

MALLS, MARKETS AND MALNUTRITION: FOOD IN/SENSISTIVE PLANNING IN AFRICAN CITIES

Battersby, Jane;

;

© 2019, JANE BATTERSBY



This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction, provided the original work is properly credited.

Cette œuvre est mise à disposition selon les termes de la licence Creative Commons Attribution (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode>), qui permet l'utilisation, la distribution et la reproduction sans restriction, pourvu que le mérite de la création originale soit adéquatement reconnu.

IDRC Grant/ Subvention du CRDI: 108458-001-Urban food systems governance for NCD prevention in Africa



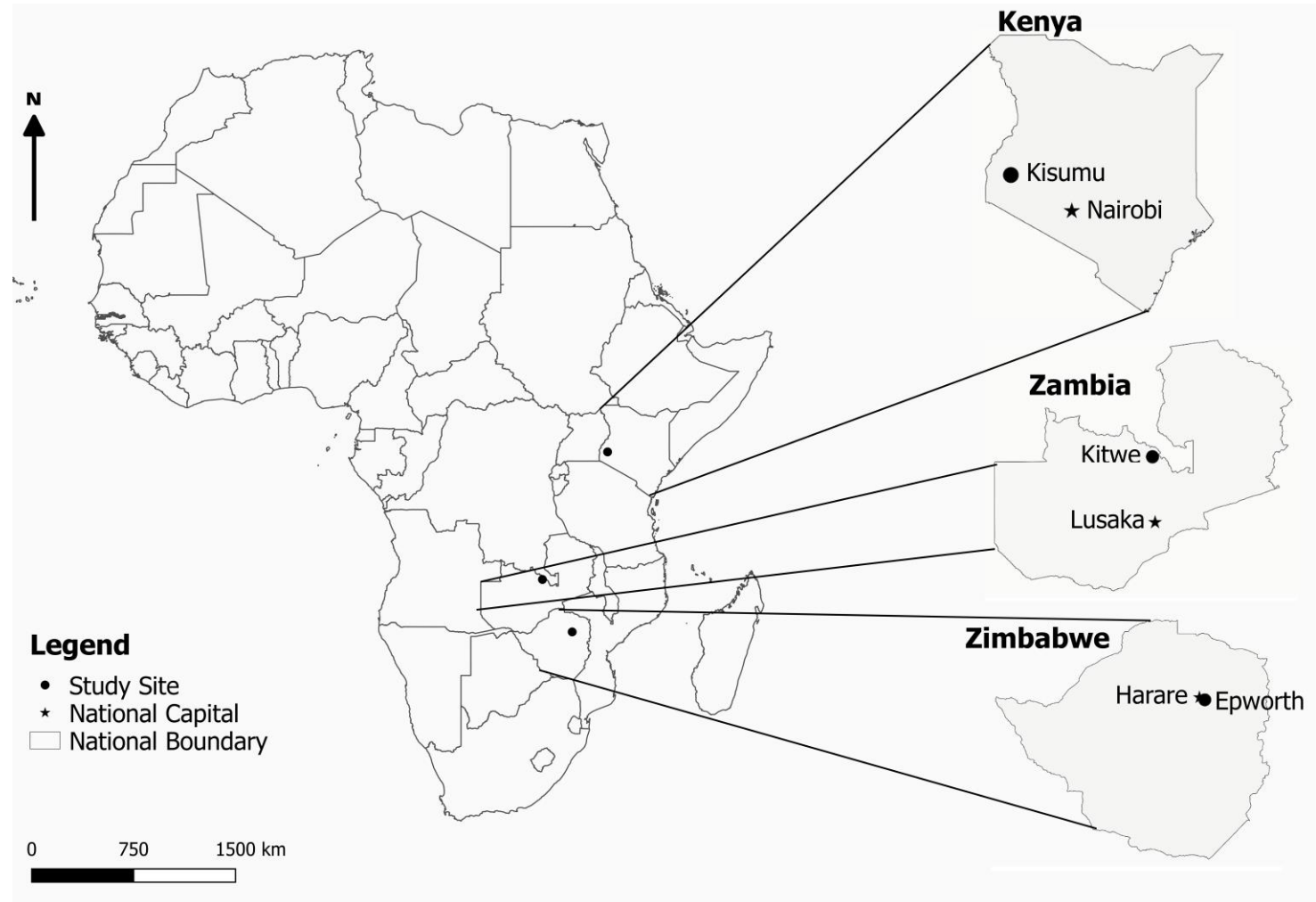
Malls, Markets and Malnutrition: Food In/Sensitive Planning in African Cities

Dr Jane Battersby, African Centre for Cities,
University of Cape Town

Background

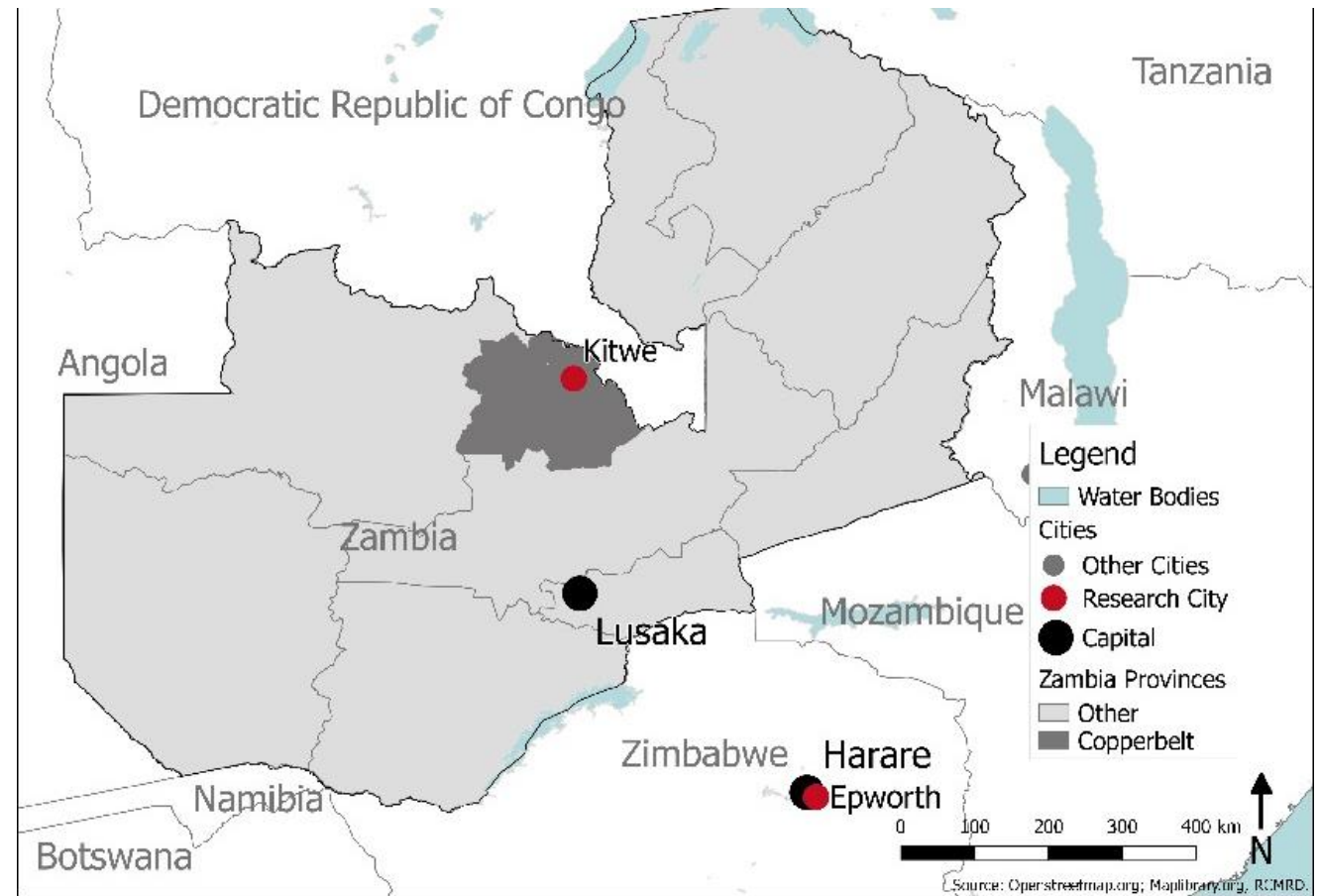
- African Centre for Cities
- AFSUN
- Consuming Urban Poverty
- Hungry Cities Partnership
- Nourishing Spaces
- Community of Practice on Food Governance

Context: CUP
& AFSUN



Kitwe

- Zambia's second city
- Population around 500 000
- Historically dependent on copper mining





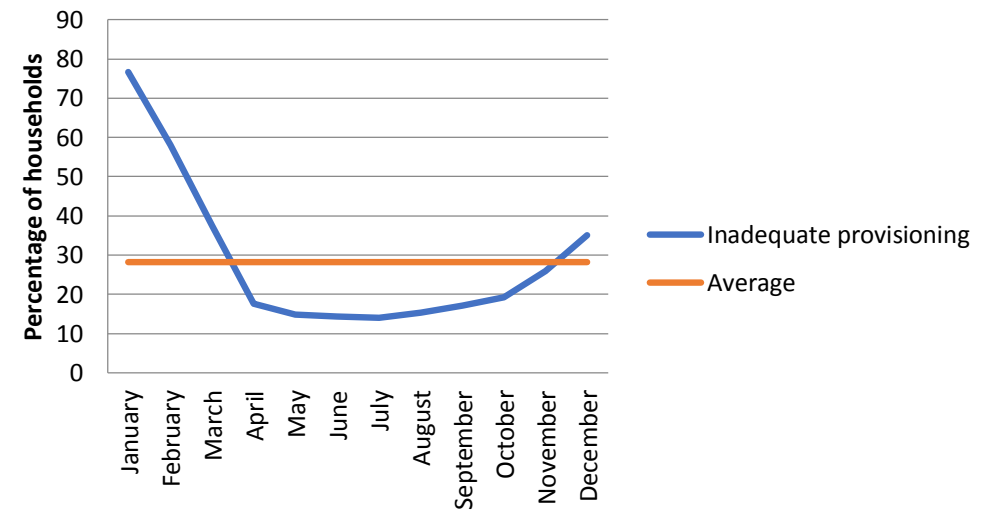
Kitwe food insecurity: 90%

- Mean Dietary Diversity: 3.25/12

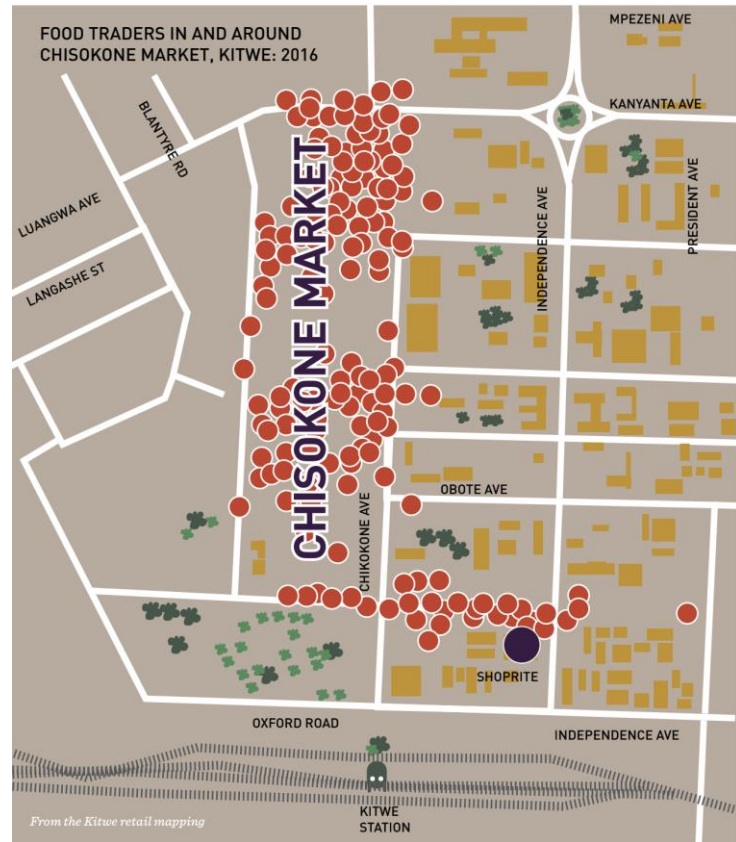
Table 17.1 Categories of foods eaten by surveyed households (%)

Food categories	Yes (%)	No (%)
Cereal products	98	2
Roots or tuber products	5	95
Vegetables	83	17
Fruits	4	96
Meat or chicken	24	76
Eggs	13	87
Fresh or dried fish or shellfish	33	67
Foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts	15	84
Dairy products	4	96
Foods made with oil, fat, or butter	14	86
Sugar or honey	14	86
Other foods	17	83

Months of inadequate household food provisioning



Chisokone Market



Three contradictory processes

- Market upgrading
- Market relocation
- Street trader clearances

Upgrading



Relocation

Kitwe traders' relocation ultimatum extended

By on July 9, 2012 · 4 Comments



THE Kitwe City Council has extended the ultimatum for relocation of wholesale traders from the sprawling Chisokone Market to the newly-constructed Nakadoli to Monday next week.

The extension of the ultimatum comes after the wholesale traders defied the July 2, 2012 deadline given to them by the council to shift to Nakadoli, which had been designated as the only wholesale trading point in the city.

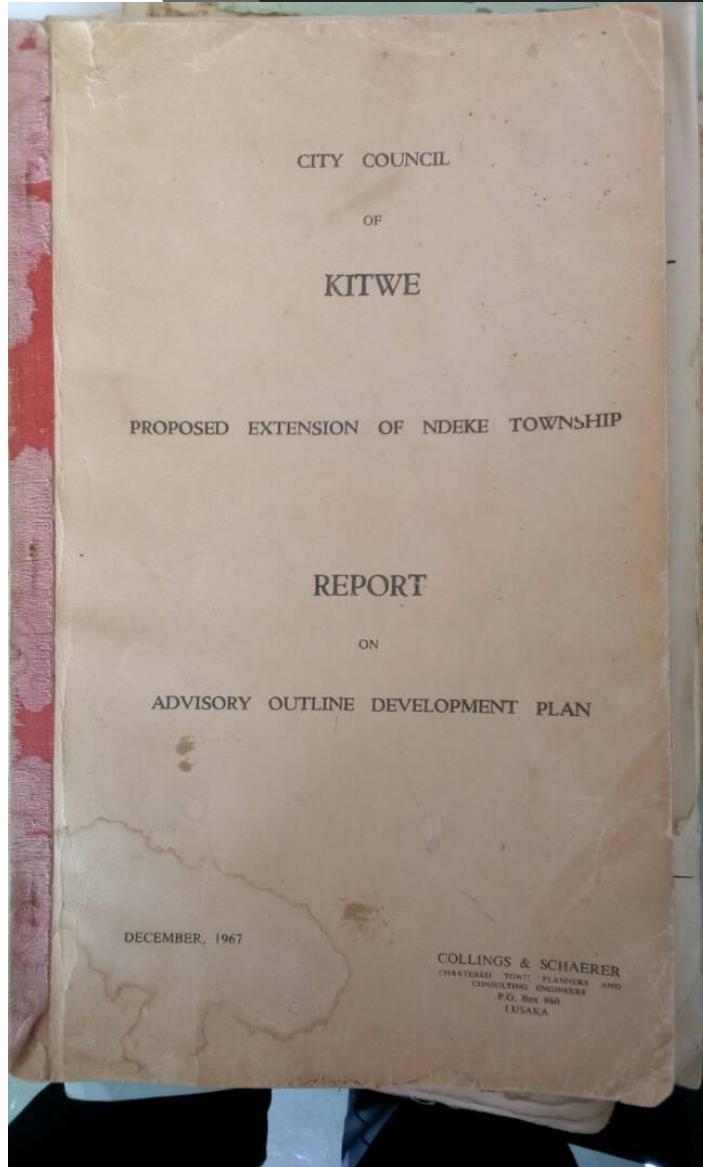


Street clearances



A history of food planning

- Although local government today sees no role in food system planning or food security, historically food planning was central to local government mandates and was a major component of spatial, economic and political control.





Urban agriculture zoning

Milling zoning



Markets and street trade

- Zambian 1937 Markets Act
- Kisumu General Nuisance by laws



INSIDE THIS WEEK: TECHNOLOGY QUARTERLY

The
Economist

DECEMBER 3RD-9TH 2011

Economist.com

President Newt? Brace yourselves

Britain's coming recession

Why India needs Walmart

France tries to stay AAA

The science of ethical foie gras

**Africa
rising**



The Modern African City

- Implicitly and explicitly anti-informality entrenched through Master Plans, zoning schemes etc.
- Narrative of “Africa rising”, revisioning of African cities as ‘future cities’
- Role of large private sector actors as ‘partners in development’



- Expansion of market beyond gazetted area
- Historical power of marketeers
- Legitimacy afforded by paying levies
- Health and safety concerns

Upgrading

Relocation: EU Urban Markets Development Programme

- 19.4m Euro from 2003, to build 11 markets in Zambia, inc. 3 in Kitwe.
- The proliferation of street vending and informal trading,
- The inadequacy of the physical structures of the markets due to the absence of clear regulations in terms of physical and functional organisation which resulted in the markets being shunned by traders,
- The degradation of the environment due to inadequate refuse collection and disposal facilities which affected the markets including the hygiene of the sale products and the health of the general public,
- The deterioration of the quality of living due to incorrect location of the markets within the urban fabrics,
- The overall inefficiency of the distribution system which did not offer any guarantees to the consumers on the quality of goods and prevented the development of entrepreneur capacities relating to markets despite favouring strong price competition,
- The inadequate legislative system which apart from being obsolete for urban area's social trends also presented contradictions in some cases between the laws and regulations, and
- The disorganisation in the management system which resulted in the failure to adhere to ordinary market administration.
(GMZ/EC 2003 in Kalembe 2011, 41-42).

Relocation

- Power of donor funding in shaping urban agenda, particularly in secondary cities
- Historic antipathy towards Chisokone
- Chisokone's occupation of commercially zoned land that could be used for a mall.

Street clearances

- Public health framing – crime and grime narrative
- Street traders less politically aligned and powerful than marketeers
- Pressure from both market associations and Shoprite

Understanding conflicting practices

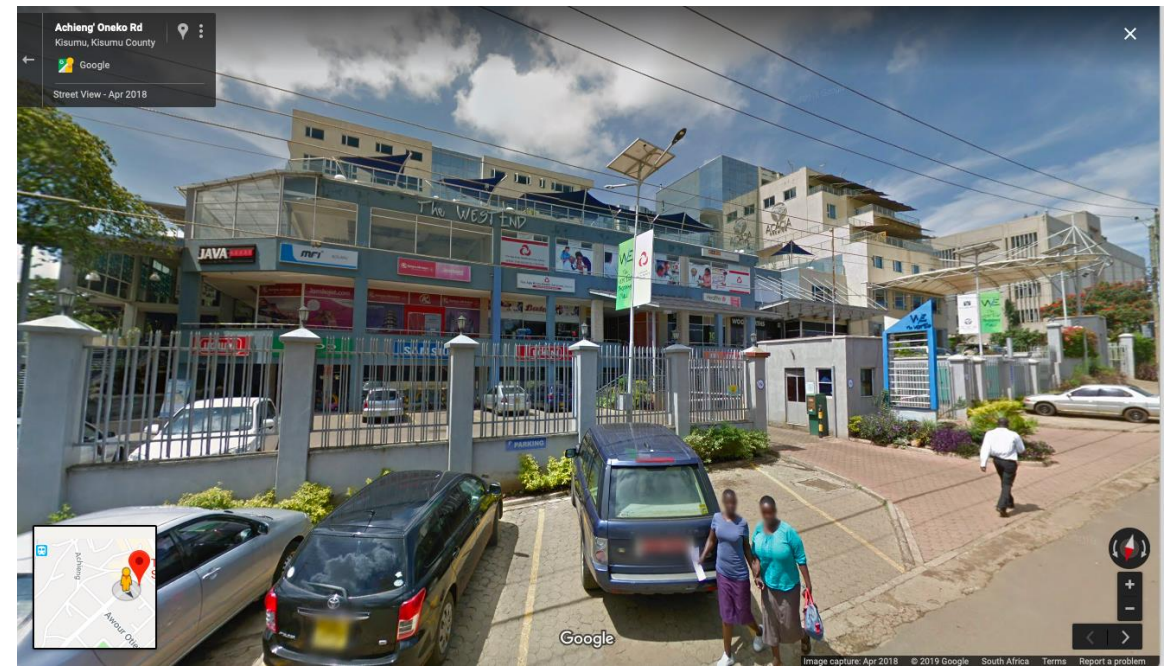
- No clear food mandate for local government
- Absence of state capacity - particularly in secondary cities
- Therefore decisions about markets informed by a set of actors made powerful by historic planning frameworks (marketeers, large scale private sector, donor agencies). In the context of limited state capacity, cities increasingly dependent on donor funding to meet development objectives.
- None of the stakeholders have food system or food security implications informing their activities
- Result: Highly contradictory set of governance responses from tacit support to repression depending on politics of moment

The mall as the symbol of development

At the opening of the Mukuba Mall in Kitwe, President Lungu identified the mall as serving the needs of a “growing segment of our urban citizenry that has evolved and become more cosmopolitan and global in their exposure and preferences and have even more disposable income and options” (Lungu 2015).



Urban fantasy





TA FAST FOODS

ZAMBEEF INSIDE LAST SHOP-5J0R1S 250 150
NSHIMA, FRIED RICE, CHICKEN MASALA, T. BONE
BEEF STEW, DREAM FISH
PIE, BURGER, SHAWARMA SUB, SANDWICHES
E SHOPPING ARCADE

HUNGRY LION

Dial *303#
today.

Tuma!

Dial *303#
today.

Tuma!

Sales
Send an e Money.



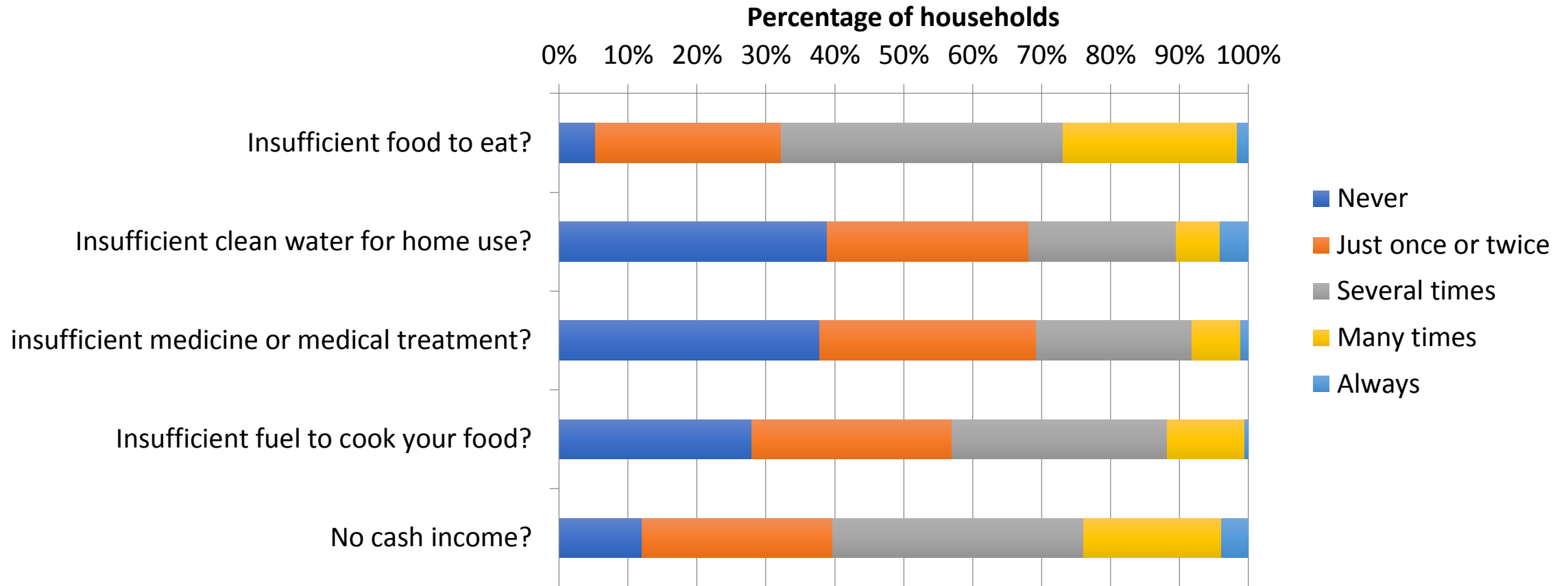
Food in/sensitive planning

In East Africa the most rapid dietary transition is taking place in households with incomes of less than USD2 per day.

Changing diets are not an indicator of wealth, but of the intersection of a changing food system with long standing poverty.



Multidimensionality of poverty





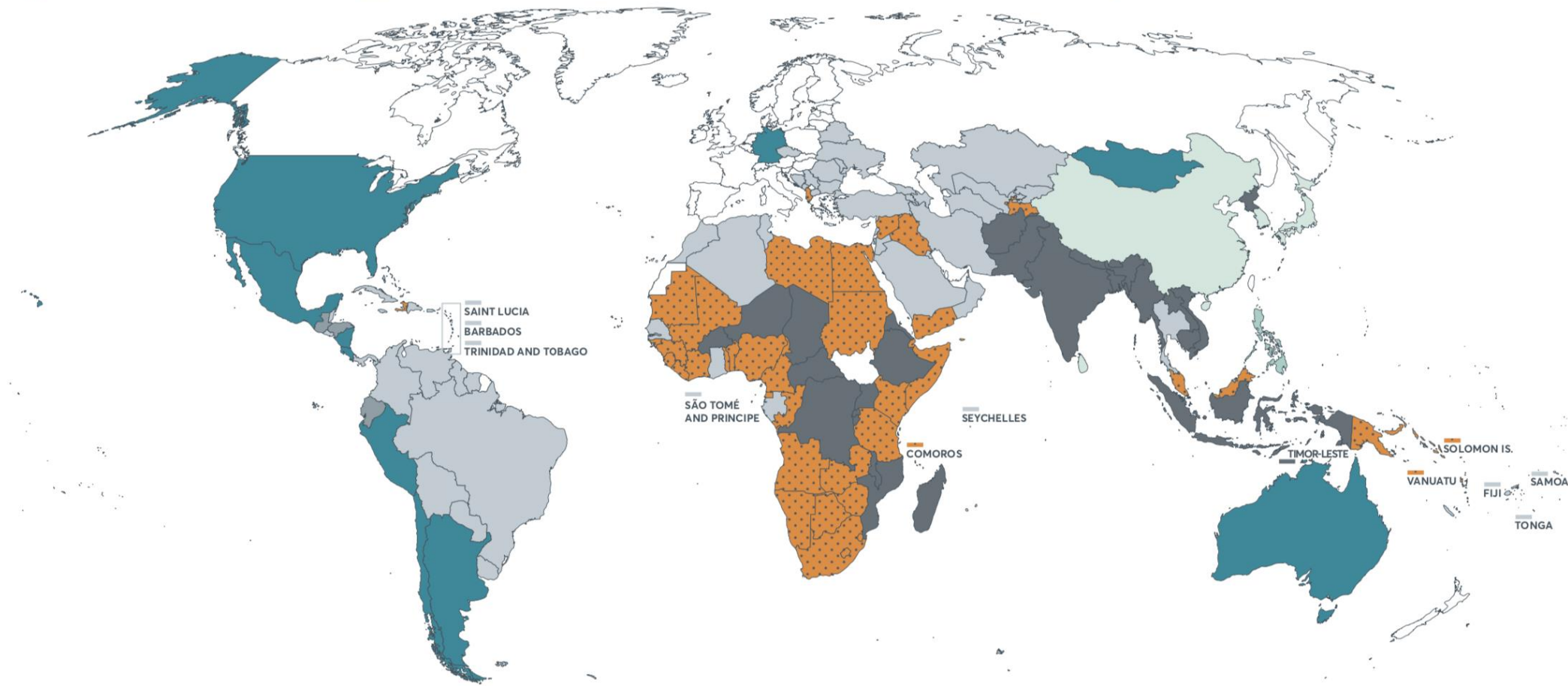
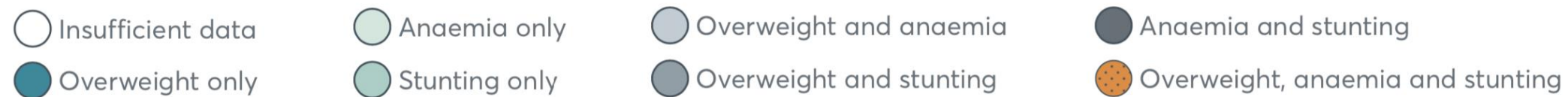
Trading conditions and planning



Infrastructure planning

FIGURE 2.9

Map of countries with overlapping forms of childhood stunting, anaemia and overweight in adult women, 2017 and 2018



Source: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory.

Notes: Stunting in children aged under 5 years $\geq 20\%$; anaemia in women of reproductive age $\geq 20\%$; overweight (body mass index ≥ 25) in adult women aged ≥ 18 years $\geq 35\%$. Based on data for 141 countries.

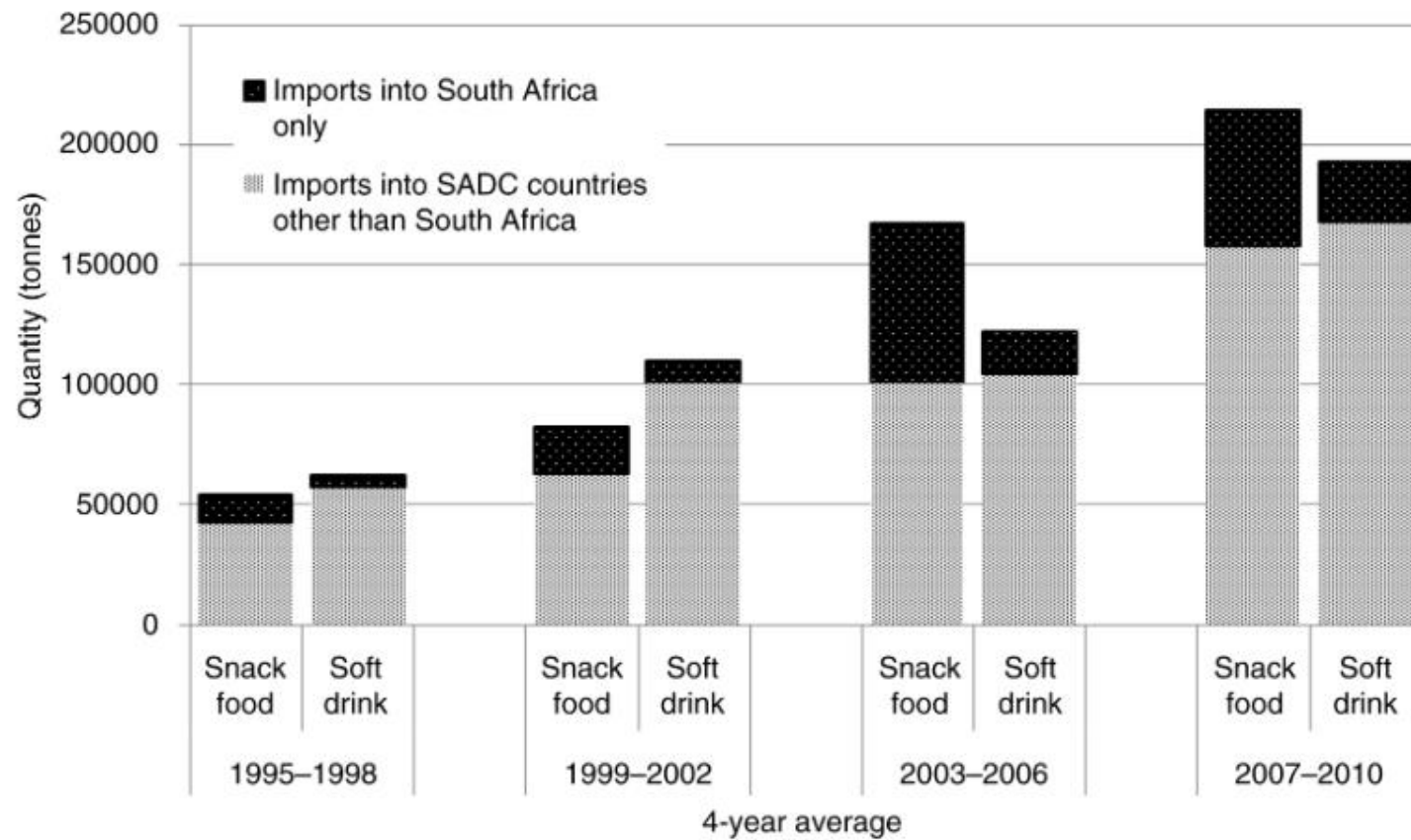
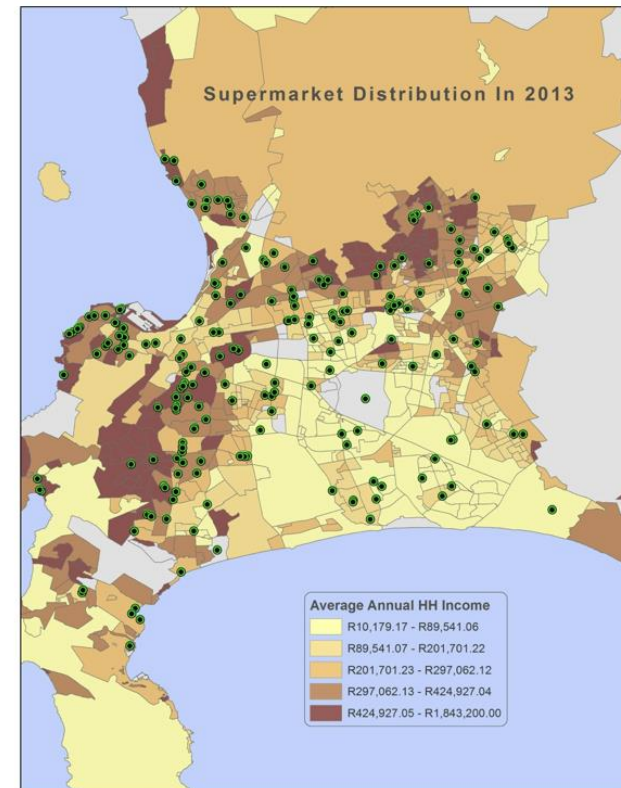
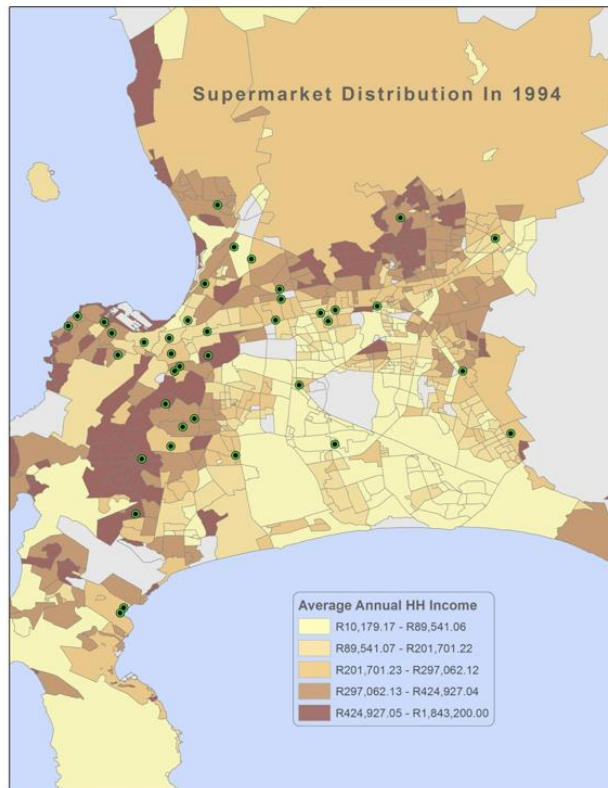


Fig. 2. Total imports of soft drinks and processed snack foods into South Africa and other SADC countries. FAOSTAT detailed trade data (16).

Notes: ‘Soft drinks’ refers to non-alcoholic beverages excluding fruit juice. Snack food categories: ice cream, sugar confectionery, wafers, pastry (this includes all baked products other than bread – i.e. cakes, biscuits etc.), chocolate products, and popcorn.

Source: Thow, A.M., Sanders, D., Drury, E., Puoane, T., Chowdhury, S.N., Tsolekile, L. and Negin, J., 2015. Regional trade and the nutrition transition: opportunities to strengthen NCD prevention policy in the Southern African Development Community. *Global health action*, 8(1), p.28338.

Supermarket expansion in Cape Town, South Africa





And yet, food remains off the urban planning agenda in Africa

- Historic framings – production or poverty alleviation
- SDG2 absence
- Framing problems of New Urban Agenda (and RC100 indicator framework)

Propositional work





3. Food sensitive planning

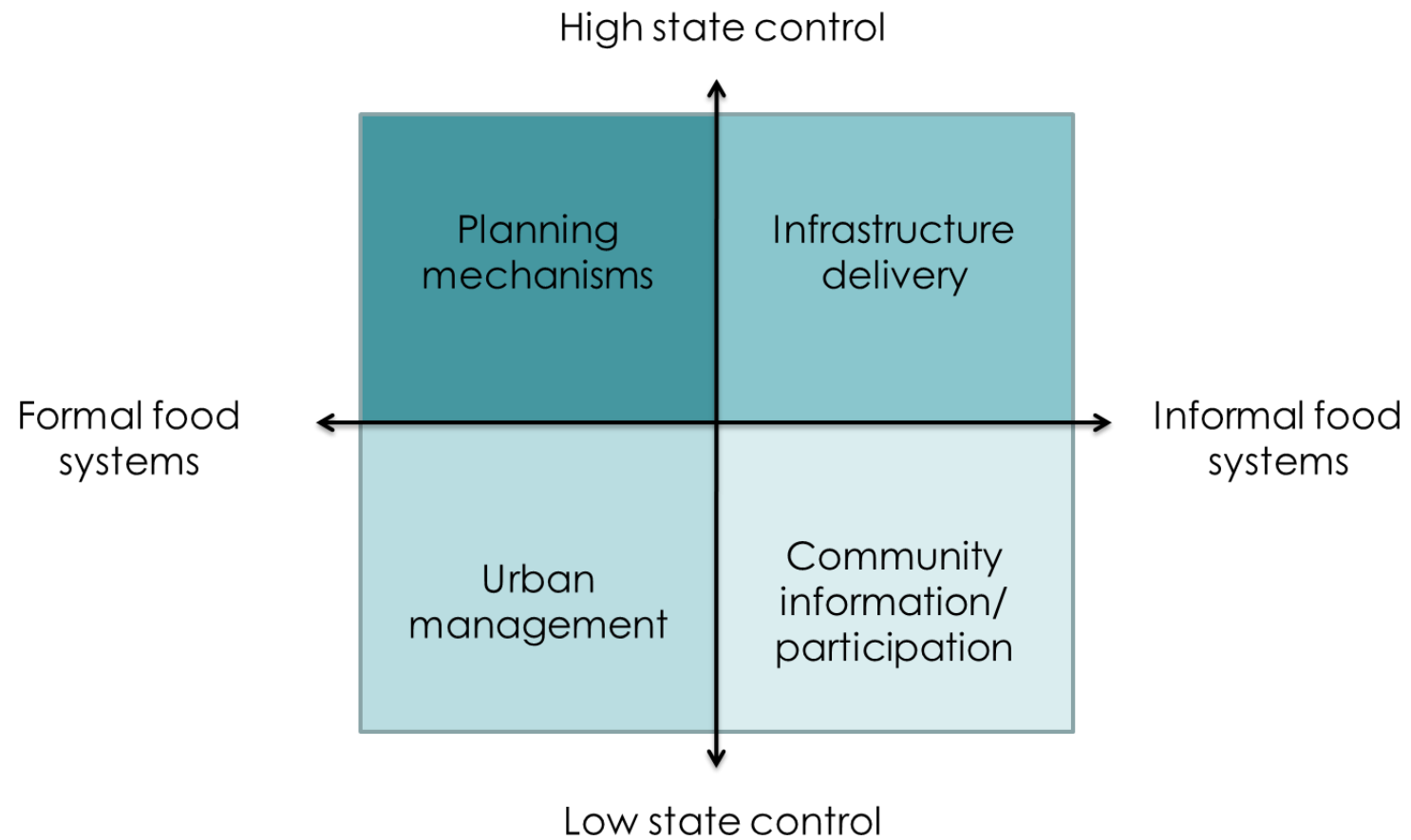
Our objective is to work towards the strategic integration of the food system into development planning by 2019.

The planning system is one of the most important tools for the government to influence society. How, where and when we build our infrastructure can have a positive influence on the access, location, transport and distribution of healthy food and can make important improvements to food security.

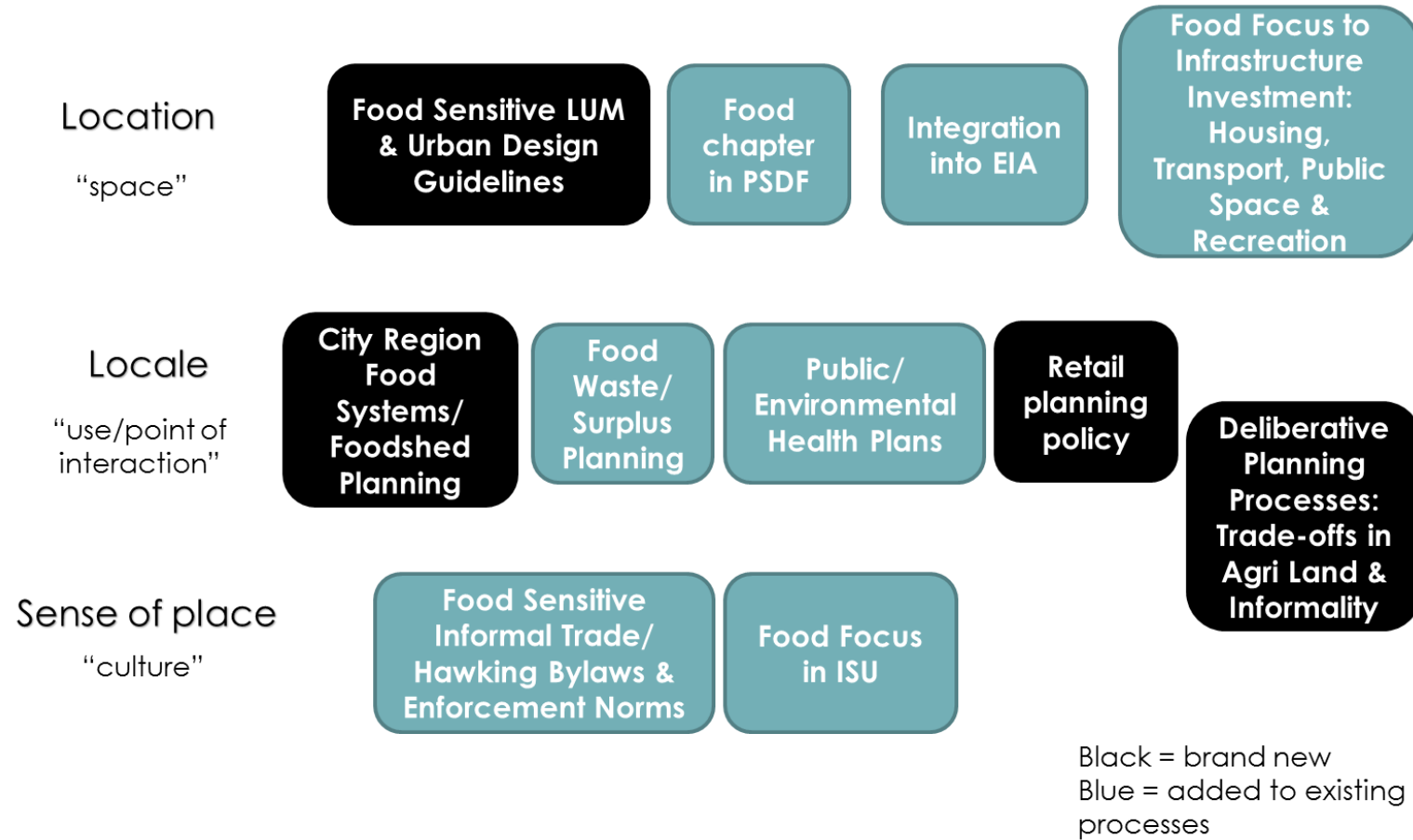
Our solutions:

1. Ensure that the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) takes food security into account in order to influence municipal spatial development frameworks.
2. Include and adapt the principles of food sensitive planning and design into the model zoning scheme bylaw.
3. Develop food sensitive planning and design guidelines for provincial land use management.
4. Include food sensitivity principles into current municipal assessment criteria.

'Formal' processes	Planning/development stages	'Informal' processes
	Planning	
	Servicing	
	Construction	
	Occupancy	



Modalities of state influence on different aspects of the food system



Possibilities for food sensitivity into the Western Cape planning system

Moving from theory to practice

- Buy in by policy makers
 - Unpacking mandates
 - Costing impacts of inaction
 - Learning journeys
- Long term commitment to provincializing planning
 - Association of African Planning Associations curriculum reform
 - Food sensitive planning toolkit

A product of the
Consuming Urban Poverty project
with support from Association of
African Planning Schools

Written Content: Robyn Park-Ross with
inputs from James Duminy
Reviewed by: Jane Battersby,
Vanessa Watson
Design and Layout: Idea in a Forest
Proof-edited by: Linda Martindale
Images by: Samantha Reinders and
Masixole Feni

This toolkit is a product of the Consuming
Urban Poverty project (formally named
Governing Food Systems to Alleviate
Poverty in Secondary Cities in Africa)
based at the African Centre for Cities,
University of Cape Town. This project is
funded under the ESRC-DFID Joint Fund
for Poverty Alleviation Research (Poverty
in Urban Spaces theme).



Incorporating Food into Urban Planning

*a toolkit for
planning educators
in Africa*

At: www.consumingurbanpoverty.wordpress.com

Moving from theory to practice

- Buy in by policy makers
 - Unpacking mandates
 - Costing impacts of inaction
 - Learning journeys
- Long term commitment to provincializing planning
 - Association of African Planning Associations curriculum reform
 - Food sensitive planning toolkit
- Community engagement beyond “public participation”

- “In the end, urban management and politics is about fostering a commitment to societal learning through agonistic engagement and continuous agreements to take the next step, without being able to resolve all difference (McFarlane, 2011). On the contrary, the point is to recognize that in highly unequal and power-laden societies, difference cannot be erased but only deployed to clarify what exactly is required to effect social justice in the short and medium term to informal learning agenda about what the long-term horizon requires from citizens, the associations, and political representatives elected into public office. Governance becomes meaningful and effective when short-term drivers in urban management are tempered by substantive, informed, and politically embedded long-term perspectives.” (Pieterse 2019)

Moving from theory to practice

- Buy in by policy makers
 - Unpacking mandates
 - Costing impacts of inaction
 - Learning journeys
- Long term commitment to provincializing planning
 - Association of African Planning Associations curriculum reform
 - Food sensitive planning toolkit
- Community engagement beyond “public participation”
 - Communities of practice
 - Accessible research outputs
 - Community-led research to engage state
- Food may be “winnable” as no-one “owns” food politically

Conclusions

