La sfida dell’approvvigionamento alimentare di Ouagadougou tra crescita demografica, riorganizzazione spaziale, agricoltura urbana e periurbana

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Introduction

Food policies and politics

- Food policies: area of public policies about how food is produced, processed, distributed, and purchased
- Food politics are the political aspects of the production, control, regulation, inspection, distribution and consumption of food
- Food security: four pillars of food security are availability, access, utilization, and stability (World Summit on Food Security, 2009)
- Food sovereignty: the people who produce, distribute, and consume food should control the mechanisms and policies of food production and distribution, rather than the corporations and market institutions they believe have come to dominate the global food system
- Food democracy, Food justice, Food movements
The context

• Urban food planning (policies, strategies...) movement in the Global North...

• ... and in the South?
New Food Geography

Wiskerke J.S.C (2009), pag. 376
Urban food system: too big to see

Food System Elements:
- Food Production
- Distribution & Aggregation
- Food Processing
- Marketing
- Markets & Purchasing
- Preparation & Consumption
- Resource & Waste Recovery
Urban Food Strategy

1. Natural Environment
2. Built Environment
3. Transportation
4. Housing
5. Income and Employment
6. Education and Learning
7. Food Security
8. Health Services

Ravine City / Farm City
Toronto, Canada
- http://www.foodurbanism.org
THE AFRICAN FOOD SECURITY URBAN NETWORK (AFSUN)

FAO: Urban and Peri-urban Horticulture

FAO: Food for the Cities Initiative
Going to African cities

• Speaking of food in Africa = permanent Concern to famine and malnutrition (95% in the south)

• Reasons: political and military crisis and lack of good food policy

• For cities the problem is more crucial: difficult to find a food policy dedicated to cities,
Going to African cities

• The situation in the cities reveal: African cities have the biggest rate of urbanisation in the world:
• How to feed the cities population? Food riot of 2008
• Can international markets supply permanently African cities
• Can urban and peri-urban agriculture meet the challenge?
Some research perspectives
Spread of agglomerations of more than 10,000 inhabitants in West Africa, 1980

Spread of agglomerations of more than 10,000 inhabitants in West Africa, 2010
Food and city

• Urban context in Ouagadougou: growing population (59,126 inhabitants in 1960 to 2 millions 2010 (INSD., 2009)

• City forced to consume the rural space to house the townspeople (town superficie from 1,384 ha in 1960 to 52,500 ha in 2006)

• Food to feed the cities come from the rural space

• Feeding cities is not at risk?

• Can urban agriculture be the solution?
Spatial changes affecting market-gardening sites in Ouagadougou between 1996 and 2009

Spatial dynamics:
- Market-gardening site in existence since 1996
- Market-gardening site lost between 1996 and 2009
- Market-gardening site created after 1996
- Urbanised area in 1996
- Informal housing and urbanised area after 1996

Legend:
- Dams and permanent areas of surface water
- Temporary areas of surface water
- Lakes (protection/restoration)
- Marshland
- Canals
- Temporary waterways
- Water sources
- Bang-Weogo Park
- Green belt to be improved

After Kidowédi, Sedogo & Cissé, 2010
4. Répartition spatiale des sites agricoles à Ouagadougou.
What agriculture's response to urban growth

- Agriculture was a long time forbidden in cities
- But after the Master Plan of 2008 and a big flood in Ouagadougou 2011
- Recognition of the need to use some no-building area
- Many investments for city gardens along rivers
- Modification of the the regulations to make way for agriculture in the city
- Urban agriculture = raw products, vegetable
- What about cereal supply?
- Better to speak about food policy for cities but maybe it will be better to speak about a big food policy
Food and poverty: identify population vulnerable to food insecurity

• All city dwellers are not housed in the same boat
• Some people eat their fill, others not at all
• The second one are recruited among neo-rural, small officials, seasonal migrants, informal sector workers, etc.
• They create resilient strategies:
  • Decrease the number of daily meals,
  • Adopt street food (cheaper) in, Ouagadougou, Cotonou, Lomé, Dakar
What food access for poors?

• Food is permanent in cities: small markets, supermarkets
• but low access to food by many people
• Solution urban agriculture development on small lands
• Developpement of street food: new strategies for many families
Can collective fooding an alternative for street food?

• Collective food is furnished by entreprises for their workers
• Mining industry (rural areas)
• School, university,
• Scarcely in the public administration
• Consequences: the development of street food
• (80% pop in Ouaga are concern of street food)
• Sanitation problems (Barro N. al, 2002)
Can collective fooding an alternative for street food?

- Withdrawal or declining of subsidy of some NGO’s from school canteen
- News strategies by government
- Endogeen canteen (students parents bring local food)
What kind of organisation for the consumers?

- Consumers are not aware of the quality
- Not enough means to control product quality
- Gradually consumer associations were born: 1 in until 2012 but more than 4 (2015) (Ligue des consommateurs du Burkina)
- With political affinities, how can these consumers association struggle for their members?
- Others actors promote: local food (Consom’acteurs: film Festival on food and agriculture,
- Koudou of Burkina faso, promote local rice
- Slow food Burkina promote local products
The market and infrastructures for city food supply

• Disparity in transport chain for city supply
• Exporting product (coton, etc) called «rich fret» and its network is good and suitable
• « poor fret »: cereal product don’t have good transport network :
• Irregular service, old transport truck
Market system for supply

• The dominant markets are still in the informal stage.
• Governments efforts to build wholesale markets (Ouaga and Bobo)
• Markets are not suitable because of the lack of cold rooms to package products.
Which food products transformation and innovations?

• The products are not attractive
• Need to transform and make them more attractive
• Added value
• Some kind of innovation (attieke, couscous, mais etc)
• What kind of relationships between research and industry in order to promote new food more attractive?
What kind of food policy suitable for cities?

- The former food policy were not realistic
- Scarcely food policy specifically dedicated to urban food
- New strategies can consist in development of local food
- Secure land for local farmers
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