PLANNING FOR AND AGAINST STREET VENDING

Battersby, Jane;

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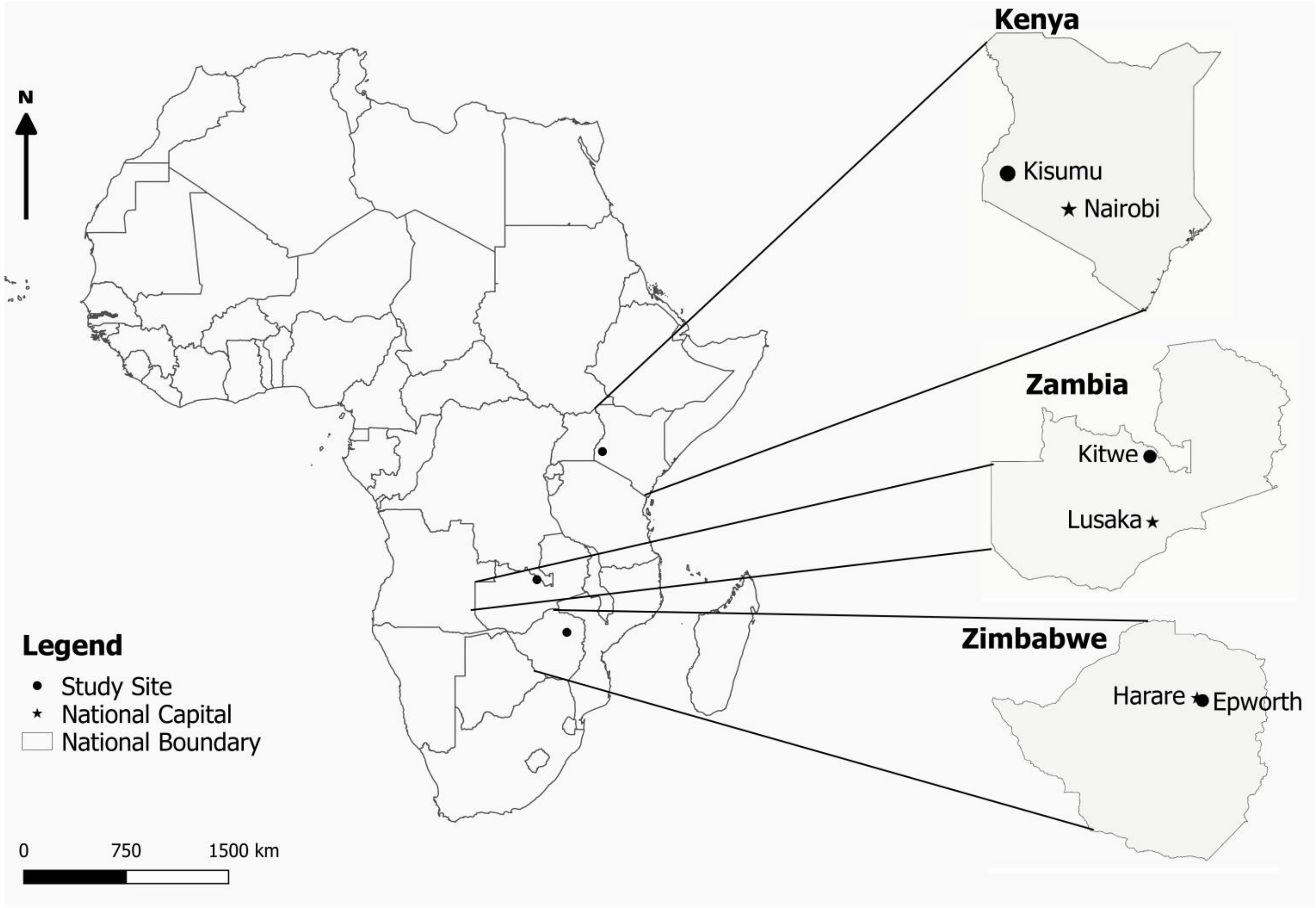
IDRC Grant/ Subvention du CRDI: 108458-001-Urban food systems governance for NCD prevention in Africa

Planning for and against street vending in African Cities

Dr Jane Battersby, African Centre for Cities, University of Cape Town and Dickinson College.

Context: CUP & AFSUN

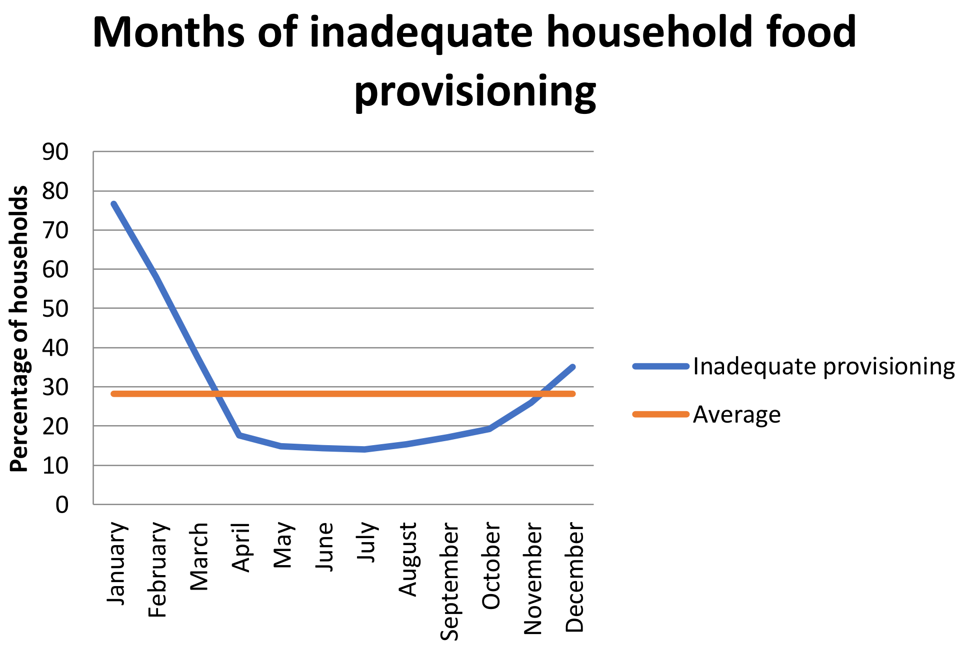


Kitwe food insecurity: 90%

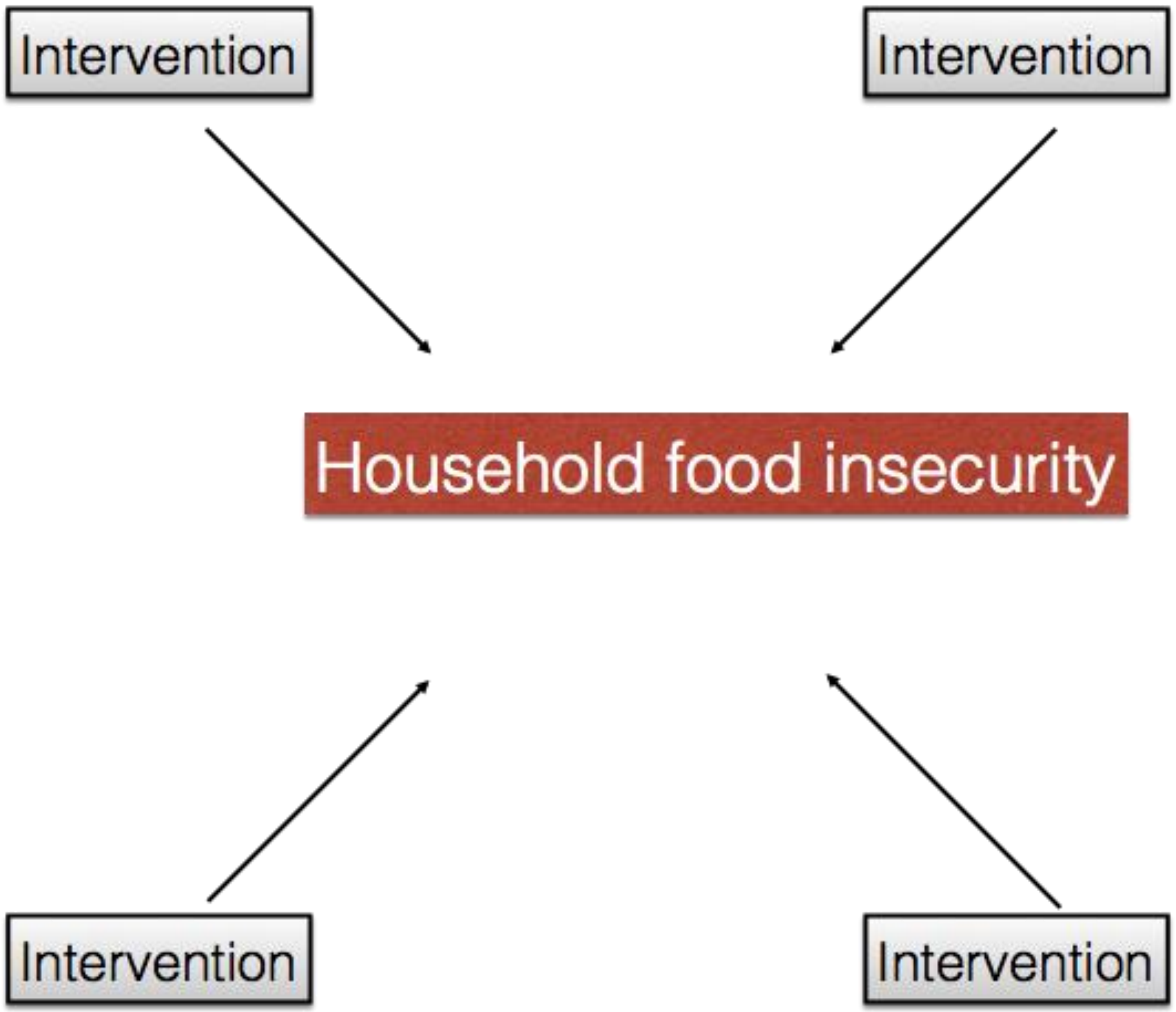
- Mean Dietary Diversity: 3.25/12

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

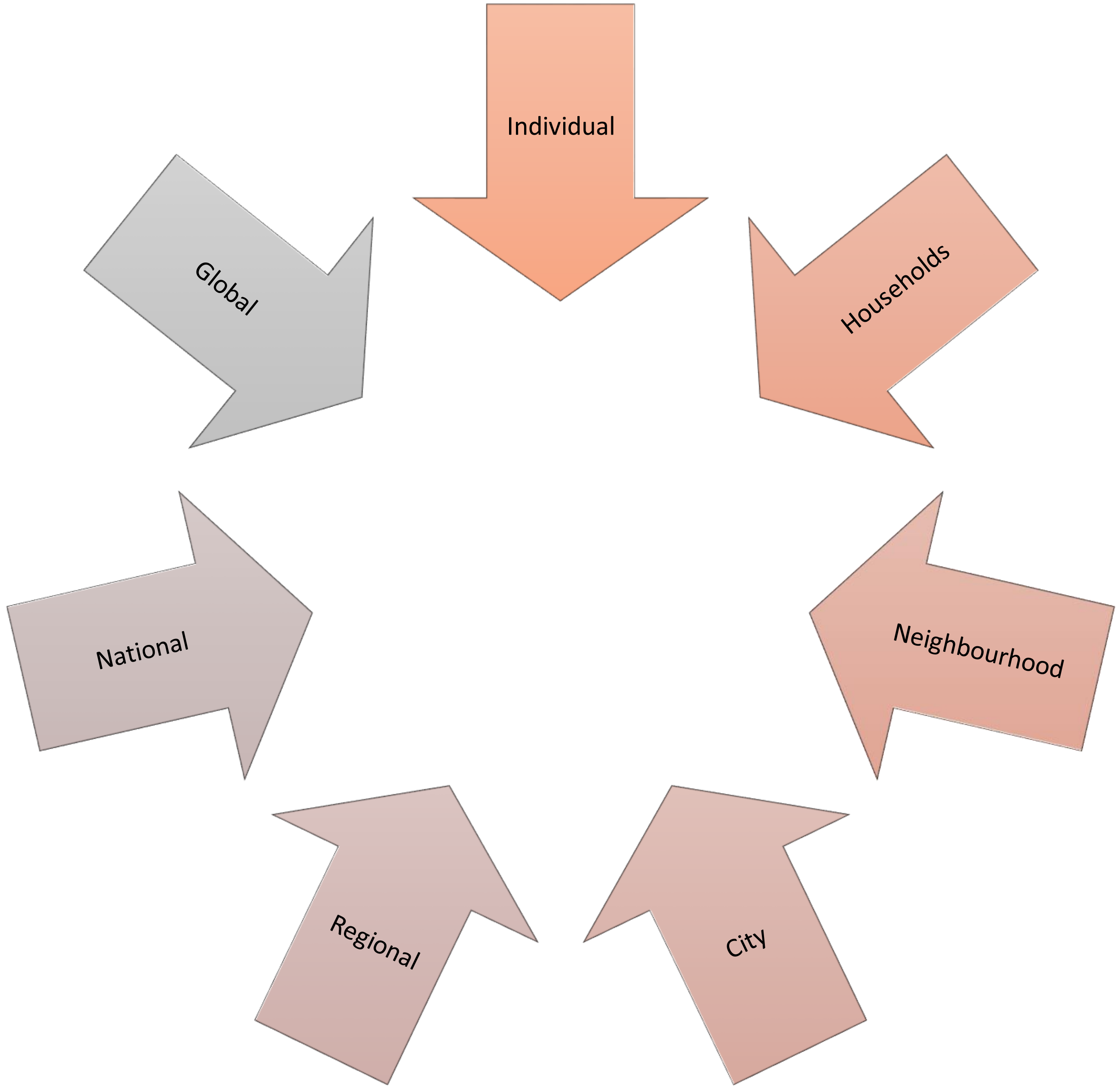
Food categories	*Yes (%)*	*No (%)*
Cereal products	98	2
Roots or tuber products	5	95
Vegetables	83	17
Fruits	4	96
Meat or chicken	24	76
Eggs	13	87
Fresh or dried fish or shellfish	33	67
Foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts	15	84
Dairy products	4	96
Foods made with oil, fat, or butter	14	86
Sugar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



Conventional approaches to food insecurity in Africa



Need to think at multiple scales



Sources of food

Daily and weekly purchases made within neighbourhoods - all informal sector sources

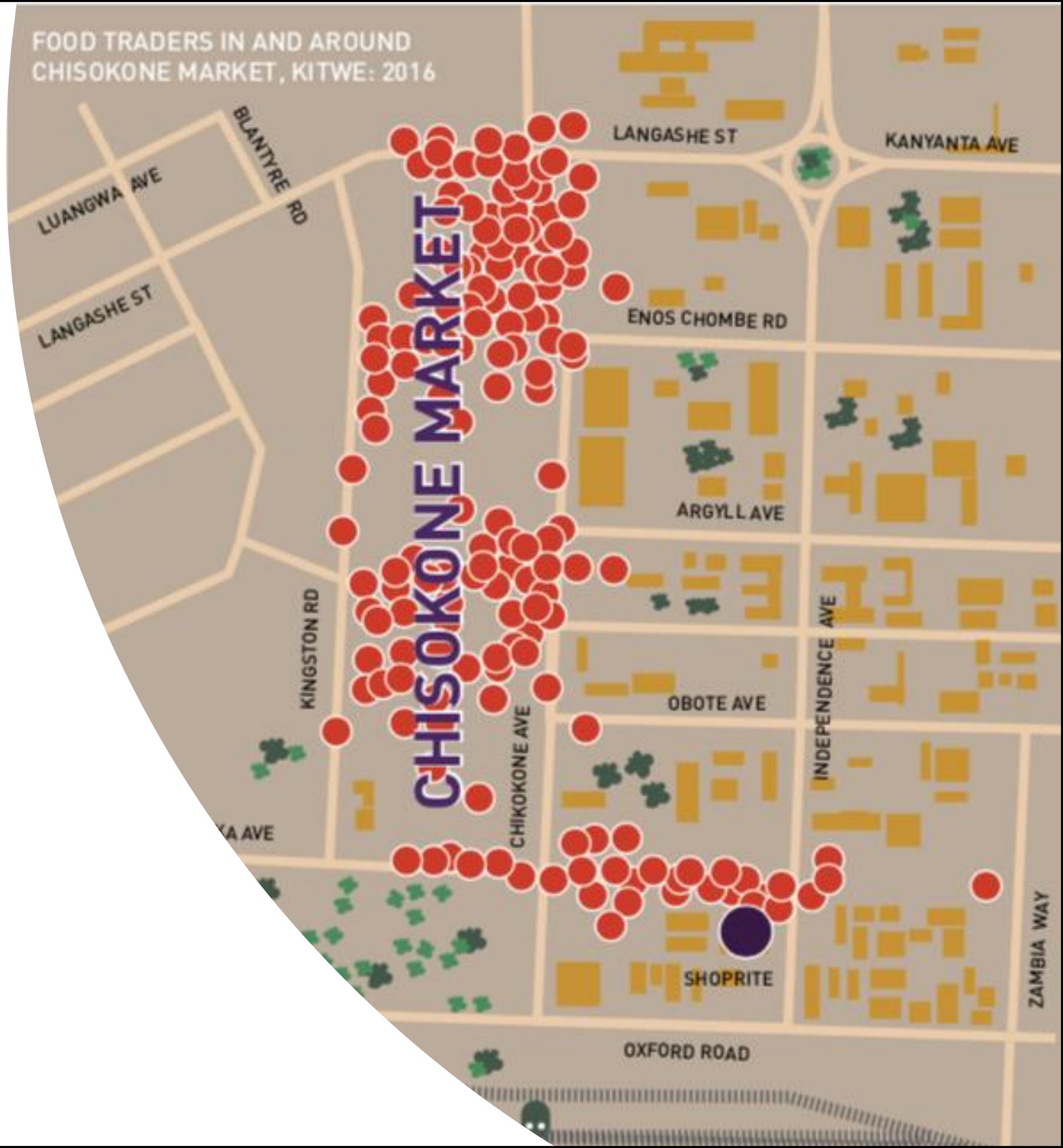
Monthly at supermarkets, central markets and wholesalers

However, central markets, wholesalers (and to an extent supermarkets) are essential parts of the food supply chain.

Poverty and infrastructure challenges for informal traders

Chisokone Market and surrounds

- 1930s market, by 2000s articulated as overcrowded and unsafe
- 15 acres, of which just 1.9 acres are officially gazette.
- Remaining land is zoned for formal commercial activity
- Legitimacy of ungazetted occupiers through payment of levies




Formal and informal food retail synergies in Kitwe, Zambia, 2015
SHOPRITE
SHOPRITE
SHOPRITE
SHOPRITE
A.MFUL
P.O BOX 221
KITWE
CELL +260 9554495
9669203
9774263
pepsi

Street clearances, Kitwe, Zambia 2017

Chisokone market upgrading

Market 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.

Conclusion

- No clear food mandate for local government
- Three elements have combined to drive food system change: limited capacity, external finance, and a vision of a modernized city centre.
- Therefore decisions about urban food system informed by a set of actors (marketeers, large scale private sector, donor agencies)
- Shifting power bases – marketeers less politically powerful than supermarkets
- 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

- Bigger picture of what the form of urban food insecurity and urban food system tells us about African food systems more broadly.

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