



Photo: J. Battersby



Food flows and food system flows - Making invisible connections count

Oranjezicht City Farm: Food Dialogues

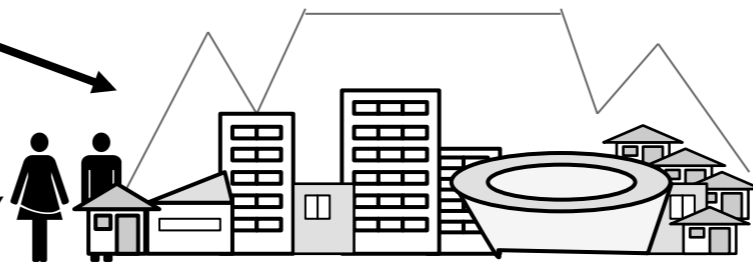
Gareth Haysom

12 May 2014

Urban Transition



Nutrition Transition



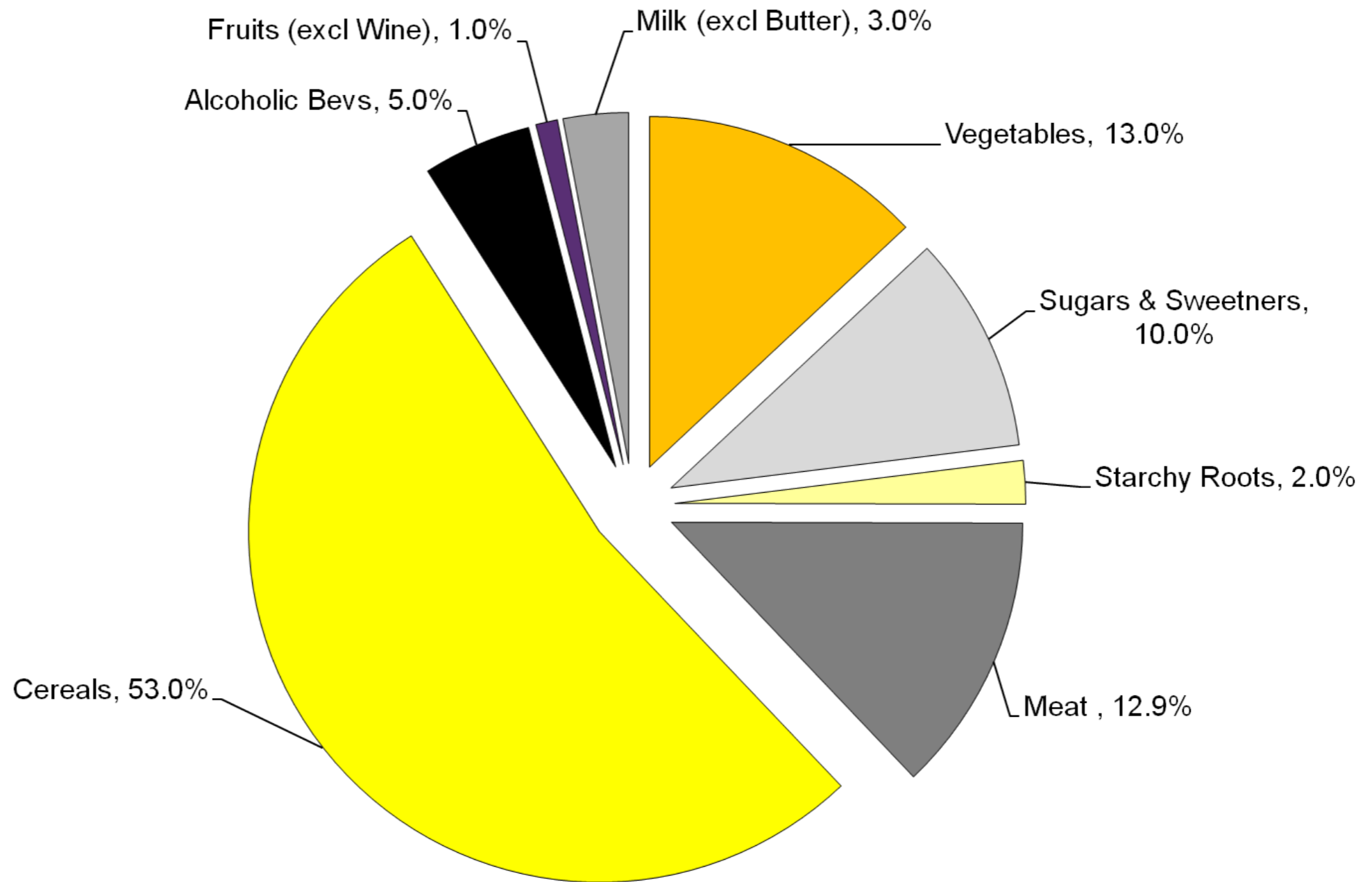
Food System Transition



Economic & Ecological Transitions



South Africa's dietary mix



StatsSA, 2012



City of Cape Town's Ecological Footprint

	Crop	Pasture	Sea	Forest	Built	Energy	Total EF	Biocapacity
EF South Africa 2006 (2003 data) (pop: 45 Million)	0.38	0.23	0.05	0.17	0.05	1.35	2.30	2.0
EF Cape Town 2006	0.73	0.44	0.10	0.32	0.10	1.35	3.04	
	24%	14%	3%	11%	3%	44%		

Big contributors

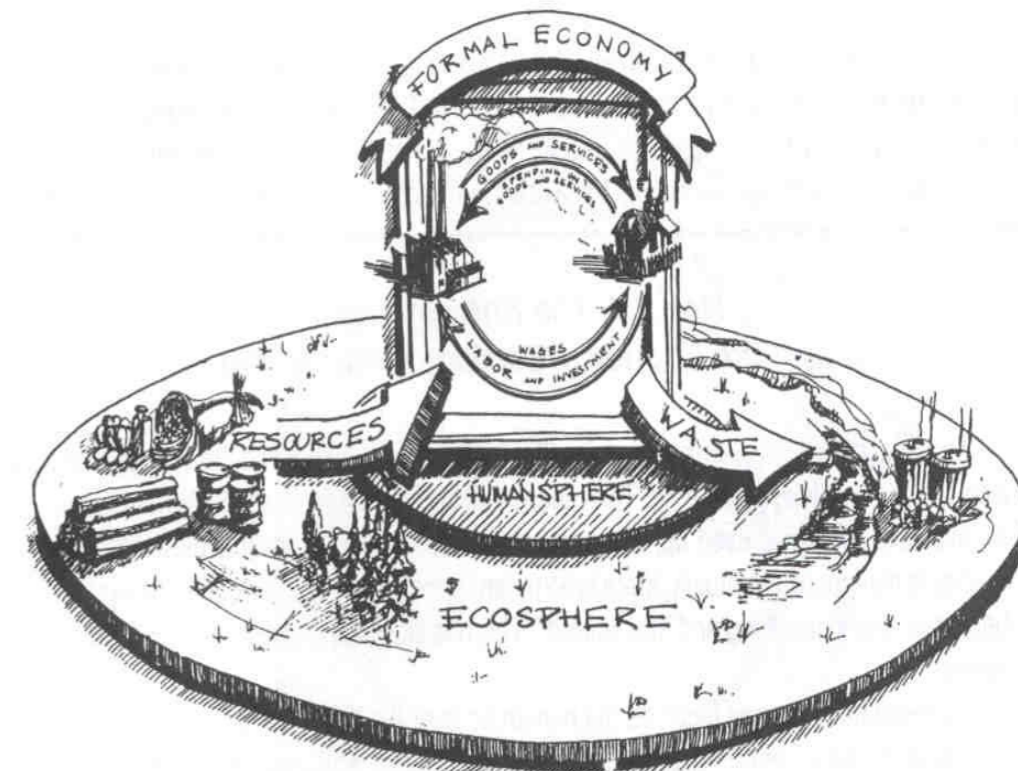
- Energy 44%

- **Food 41%**

(fresh produce about 11% of total food EF)

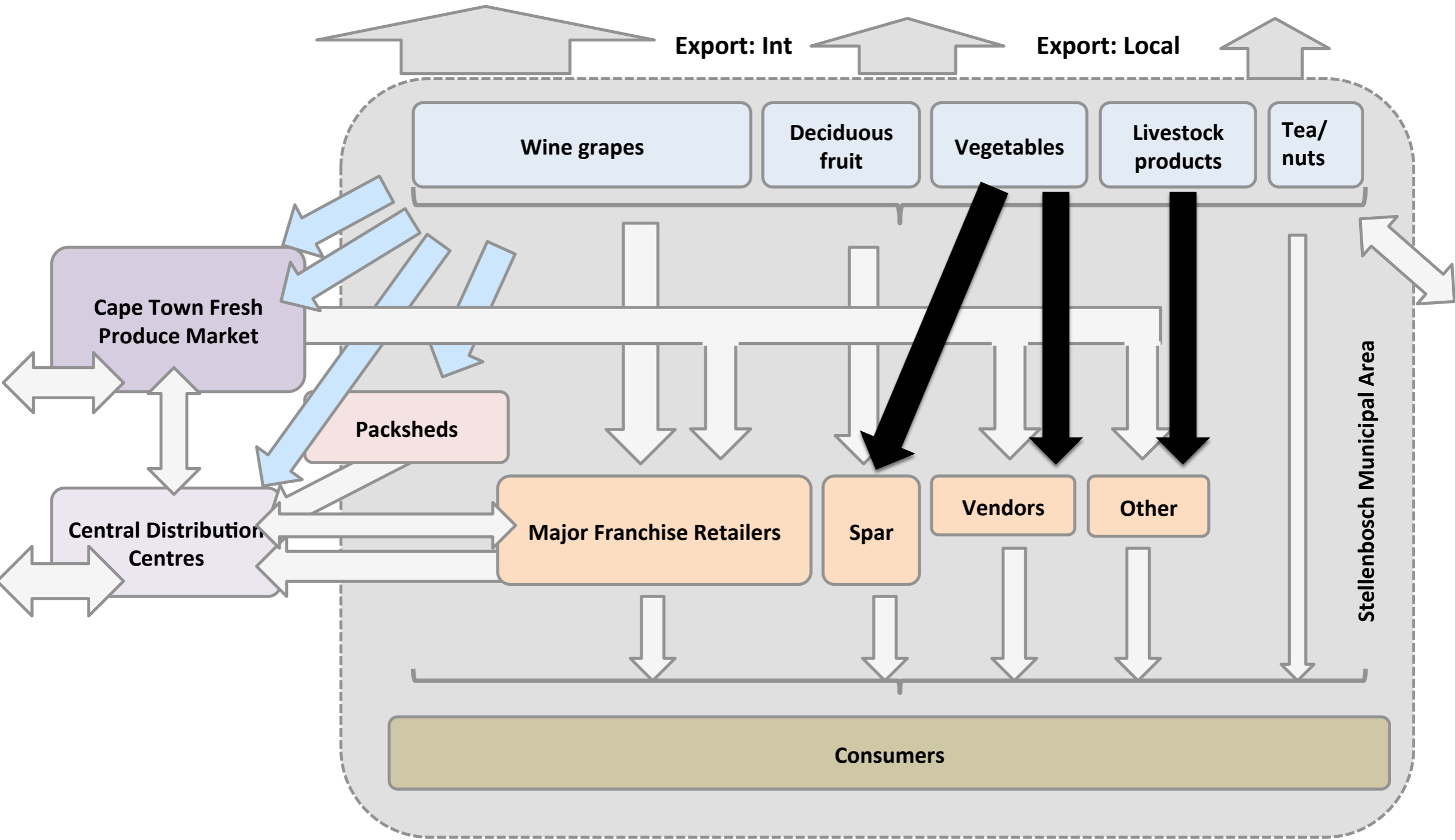
- 2.3 planets
- 112 349 square kilometres (CoCT = 2 461 km² = x45)
- Per capita footprint is 4.28 hectares

Source: Gasson, 2002 & Hansen, 2009



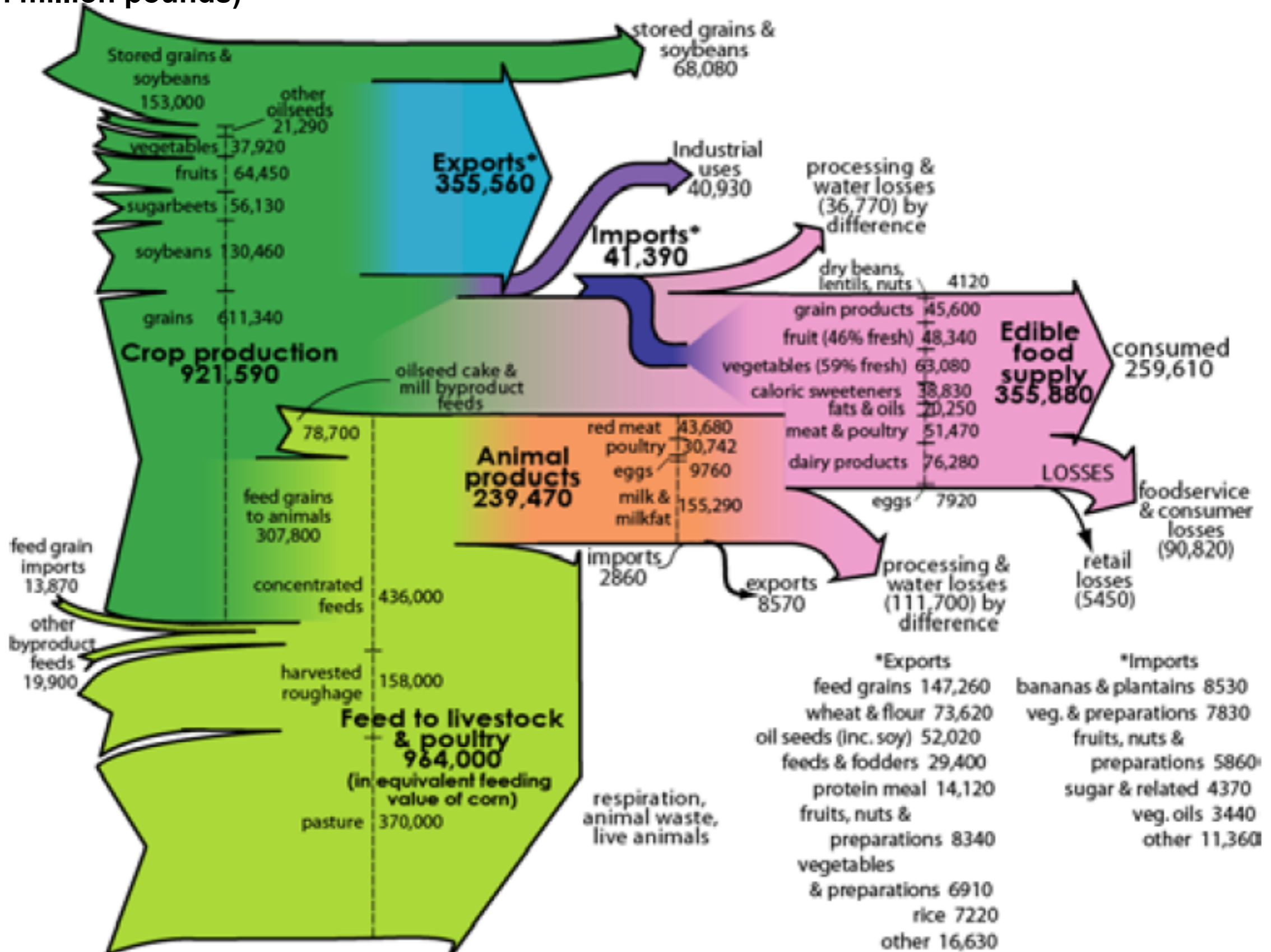
(Swilling, 2006; CoCT, 2009)

Stellenbosch Food Flows



Material Flows in the US Food System

(1995 – in million pounds)





Photos: L Meterlerkamp; Concept: P Menzel, (Hungry Planet)

Mat & Family R1200/Week



Photos: L Meterlerkamp; Concept: P Menzel, (Hungry Planet)

Audrey & David R565/Week



Photos: L Meterlerkamp; Concept: P Menzel, (Hungry Planet)

Natasha R510/Week



Photos: L Meterlerkamp; Concept: P Menzel, (Hungry Planet)

Brendon & Anneke R310/Week



Photos: L Meterlerkamp; Concept: P Menzel, (Hungry Planet)

Pieter & Thelma R 189/Week



Photos: L Meterlerkamp; Concept: P Menzel, (Hungry Planet)

Nora R120/Week



Mat & Family R1200/Week



Audrey & David R565/Week



Natasha R510/Week



Brendon & Anneke R310/Week

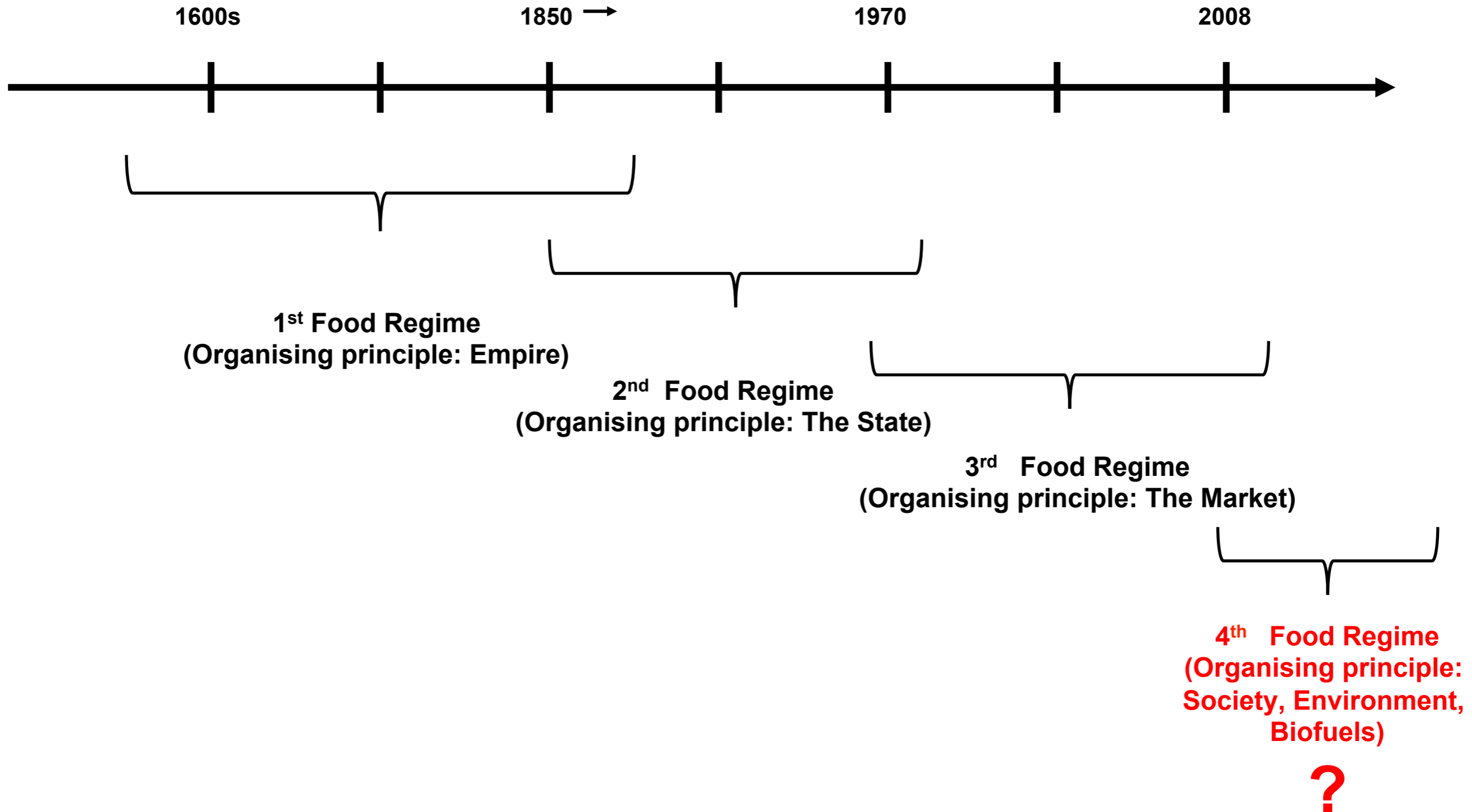


Pieter & Thelma R 189/Week



Nora R120/Week

Food Regime Thesis – Friedmann and McMichael, (1989)



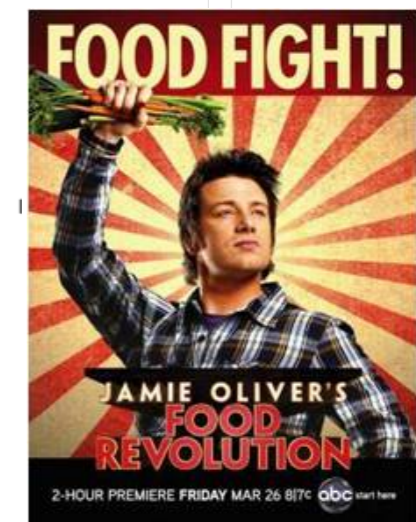
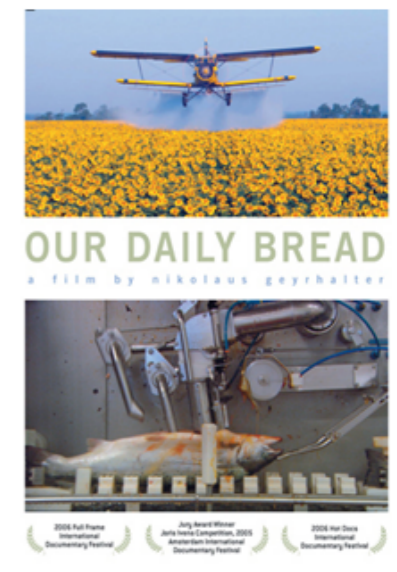
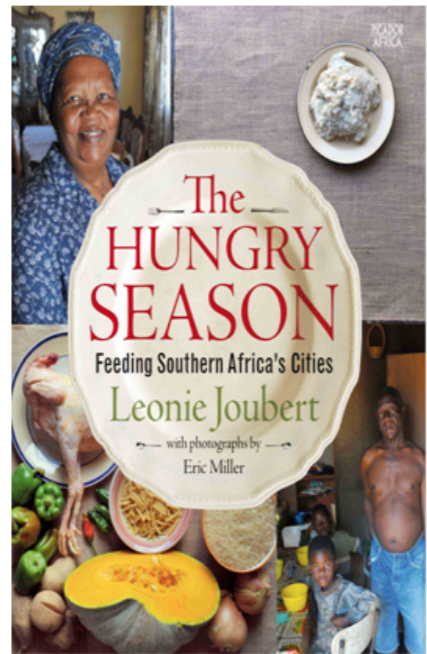
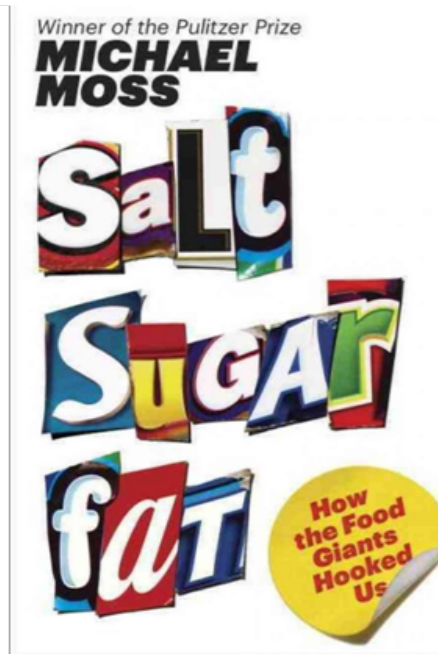
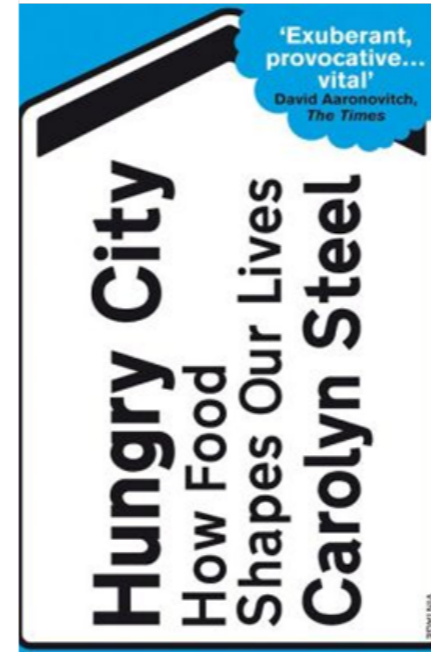
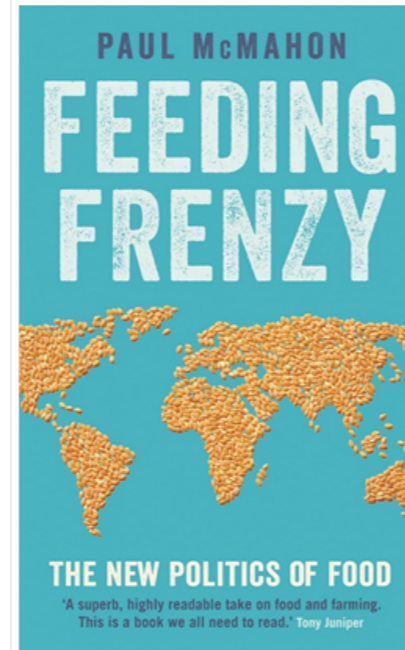
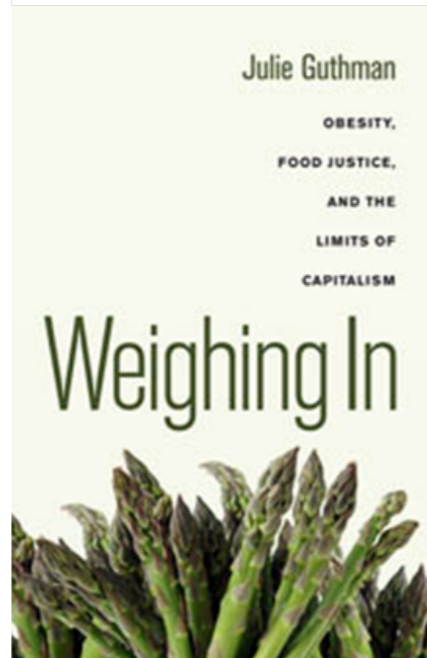
“In Eastern Europe and the countries that used to belong to the Soviet Union, even after the collapse of their planning systems there has been persistent and widespread puzzlement that any society could aspire to prosperity without an overall plan.

*About two years after the breakup of the Soviet Union I was in discussion with a senior Russian official whose job it was to direct the production of bread in St. Petersburg. “Please understand that we are keen to move towards a market system”, he told me. **“But we need to understand the fundamental details of how such a system works. Tell me, for example: who is in charge of the supply of bread to the population of London?”***

There was nothing naive about his question, because the answer (“nobody is in charge”), when one thinks carefully about it, is astonishingly hard to believe. Only in the industrialised West have we forgotten just how strange it is.”

(Seabright 2010, 10)

A re-emerging food focus ...



Slow Violence?

- We see what is immediate and dramatic.... Media-driven “events” capture popular opinion, and obscure the deeper and more systemic challenges – the volcanic eruption ...
- The unseen urban challenge of malnutrition, vulnerability and food insecurity - particularly invisible in our cities - is one such challenge. The Slow Violence?

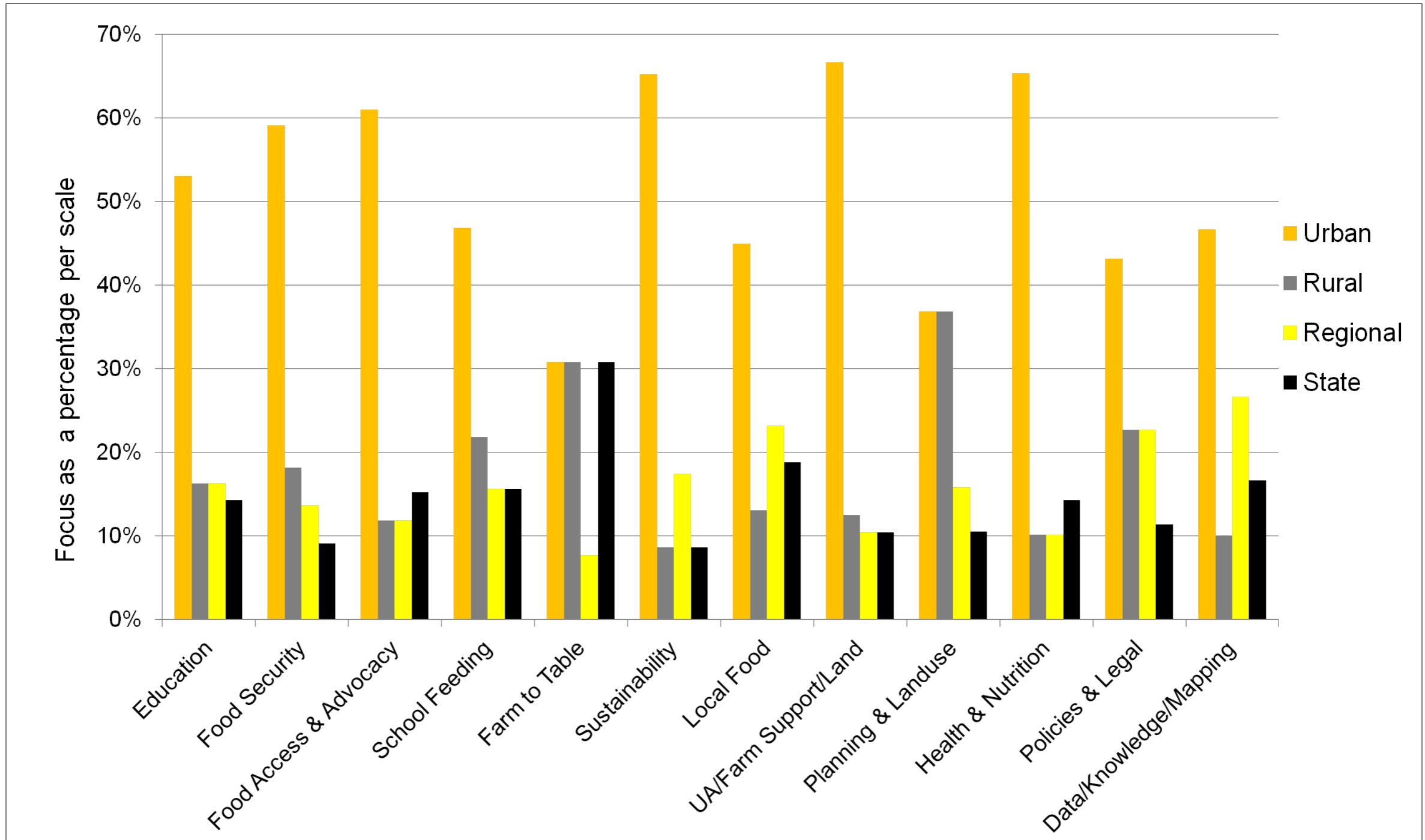
From Nixon, 2007

- **What is the role of the city and food system agents in urban food governance?**

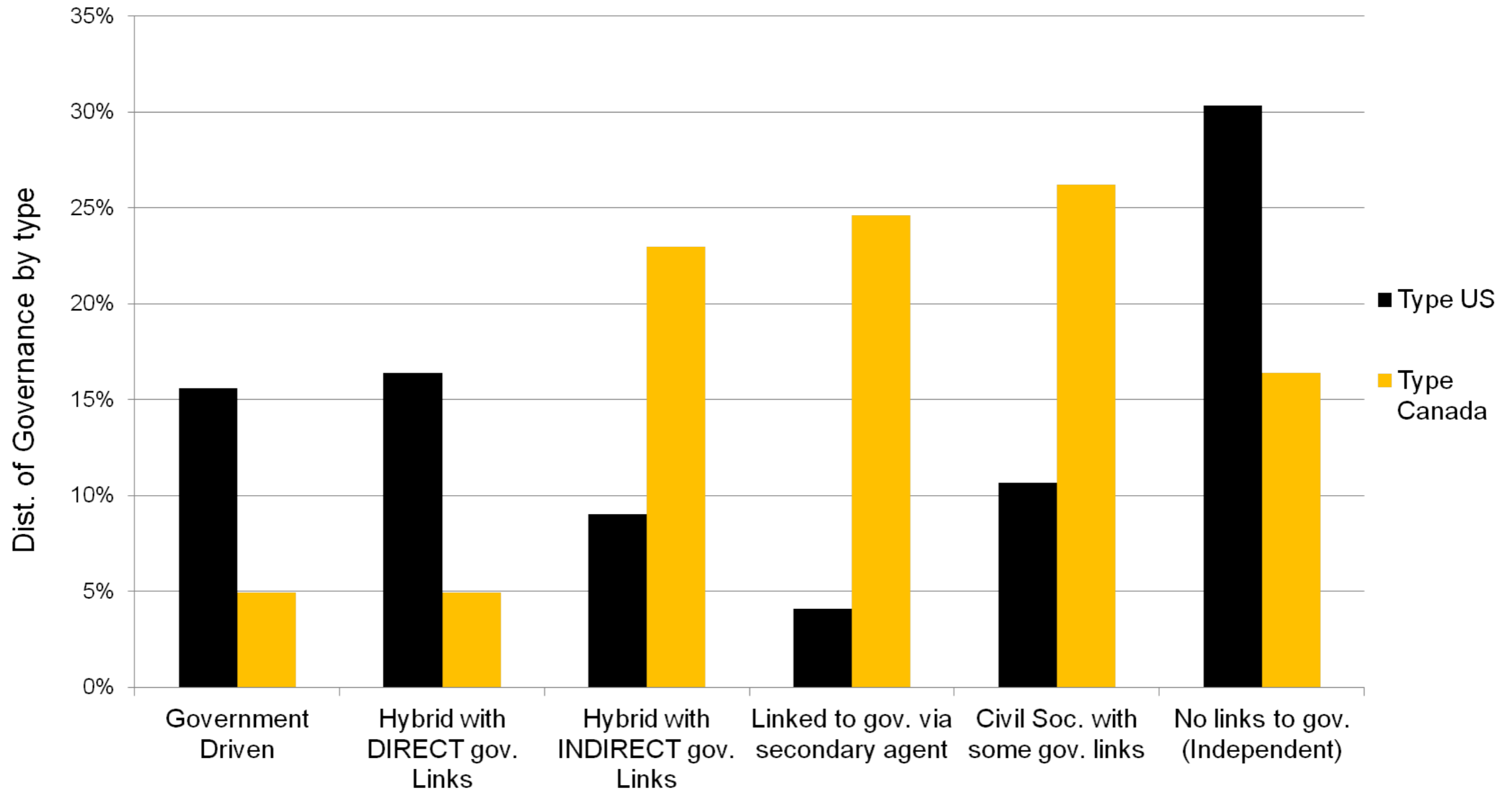


Aspect	Focus
Availability	Food in sufficient amounts to meet people's needs.
Accessibility	People are assured physical and economic access to food.
Adequacy	Food that is nutritious, diverse and safe in accordance with that needed to maintain health, while being produced in environmentally sustainable ways.
Acceptability	Food that is culturally acceptable and/or food produced and obtained in ways that do not compromise people's dignity, self-respect and human rights.
Agency	<p>Where people are empowered by a food system environment that ensures that policies and processes, driven by government, society or both, are in place, implemented and accessible so as to enable food security.</p> <p>Agency recognises that communities have specific knowledge about food system activities and seeks to validate and integrate this knowledge into processes and plans.</p>

Community Food Security Coalition



Scale oriented food governance typologies



US/CAN Excluding US state and regional scales (US n= 105/CAN n= 61)



Growth in Canadian urban food governance structures





People's Food
Policy Project

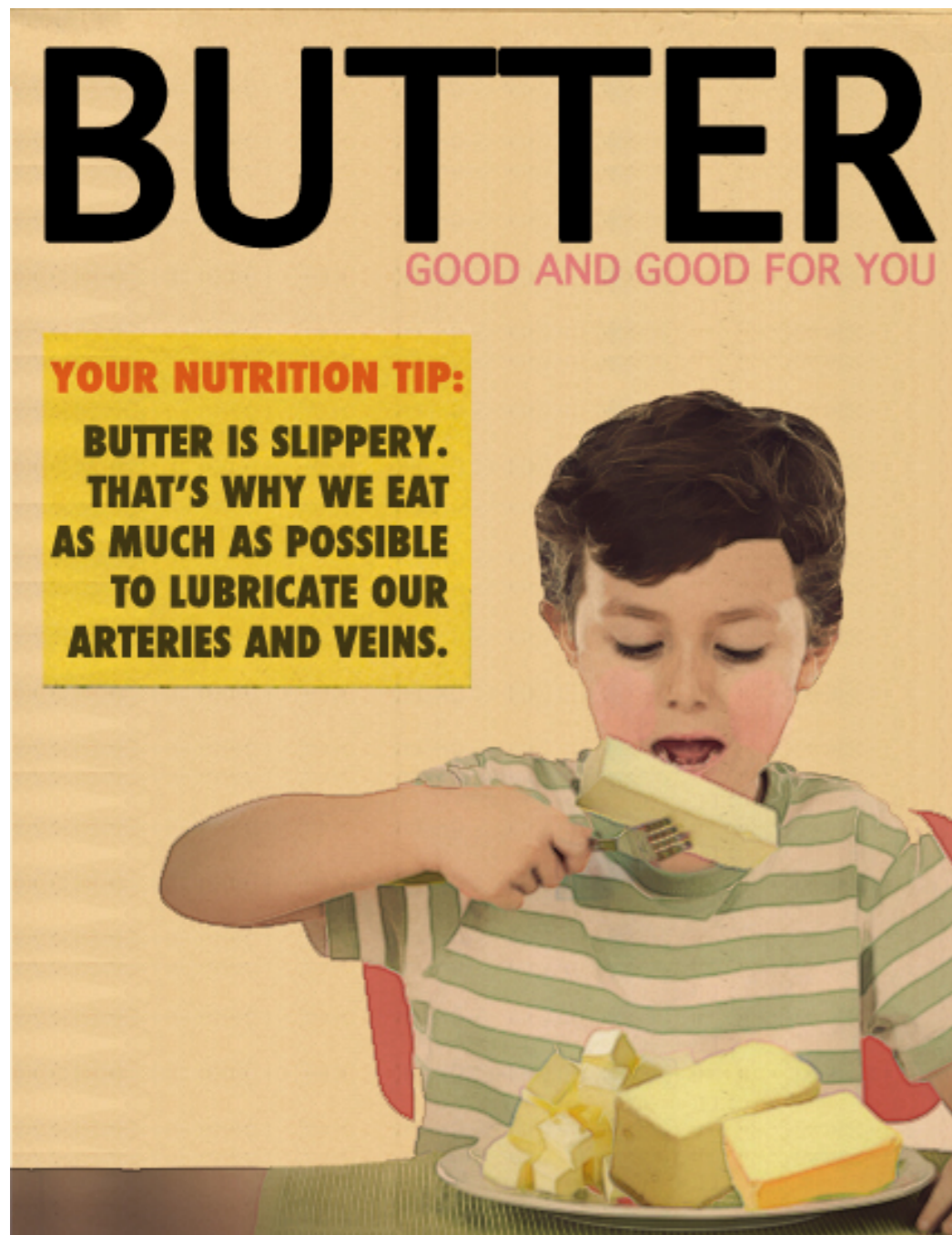
Pour une politique
alimentaire populaire



**CALGARY
FOOD
POLICY
COUNCIL**



Other flows ...



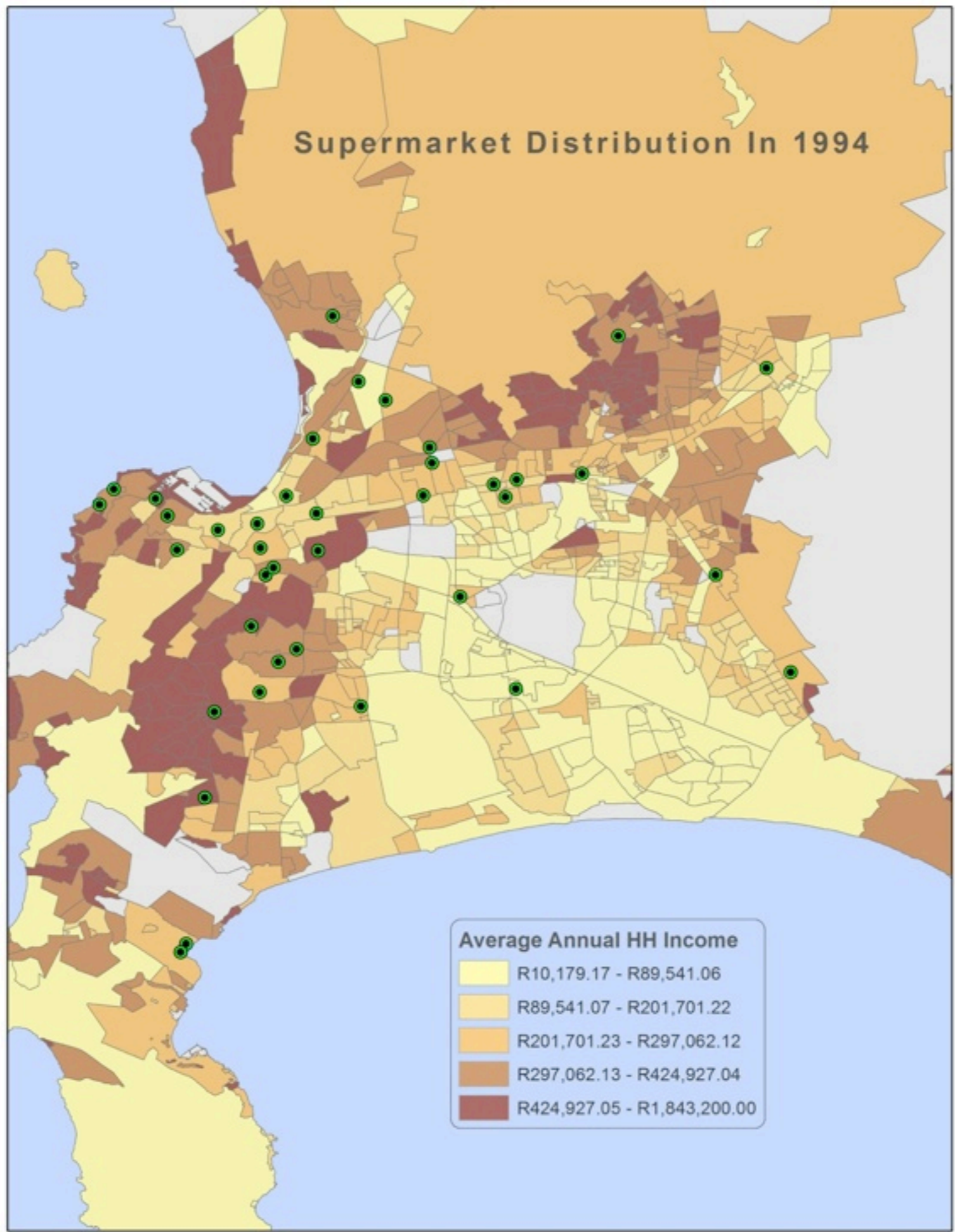
How reliable is the information?

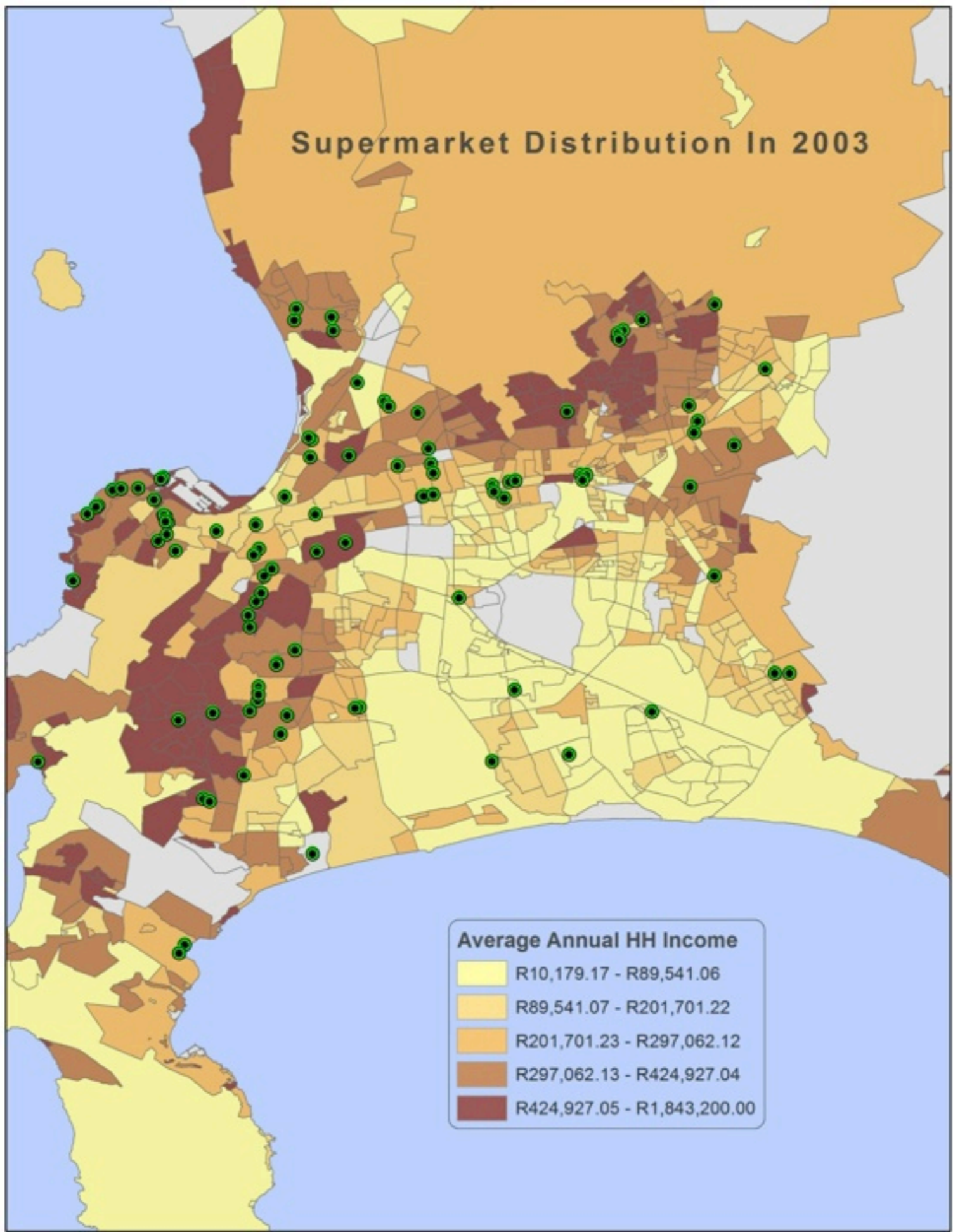
What impact does it have on food security?

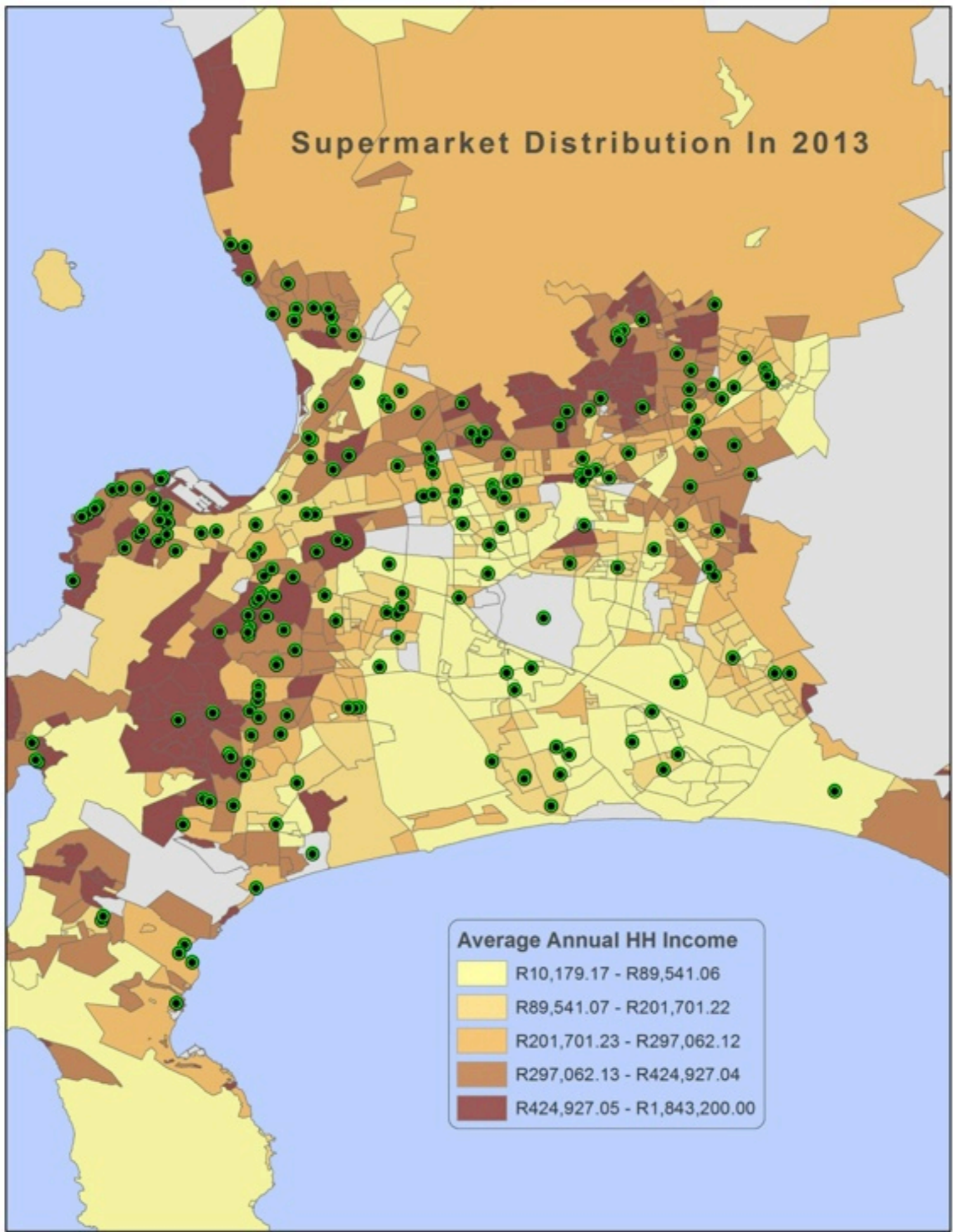
What is the role of the media in all this?

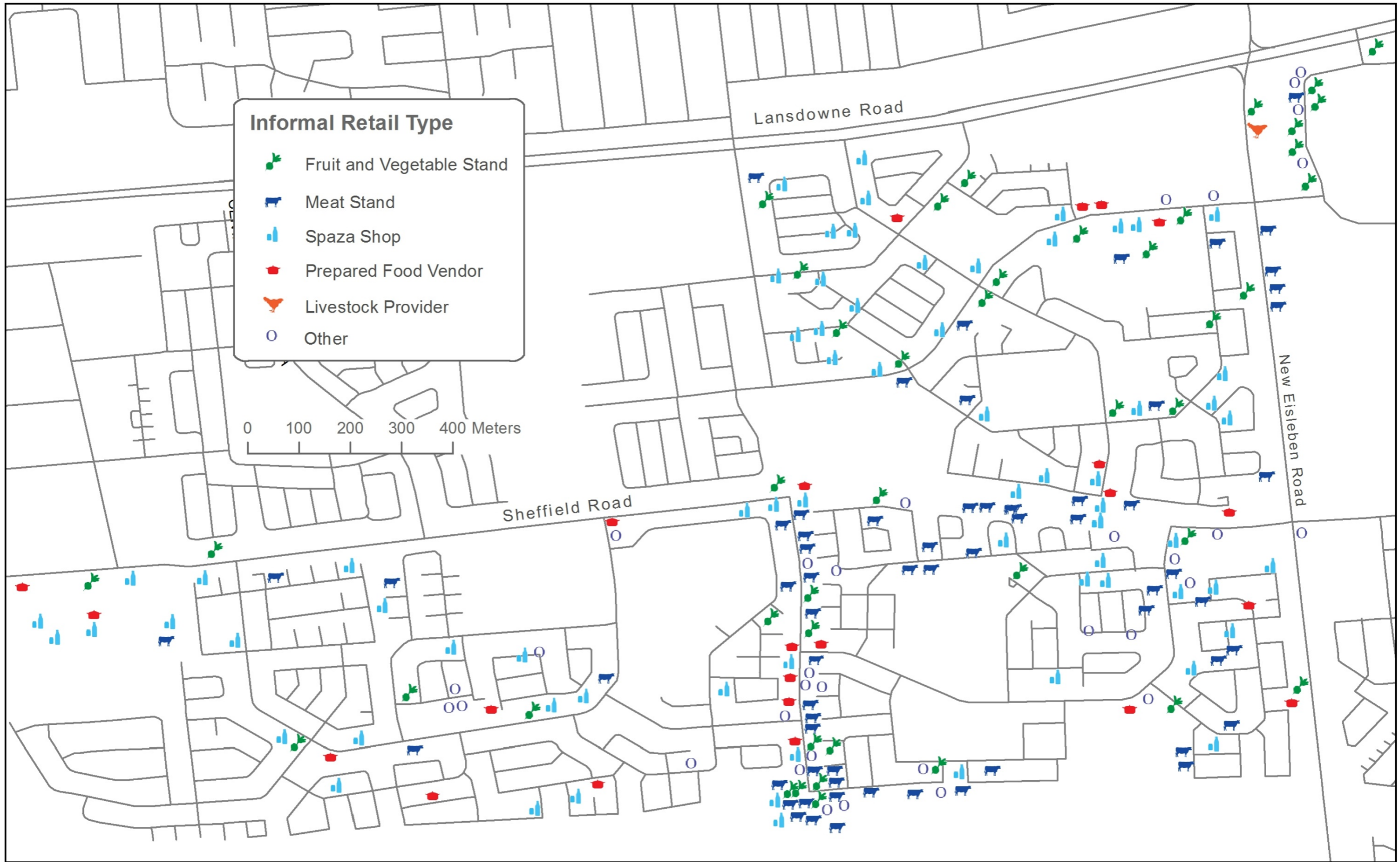
What about big food companies?

Do governments have a role to play?









“The notion of ‘epistemic community’ is derived from the idea that knowledge-generating collectives can be convened to exchange vigorously perspectives within a broader shared commitment to find practicable ‘solutions’ to intractable social and economic problems”

and that

“one can argue that the purpose of the epistemic community is to challenge fundamentally the conventional orthodoxy about what is possible and impossible in terms of transformative urban development agendas”.

Pieterse (2006: 289)



Economically similar families



Local food economy



'Modern' food economy



People's Food
Policy Project

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Thank you



Gareth Haysom
Email: gareth.haysom@uct.ac.za
www.afsun.org

Thanks to Jane Battersby, Luke Metelerkamp & Maya Marshak