

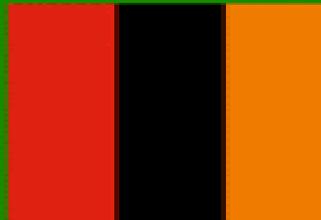


REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
CITY OF KITWE

Towards Sustainable Urban Food Policies by Local Governments through Market Infrastructure and Logistics: A Kitwe Scenario, Zambia

Paper presented at the Urban Food Policy International Conference held from 16th to 18th November, 2015, Montpellier, France

DELIVERED BY: SHILLA KALINDA CHABALENGULA
KITWE, ZAMBIA



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- ▶ **INTRODUCTION**
- ▶ **NATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK / CITY BY-LAWS**
- ▶ **CASE STUDIES**
- ▶ **POLICIES AND ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED**
- ▶ **IMPACTS OF THE IMPLEMENTED POLICIES / ACTIONS**
- ▶ **CITY INTERVENTIONS AND GOVERNANCE MODE IMPILORED**
- ▶ **POLICY EXPERINCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

INTRODUCTION



**Orientation Map of Southern and Central Africa
showing the location of Zambia, Copperbelt
Province and Kitwe**

Kitwe Land Distribution - 77,700 Ha total



- Population stand at 522 092 (CSO 2010) with 3.3% growth rate
- Centrally located in the region providing locational advantages
- Accommodates the Largest market of food in the region (Chisokone, market) causing the population to increase to 700,000 people from beyond the district for trade
- Predominantly Kitwe is a mining town and is highly urbanised
- City challenges include: unemployment, street children, vending, high demand for land and services, deforestation and hydro-power deficit.
- The demand for the farm produce is readily available, however food security is threatened by unstable rainfall, purchasing power, policies, slow adaptation to resilient crops, post-harvest losses etc.

STUDY FOCUS

- ▶ *KEY WORDS:*
- ▶ SUSTAINABLE, POLICIES, URBAN FOOD, MARKETS, GOVERNANCE
- ▶ Urban Food, agriculture and management of markets in Zambia are governed by a number of legislations i.e. the
 - ▶ Urban and Regional Planning Act
 - ▶ National Agriculture Act and Policy
 - ▶ Public Health Act
 - ▶ Markets and Bus Stations Act
 - ▶ Local Government Act and City By-Laws

Study Question

Are these policies aligned towards achieving urban food security and well developed and functioning markets?

Problem Statement

Existence of inconsistent policies to the urban food system poses a continued vicious cycle of poverty due to elusive food security.

National Policy Framework Assessment

Emphasis on the following:

- ▶ Dependable annual production of adequate supplies
- ▶ Long term strategic reserves to bridge the hunger period and waste avoidance
- ▶ Reasonable income among farmers
- ▶ Establishment of market infrastructure to channel food commodities from surplus to deficit areas
- ▶ Urban Agriculture confined to planned farmlands
- ▶ Adherence to public health standards
- ▶ Decentralization Policy

NATIONAL VISION

- ▶ Zambia agricultural sector aims to assure food security at national and **household** levels and maximize sector's contribution to the GDP.
- ▶ The 2015 vision has been “increased crop production for **sustained food security** and household income”.
- ▶ The major crops cultivated are maize (corn), beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, groundnuts and vegetables.



KITWE CITY POLICY FRAMEWORK

At city level, the policy and regulatory framework governing city management consists the following legislation and ordinances

- (i) the City of Kitwe Development Plan of 1972 generally guides planning, administration and management of urban land, while the city
- (ii) By-law on the regulation and procedures on acquisition of space for cultivation as enshrined in the Local Government Act of 2012.

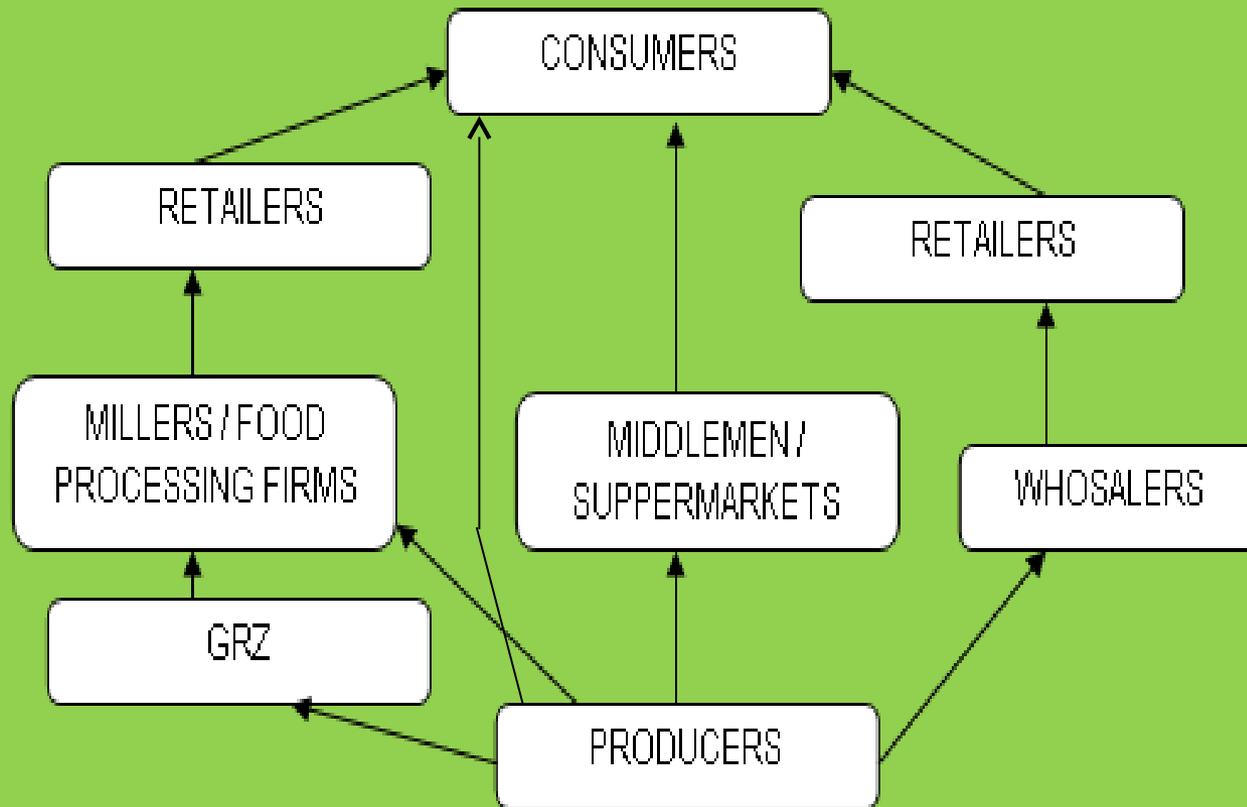
Both policy documents call for revision to reflect responsiveness to changing needs and demands of a growing city with regard to urban food and market infrastructure development

IMPEMENTED POLICIES / ACTIONS

- (i) Urban and Regional Planning Act** – empowers the local government as planning authority to enforce development control, plan for farmland use and amenities such as market infrastructure, access roads, warehouses slaughter houses etc.

- (ii) Market and Bus Stations Act and Public Health Act** – Management of markets and regulation of health standards respectively.

Food Flow Chart



IMPEMENTED POLICIES / ACTIONS

(iii) Decentralisation Policy – approved in 2013, the Decentralisation policy was channelled for implementation in 2014 to local governments.

Action: on-going coordinated meetings & strategic planning with devolved ministries and formation of ward development committees.

(iv) National Agriculture Policy

Action: Subsidies supply of the Farm Input Support Programme annually to vulnerable farmers

IMPEMENTED POLICIES / ACTIONS

(iv) Regulation of the informal sector i.e. vending has since commenced.

Action: Vendor data

capturing

(v) Construction of modern markets e.g Nakadoli, Buchi, Ndeke and Kwacha East markets



Impacts of the Policy / actions implemented

- ▶ Enhanced coordination and interaction of urban authorities however fiscal decentralisation is not yet into effect.
- ▶ Enhanced crop productivity due to subsidised inputs
- ▶ Resistance to pay for market levies due to complaints of high taxes resulting in continued vending abandonment of new infrastructure
- ▶ Resistance of displaced gardeners to pave way for built environment land use
- ▶ Urban agriculture Vs malaria control (public health)



CITY INTERVENTIONS AND MODE OF GOVERNANCE

- ▶ Re-directed focus towards implementation of the decentralisation process.
- ▶ Inclusive strategic Planning with stakeholders
- ▶ Granting permission to urban farmers on lease basis at a fee and upon applying (not yet by-law).
- ▶ Settling bills for water and electricity in the markets, refuse collection and purchase of equipment.
- ▶ Construction and rehabilitation of roads, fire fighting,
- ▶ Enabling environment for investors wishing to develop cold rooms, slaughter houses, warehouses etc. to mitigate post-harvest losses and hygiene control.



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

CATEGORY OF INSTITUTION	NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
Local Government	Kitwe City Council	Implementation and Enforcement of national policies that govern the urban food system Formulates By-Laws / Local policies
Government institutions	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; Ministry of Lands; Road Development Agency; Media, Zambia Environmental Management Agency; Kitwe District Administration Office; Kitwe District Medical Office; Zambia Police Service; Central Statistical Office; Ministry of Education	Implementation and Enforcement of policies that govern the urban food system
Parastatal Institutions	Utility companies / service providers	Supply of water and sanitation facilities in markets; Supply electricity; Provide telephone facilities; Monitor and provide information on agribusiness in the District
Academia	The Copperbelt University	Provision of technical and professional knowledge as well as research

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

CATEGORY OF INSTITUTION	NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
Private Organisations	Milling companies (Jamás, Olympic); Bakeries (G&G, Ceres); Supermarkets (Shoprite, Pick & Pay, Game, Supa Save); Airtel Network Zambia; MTN Zambia; Hotels (Moba, Edinburg, Sherbourne, Lothian House), Restaurants and Guest houses and other hospitality companies; Brewery and beverage industries; Mopani Copper Mines; seed suppliers	Supply of processed products; Supply of agricultural products; Provision of communication services; Purchase and consumption of the agricultural products; Corporate services;
Non-Governmental Organisation	Market Associations; Consumer Protection Association; Citizen for Better Environment	Advocacy
Producers	Farmers / Cooperatives; Zambia National Service; Zambia Prisons	Supply of Agricultural products
Traders	Marketeers, Shops, Supermarkets and vendors	Supply of Agricultural products
Consumers	Kitwe Residents	Purchase and Consumption of Agricultural products
Transporters	All transportation companies; Middlemen	Transportation of farm products
Financial Institutions	Banks	Financing of Agribusinesses and banking services

MODE OF GOVERNANCE

- ▶ District Development Coordinating Committee which meets quarterly is the only forum that brings together actors in Kitwe.
- ▶ However not all stakeholders listed above are committee members hence creating a gap with regard to policy formulation & decision making.
- ▶ All market associations – illegal
- ▶ In markets traders communicate via council market staff.
- ▶ Stakeholder groupings are consulted separately when need arises.
- ▶ For strong linkages to prevail, there is need for a multi-actor governance model in the urban food system

POLICY EXPERINCES

- ▶ While appreciating the efforts being done by stakeholders, the existing policies still exclude the major of the urban poor as they strive to uplift their livelihood.
- ▶ Decentralisation policy – a milestone though fiscal decentralisation lacking
- ▶ City By-Laws not adequate to address all challenges towards urban food security
- ▶ Thus, there is need to review and harmonise the various pieces of legislation to make them responsive to the Municipality, Kitwe residents' and other city stakeholders' needs

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Develop a city urban agriculture and food policy
- ▶ Develop all encompassing By-Laws and lobby for enabling legal framework on food policies
- ▶ Develop well equipped and functioning markets infrastructure and logistics.
- ▶ Integrate planning approach that views urban food as a package
- ▶ Train traders in food handling, processing and sharing food that fall short of standards yet useful to needy groupings in society.
- ▶ Create e-governance, stakeholder dialogue, awareness
- ▶ Strengthen multi-sector, peri-urban and rural linkages



THANK YOU