Security Highlights

Why human settlements?

- + 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



Scale of the food challenge

- 20 billion meals/day = 650 yrs @ 1 meal/sec
- Food contributes about 34% of Cape Town's ecological footprint
- Macro context = +40% land/ocean resources degraded

The Urban Food Challenge in Southern Africa



Methodology

Urban Food Security Baseline Survey 2008

- AFSUN (African Food Security Urban Network)
- UFS survey in 11 cities in 9 SADC countries



- Pro-poor focus: target poor households in each city
- 6,500 households and 28,700 individuals
- Standardised survey questionnaire
 - Training
 - Centralized data entry at UNAM
- Team effort

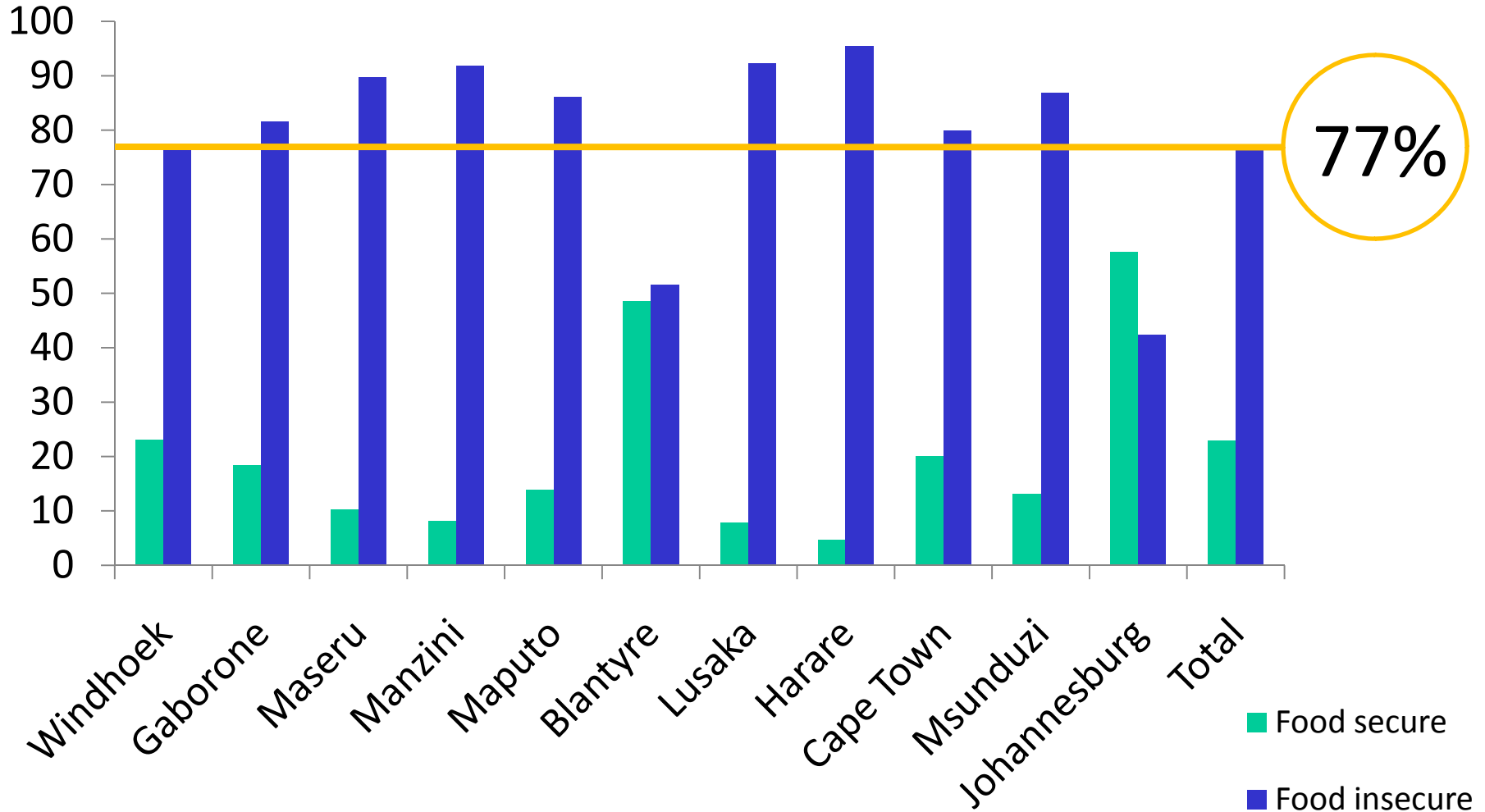
Key points on scales and analysis

- Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS)
- Developed by FANTA (Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance)
- Scale internationally used and validated
- Analysis done by Food Secure / Food Insecure status
- Presentation focuses on regional picture due to similarities – consistent pattern

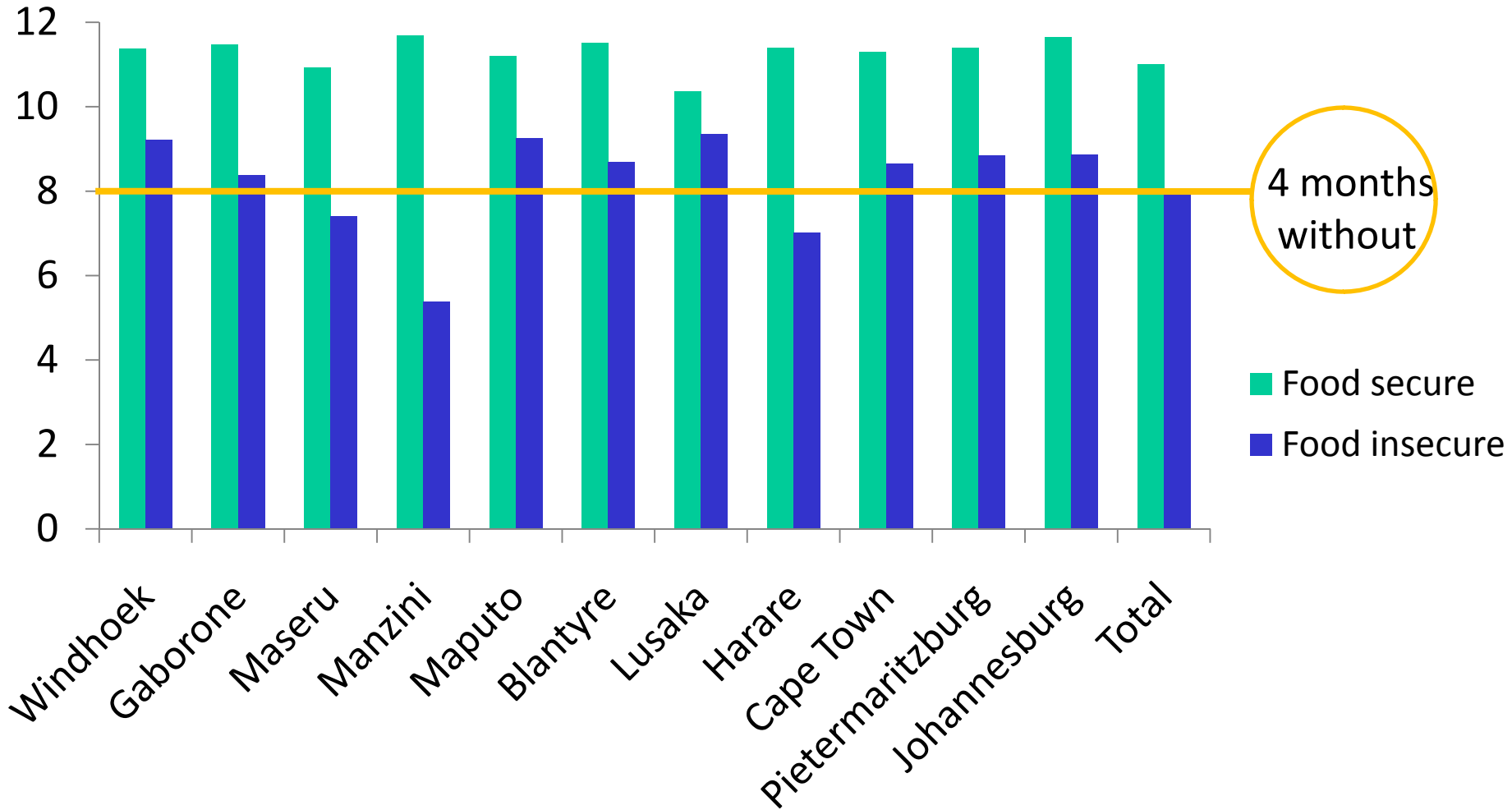
What is the urban food insecurity situation?

77% chronically food insecure

Household Food Security Status for 11 Cities



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

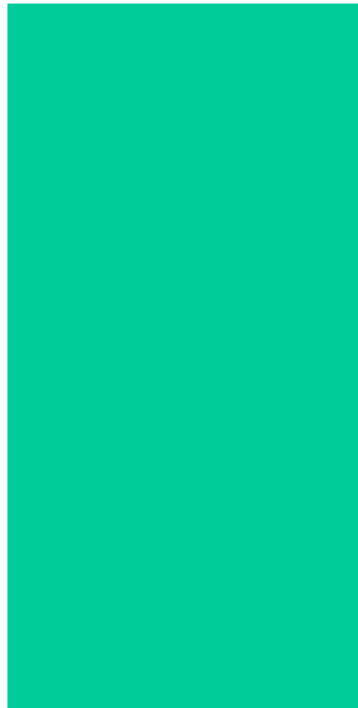


Dietary diversity < food insecure households

(1=one food type 12=max diversity)

Household Dietary Diversity Score (median)

8



Food secure

5

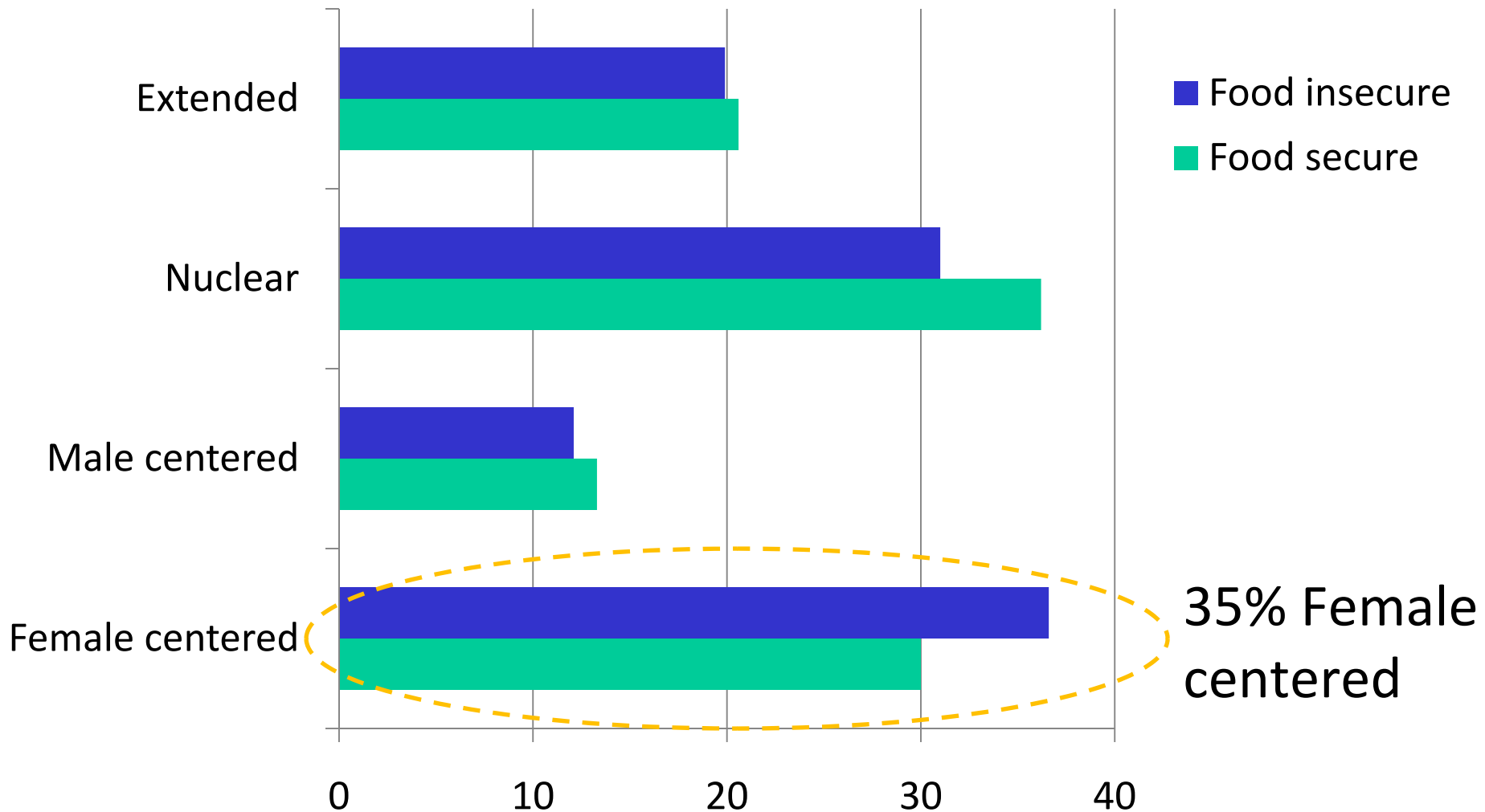


Food insecure

What factors influence urban household food insecurity?

Gender: Female centered households > food insecurity

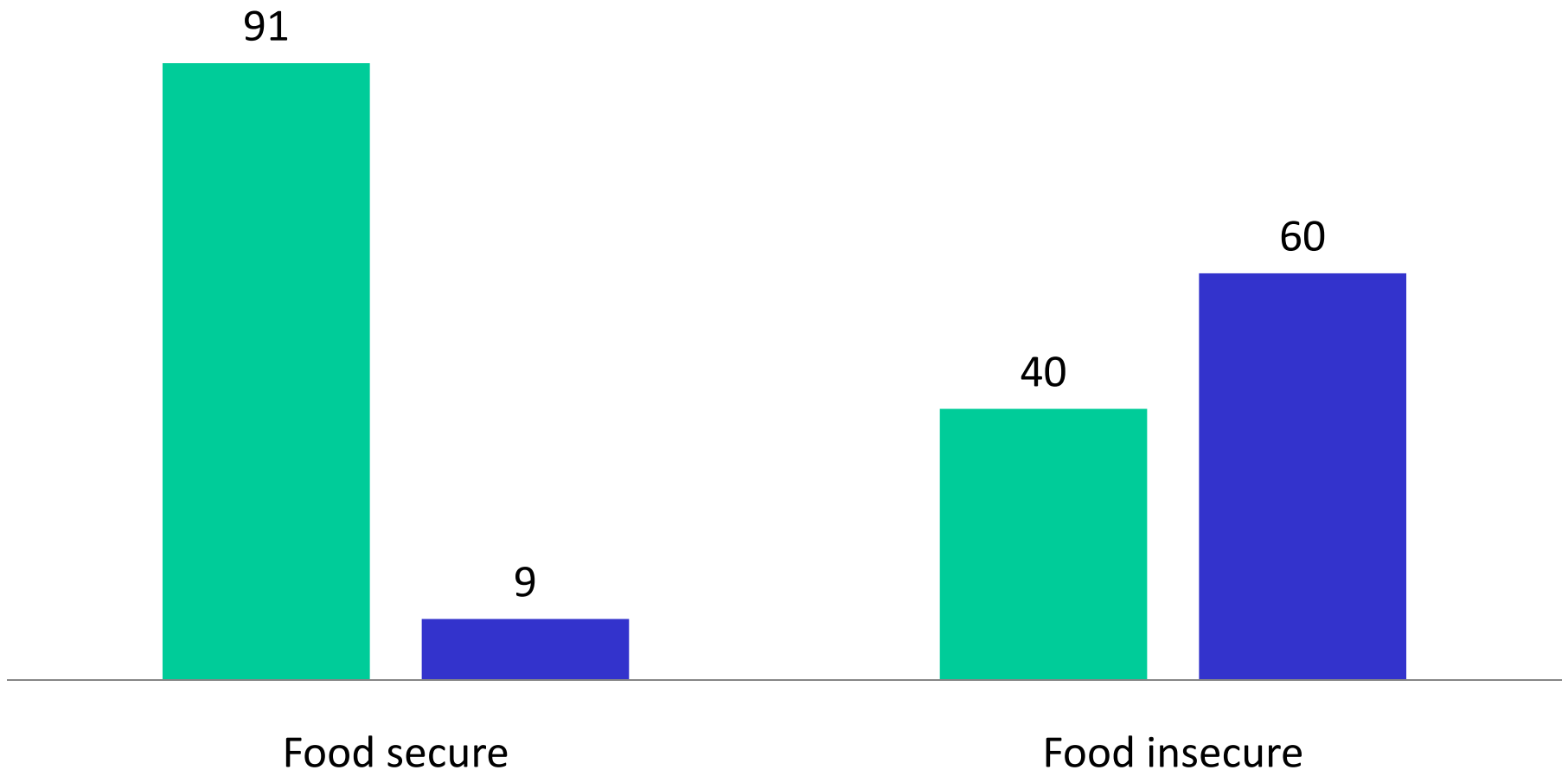
Household Type by Food Security Status (%)



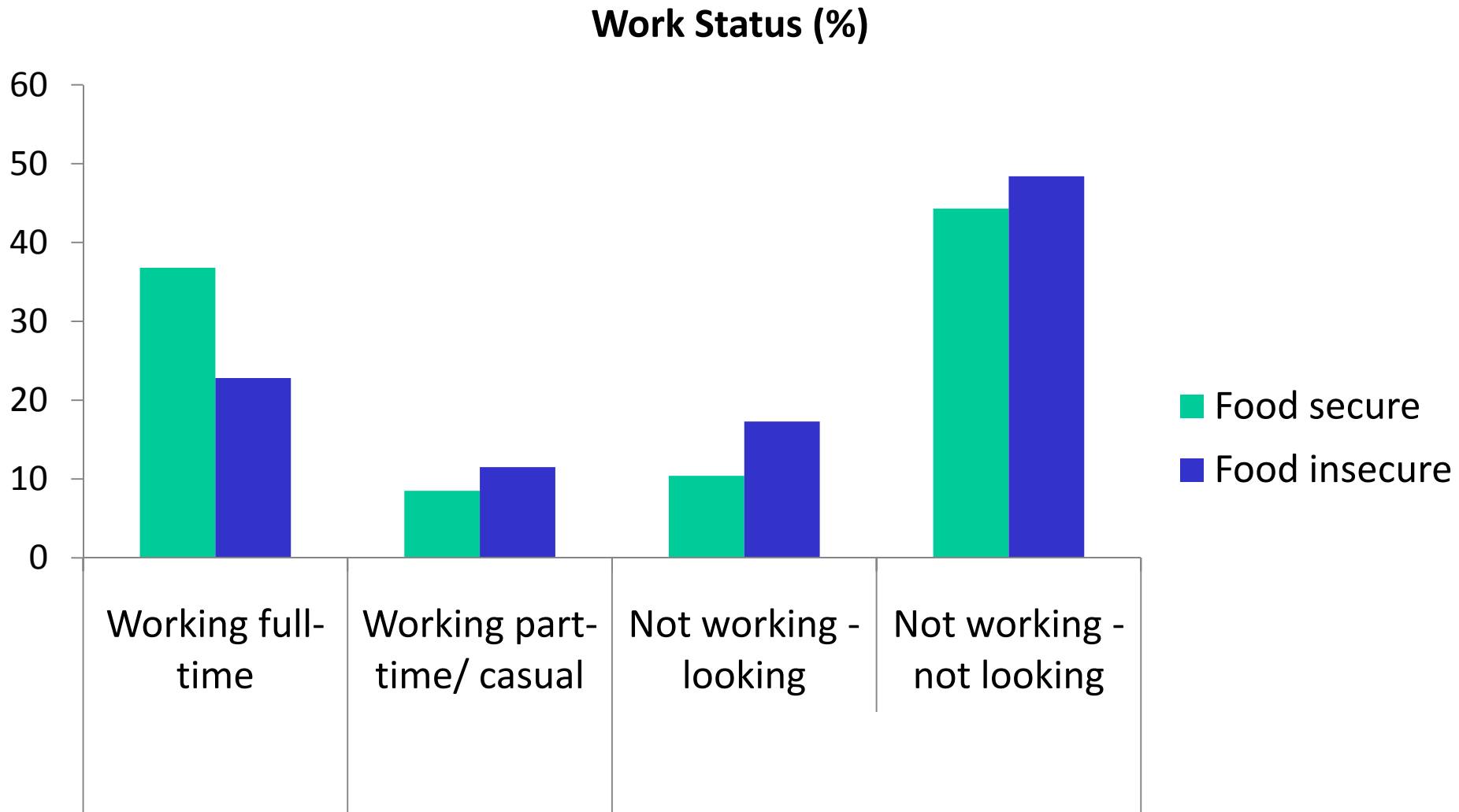
Poverty: Higher LPI score > food insecurity

Lived Poverty Index by Household Food Security Status (%)

■ 0 - 1 (Never - Seldom without) ■ 1.01 - 4 (Going without)

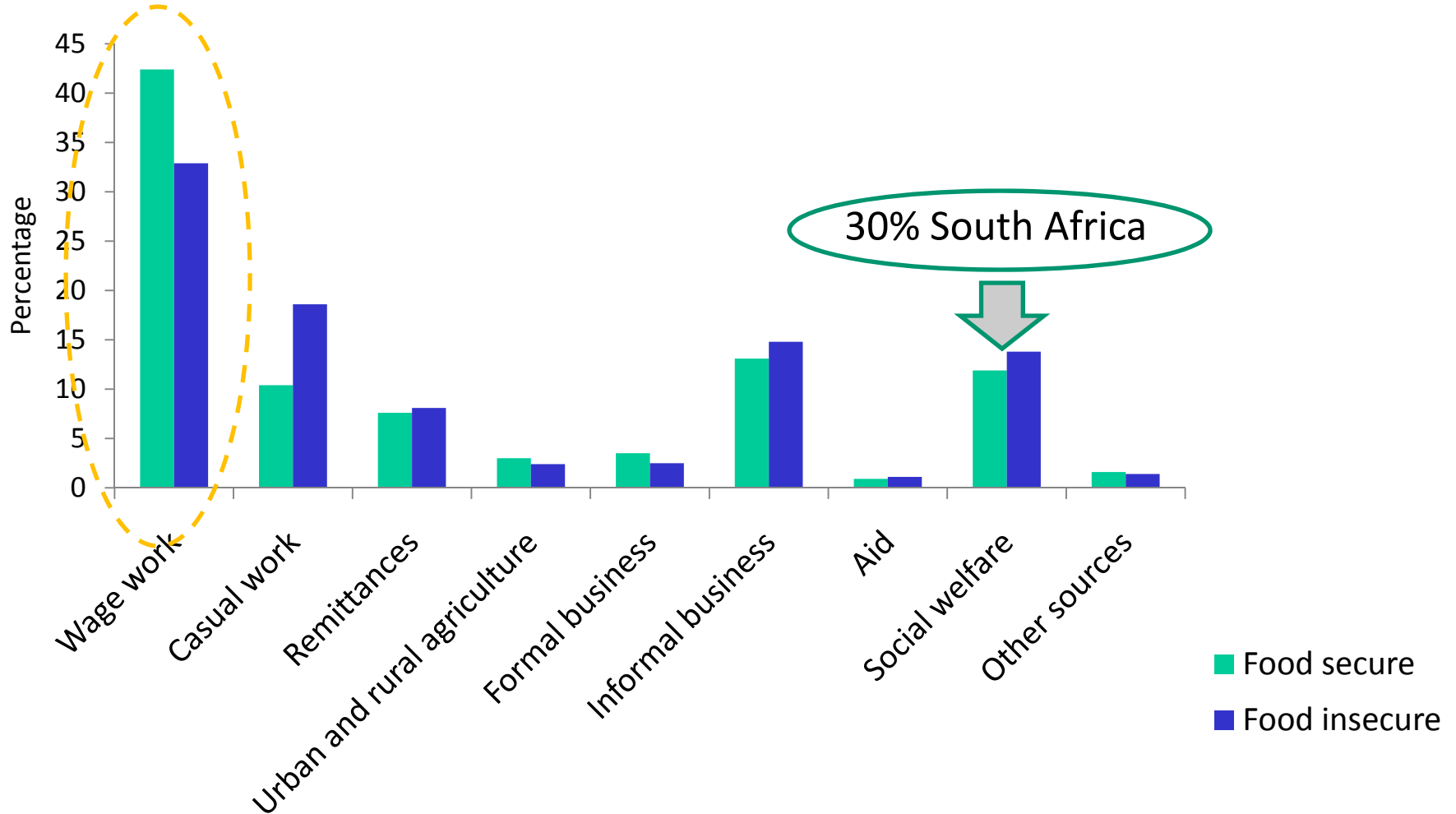


Poverty: Full-time employment > food security



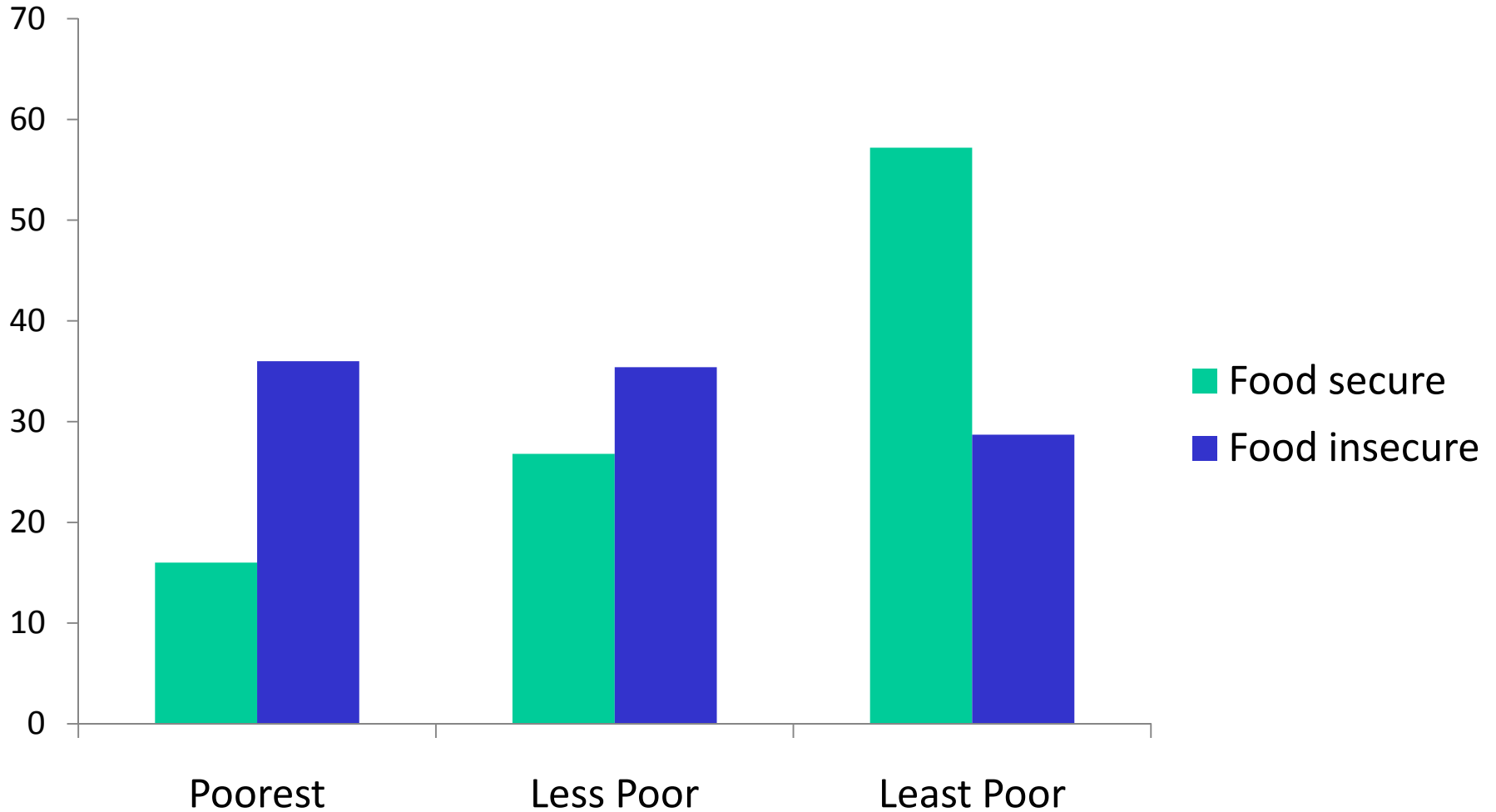
Wage work > food security

Source of Income



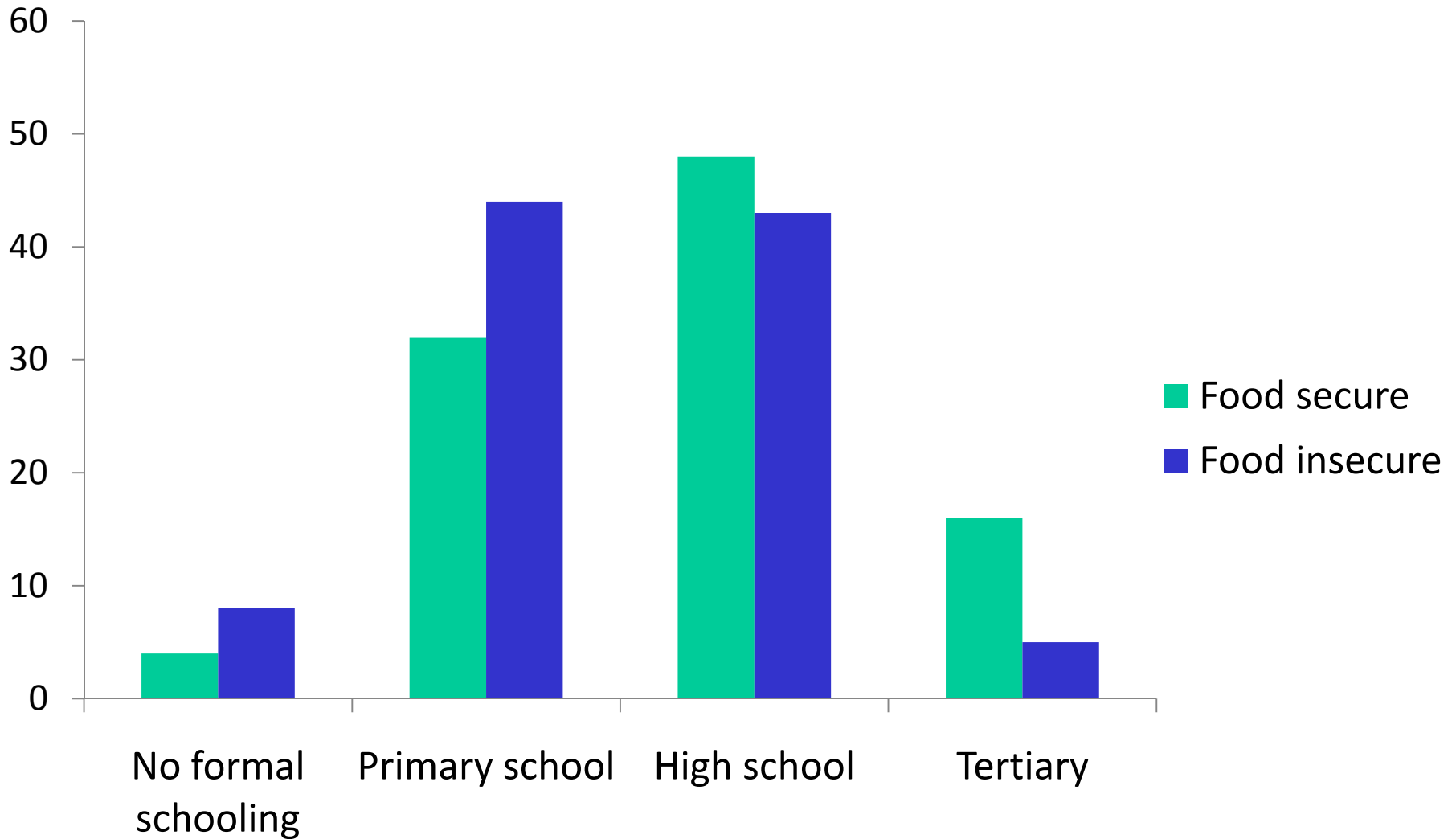
Poverty: Low income > food insecurity

Household Income Terciles by Food Security Status (%)



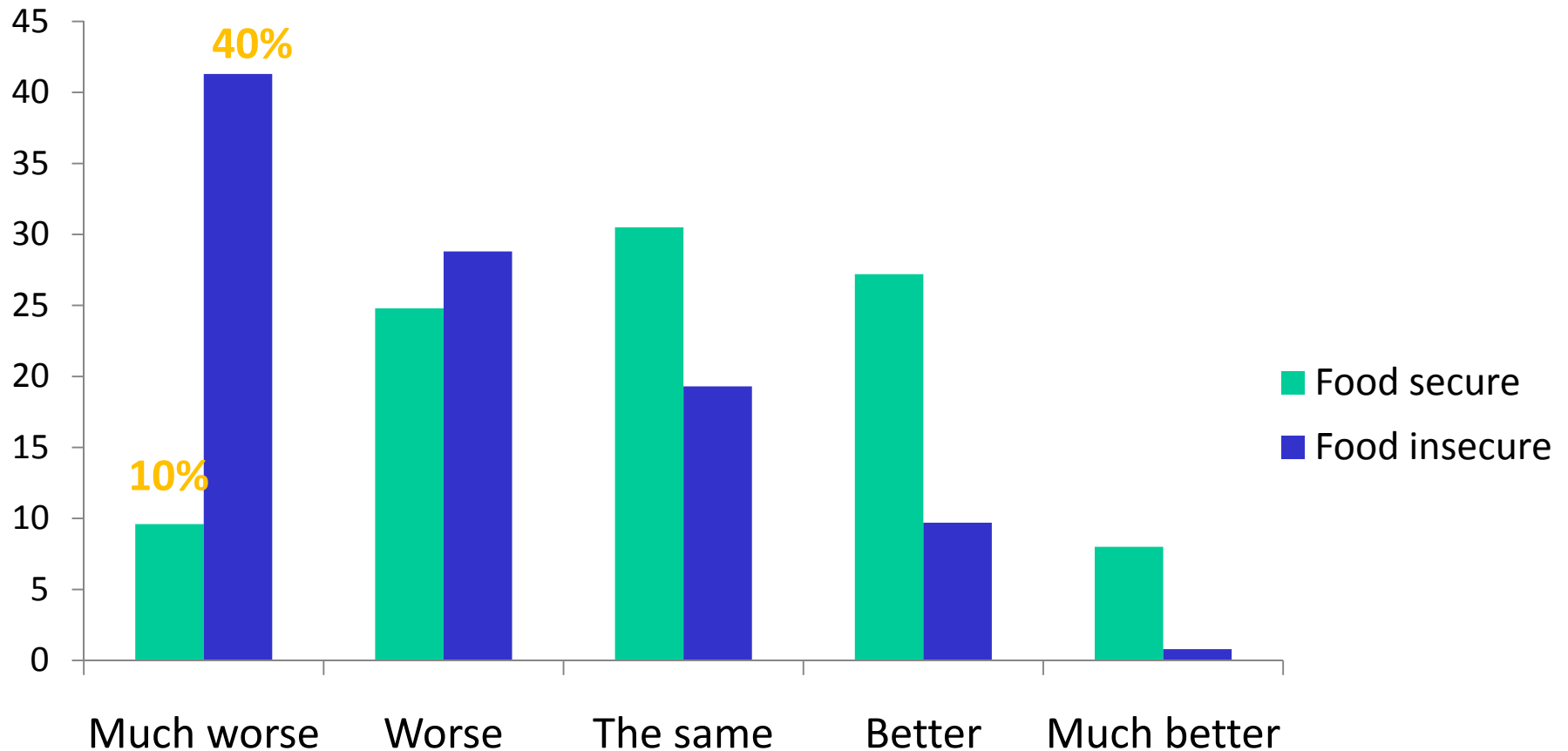
Poverty: Low education > food insecurity

Education Levels by Food Security Status (%)



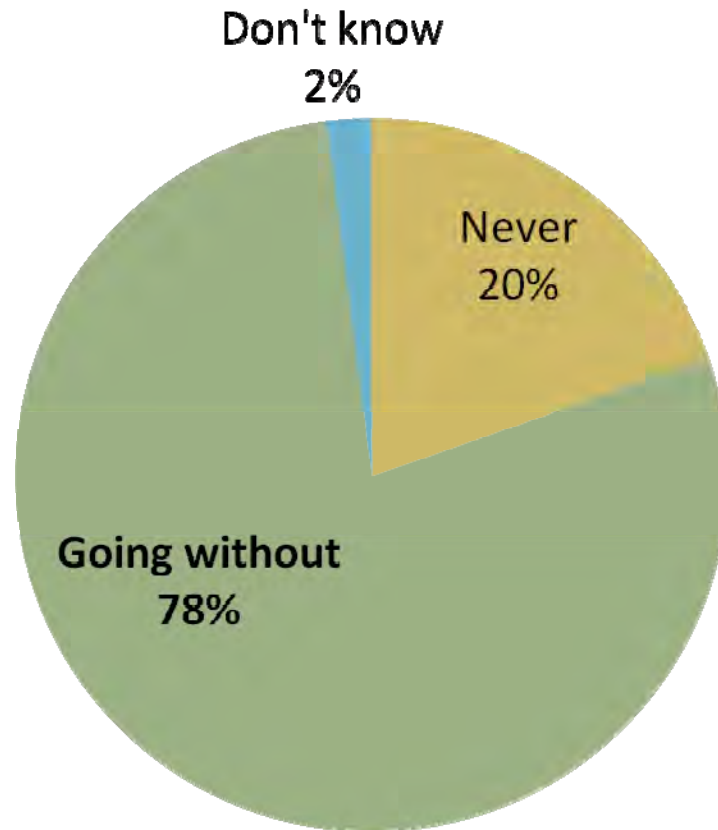
Poverty Perceptions – Conditions are deteriorating

Perceptions of Economic Condition of Household compared to a year ago by Food Security Status (%)



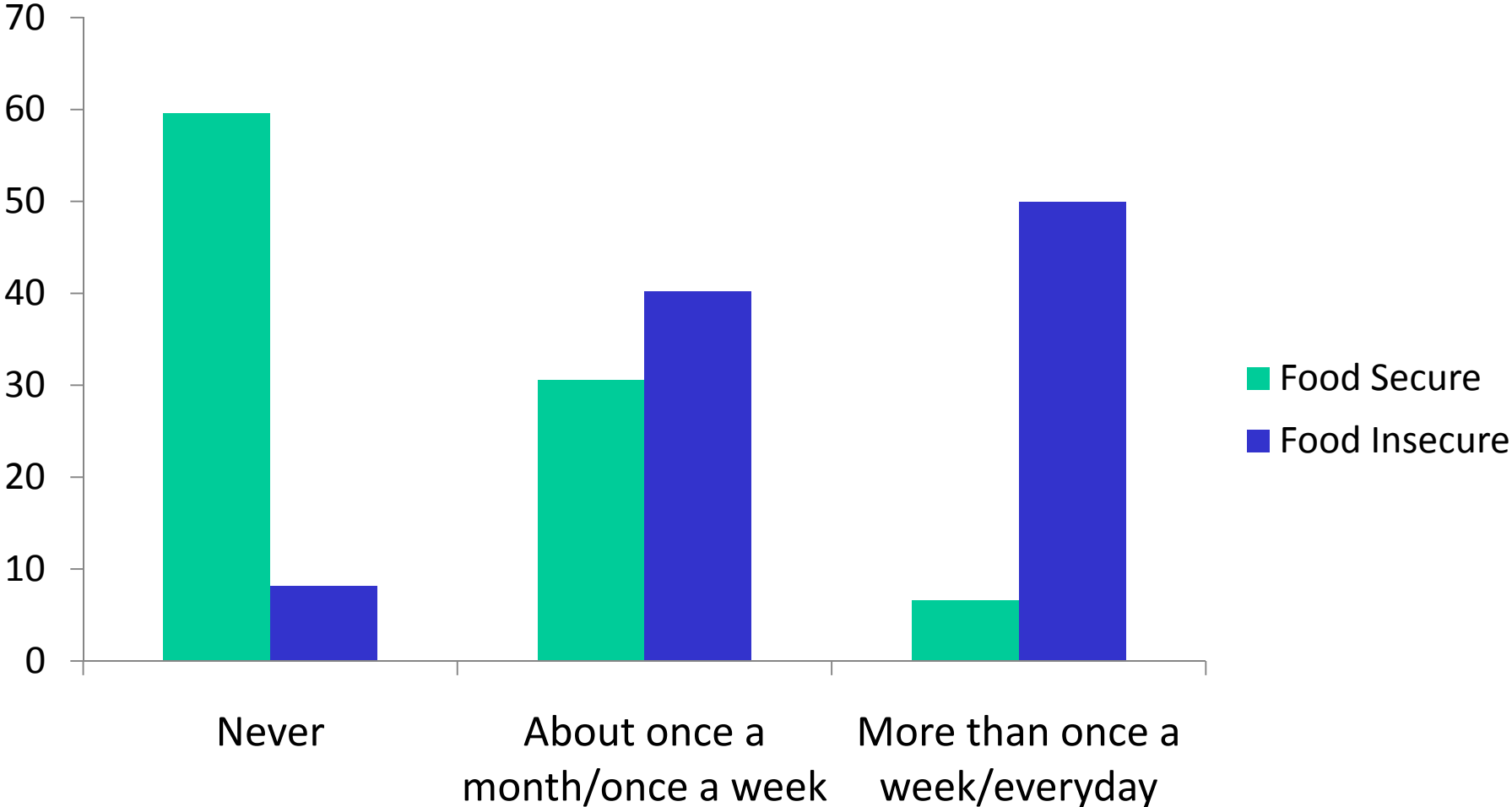
Poverty Perceptions – Are they real?

Impact of food price changes: Frequency of Households going without food (unaffordable) in past six months



Poverty – Rising food prices > food insecurity

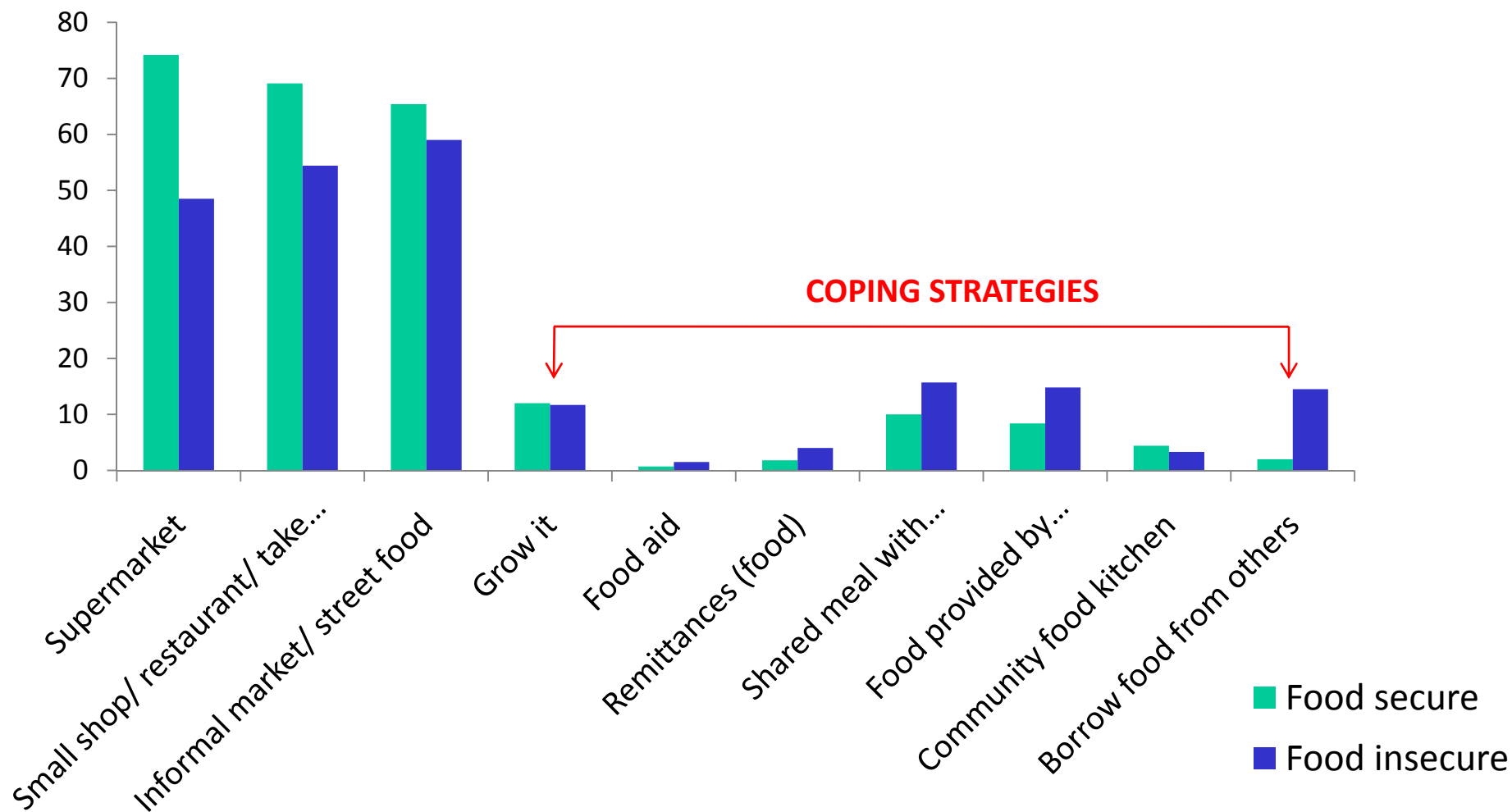
Households going without food (unaffordable due to price increases) in past six months by food security status (%)



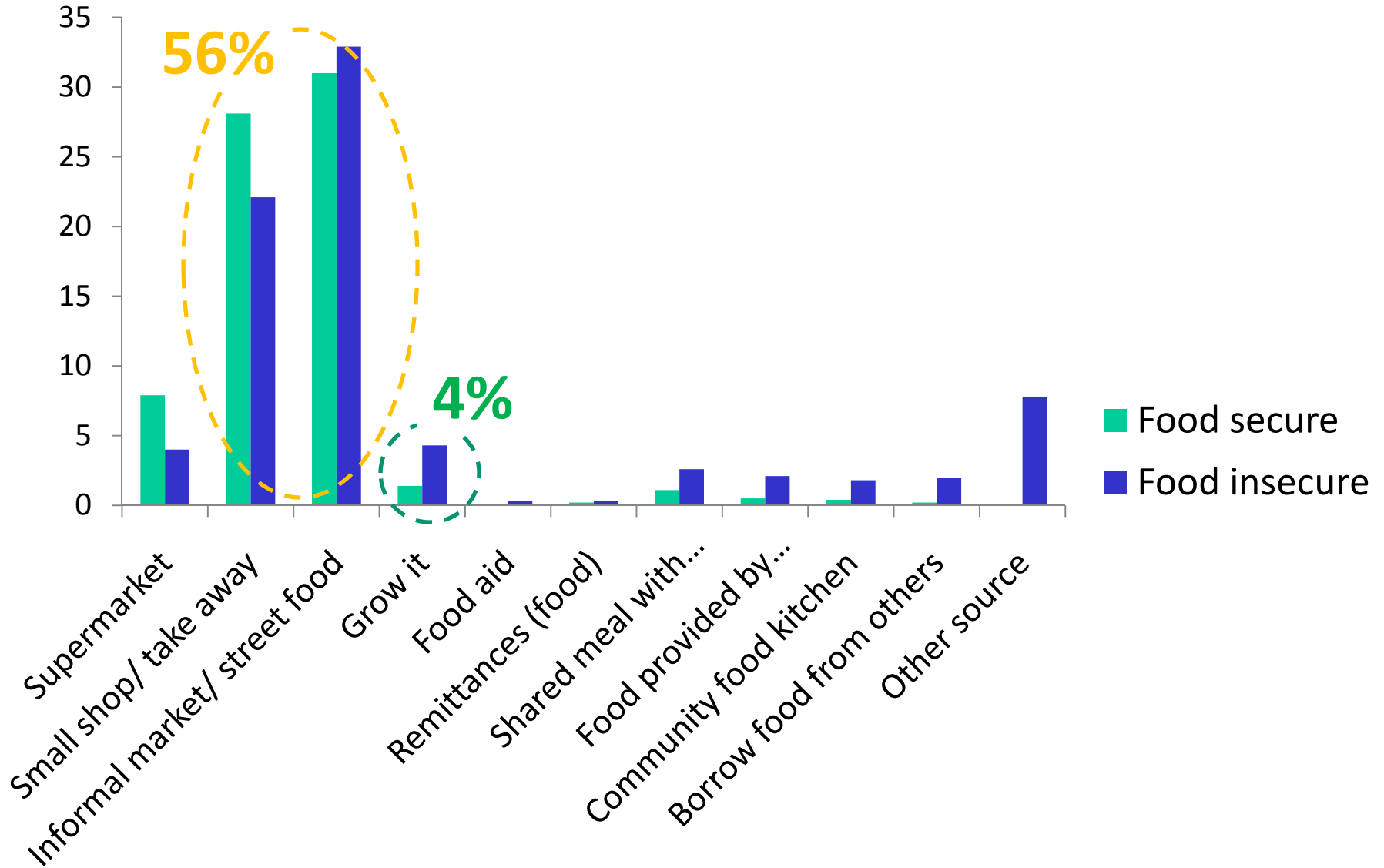
Where do the urban poor get
their food?

Food insecurity > reliance on informal/coping sources of food

Household Sources of Food (%)



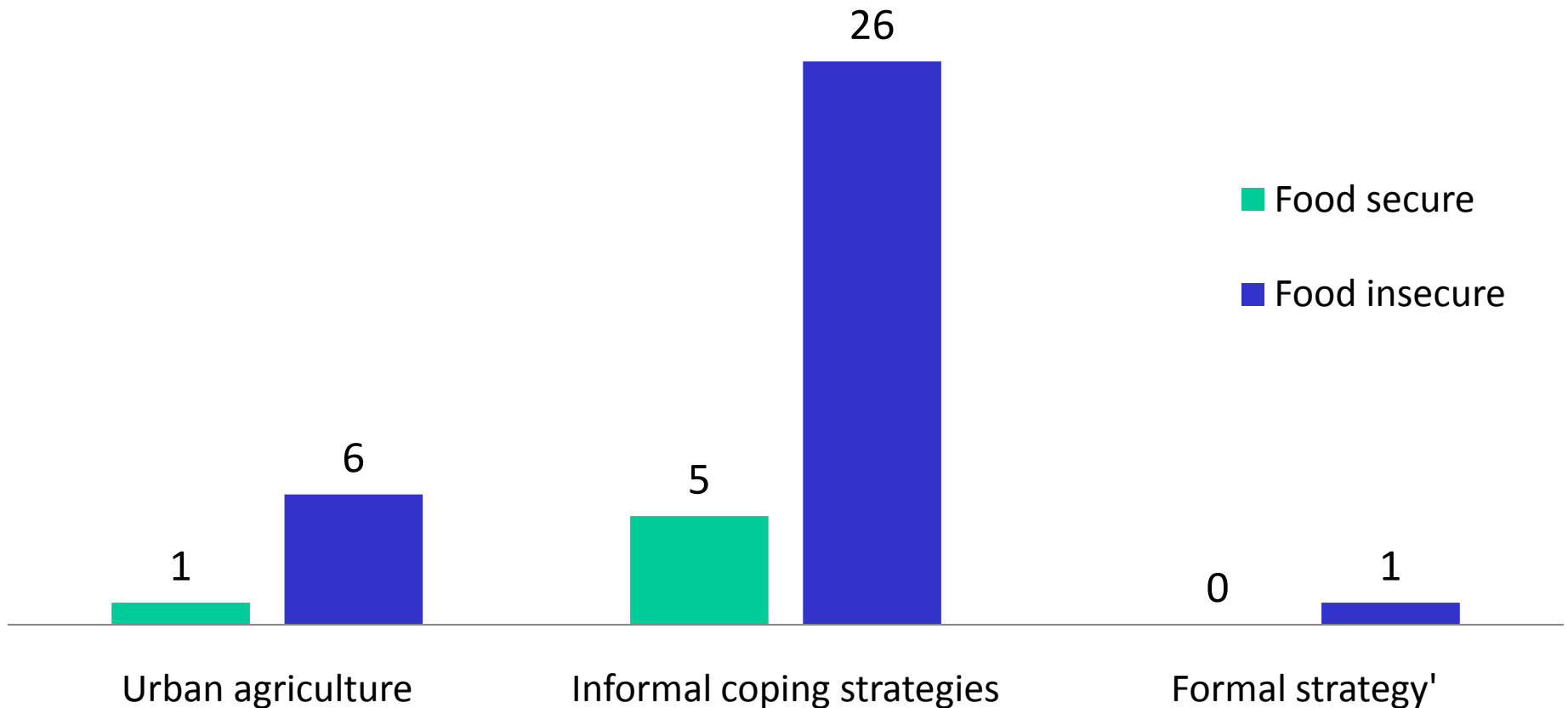
Where household obtains food at least five days a week (%)



Urban agriculture > Food insecure households

7% TOTAL SAMPLE IN URBAN AGRICULTURE

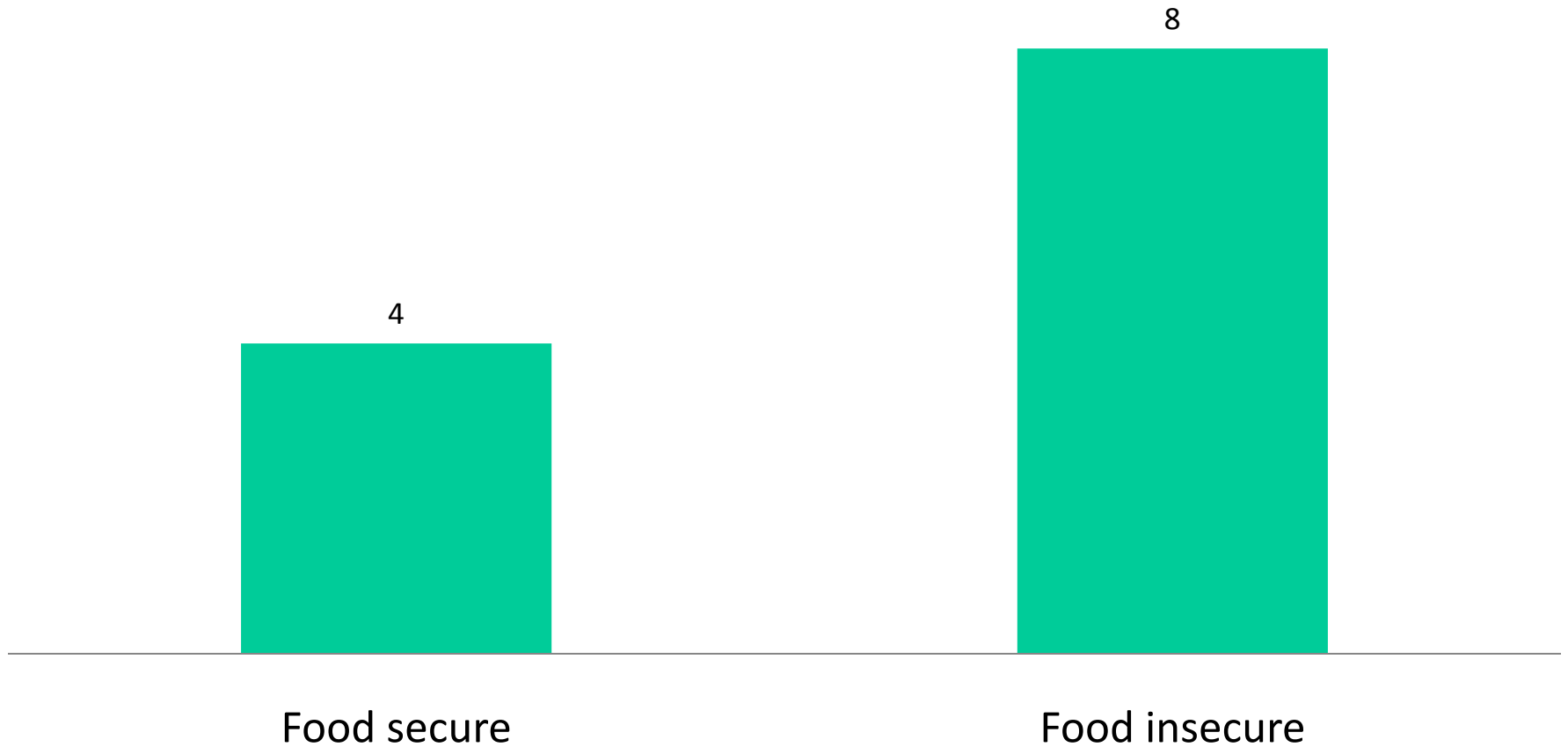
**Contribution of Urban Agriculture as an additional Livelihood Strategy
(% total sample)**



Food aid > Food insecure households

7% TOTAL SAMPLE

Households receiving food aid

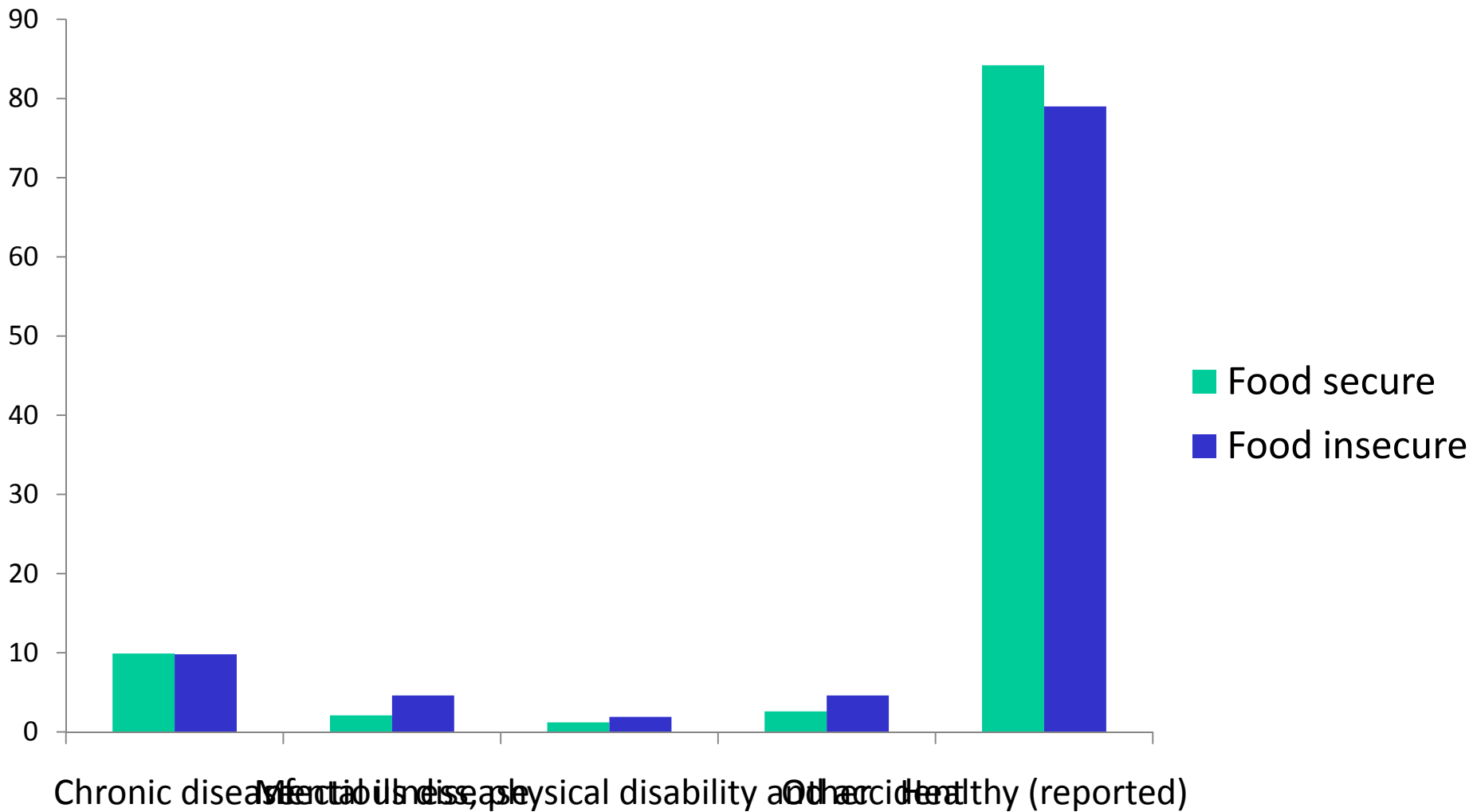


Are health and food security
status linked?

Health burden > Food insecure households

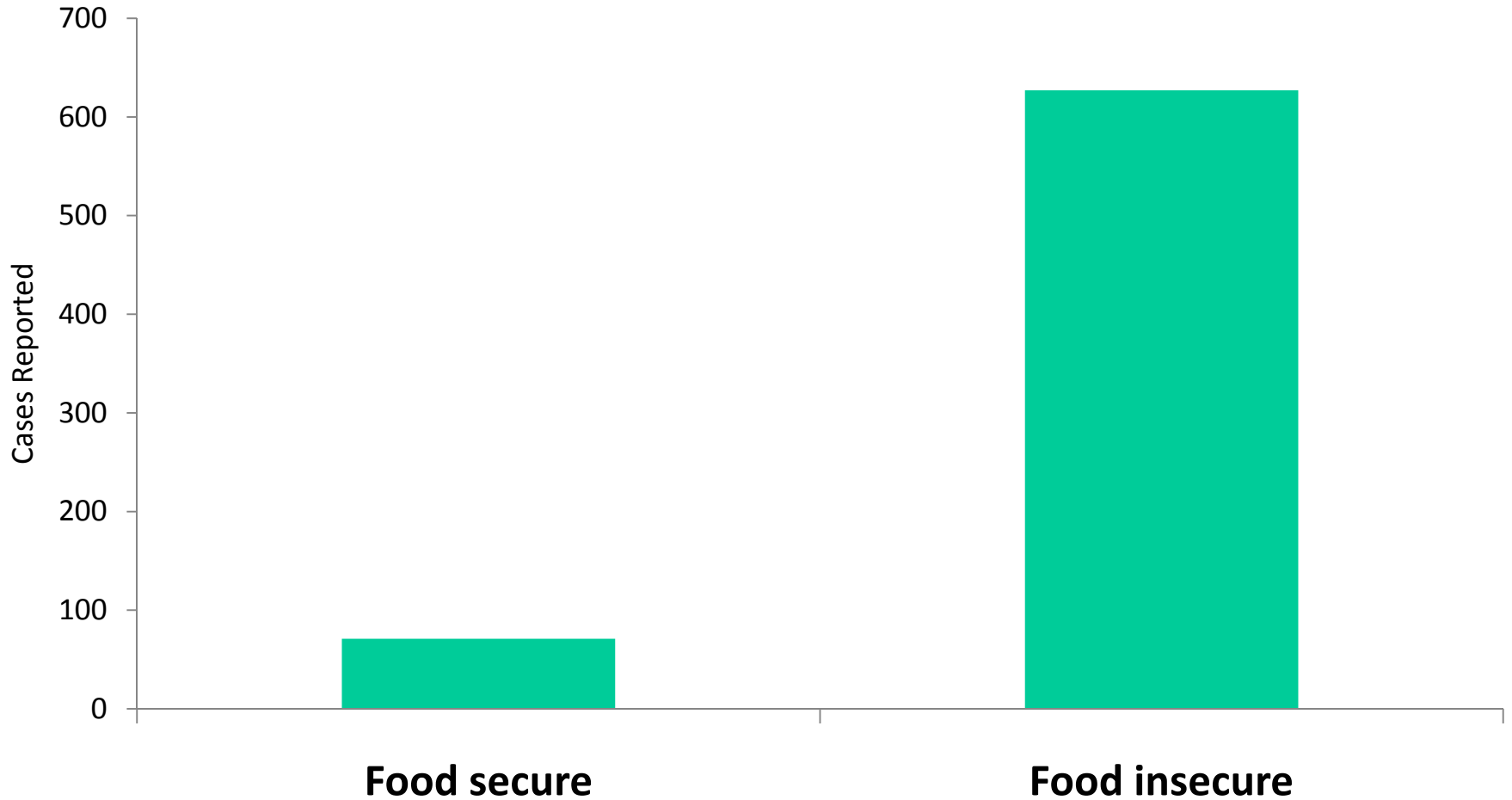
80% TOTAL SAMPLE HEALTHY [55% under 25 yrs]

Health status (%)



TB and HIV/AIDS burden > Food insecure households (Under-reported)

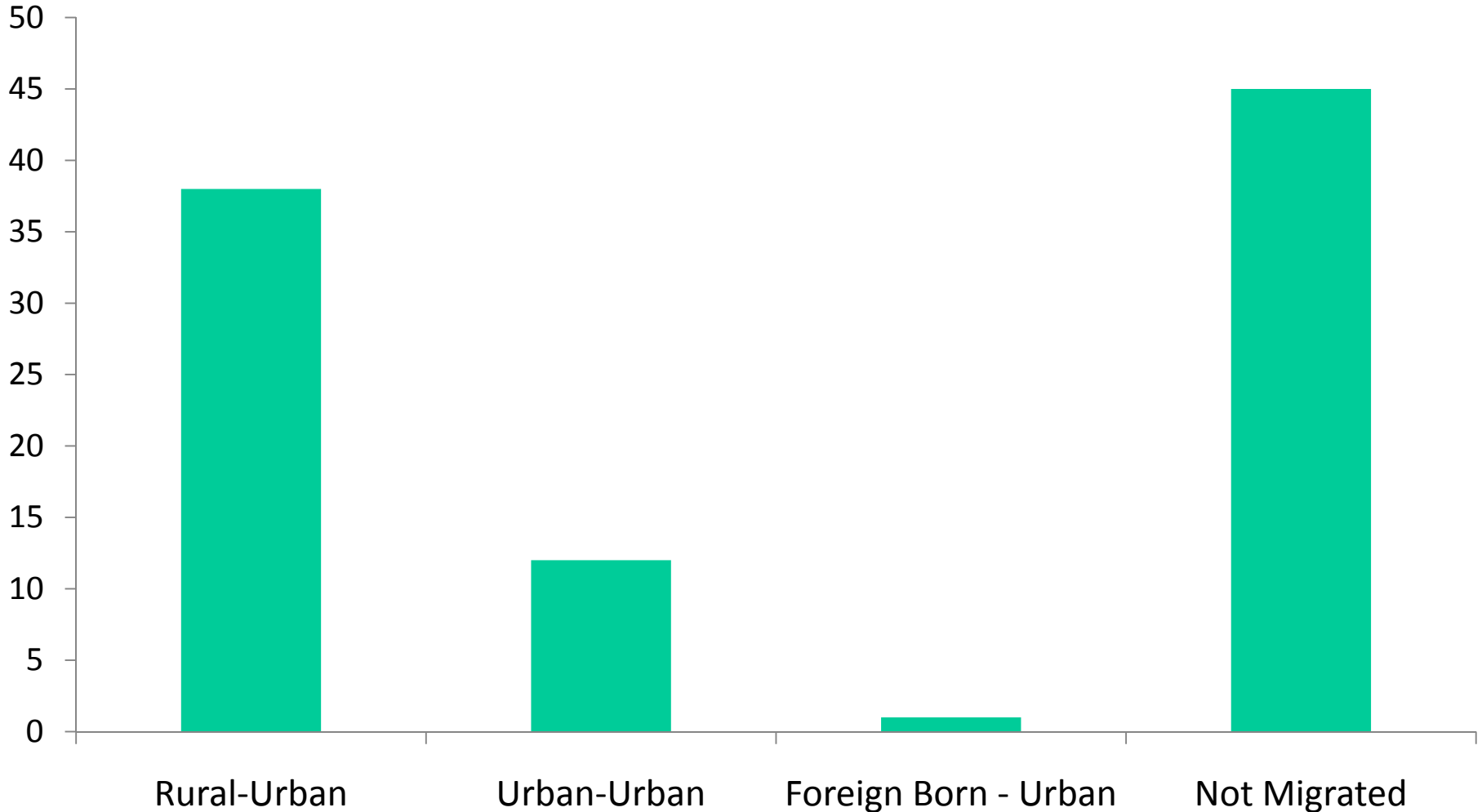
Morbidity & Mortality TB & HIV/AIDS



Does migration affect household
urban food security status?

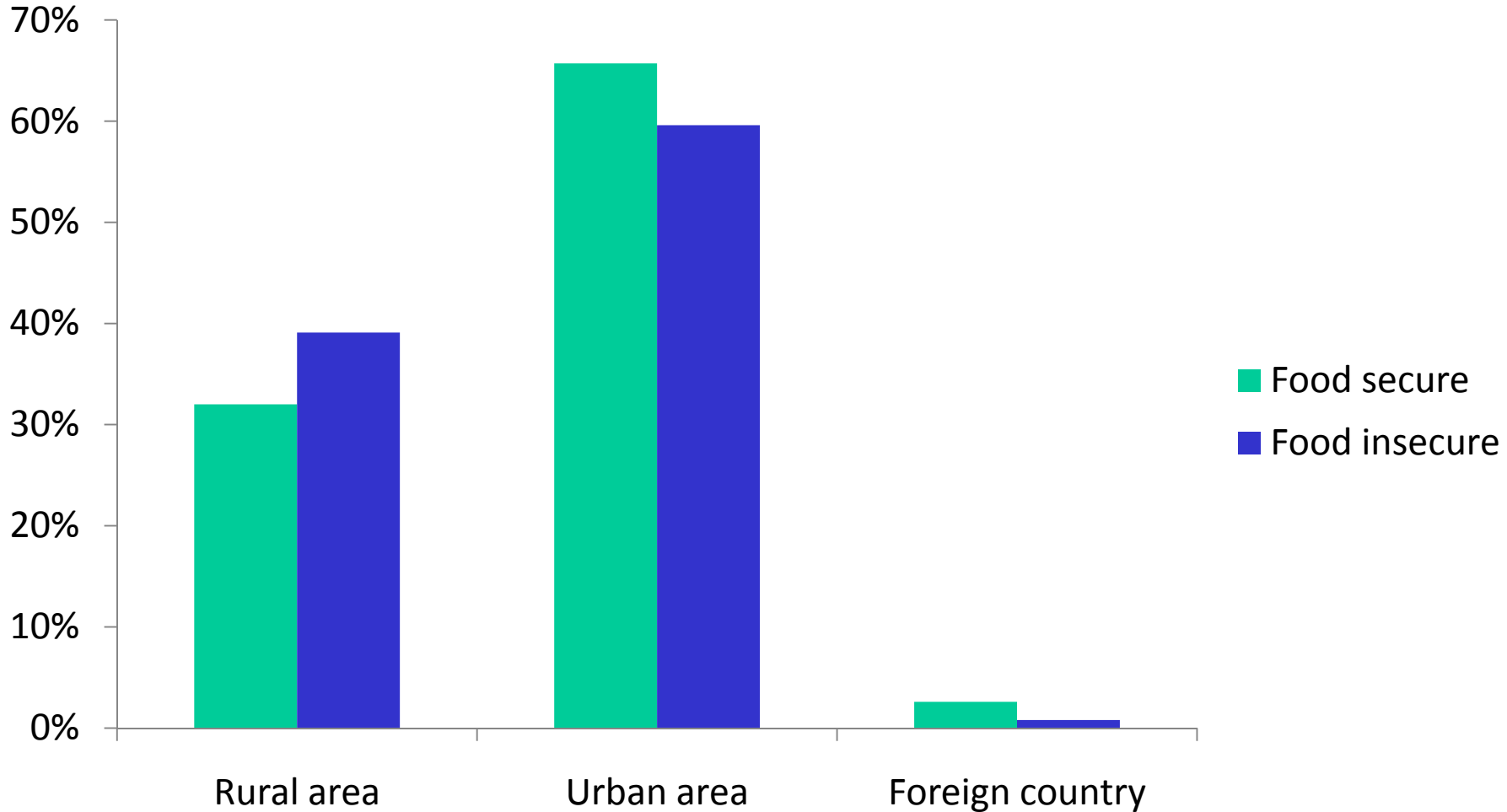
55% of households interviewed have members born elsewhere (migrant households to the city)

Lifetime Migration (%)



Migration status of household does not affect food security

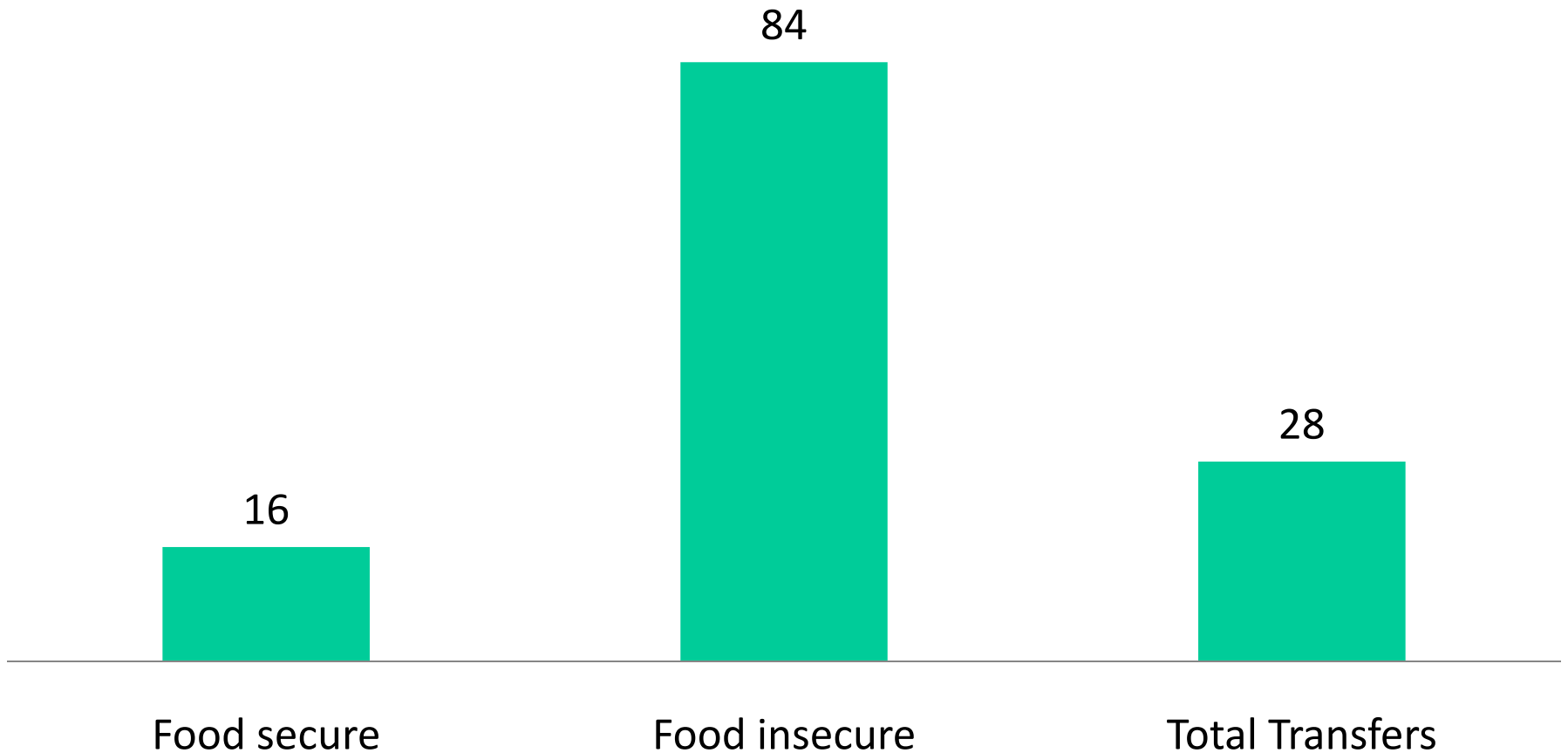
Migrant household (where born) by food security status



Food transfers from households elsewhere
> food insecure households

28% OF SAMPLE GETS FOOD TRANSFERS

Food Transfers to Urban Households (% receiving households)



The highlights of this story...

- Four out five households sampled in all 11 cities are food insecure
- Dietary diversity is poor
- Poverty and food insecurity are directly correlated
- Food price increases have negatively impacted four out of five households surveyed
- Food security has a gender dimension to it, with female centred households the most food insecure
- Inter-household food transfers are important, especially for food insecure urban households