MARKET CITIES

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PUBLIC SPACE PROGRAMME

UN-HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE
Introduction
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The benefits of markets today are numerous and include:

1. Employment, entrepreneurship and encouraging local businesses
2. Market competitiveness vs supermarkets and shopping malls
3. Urban regeneration - hub of services and activity that boosts local economy
4. Local economic development
5. Management and financial efficiency for local authorities
6. 4P’s - public, private, people partnerships
7. Social cohesion, social interactions, sense of belonging
8. Inclusion of vulnerable groups of society who may otherwise be excluded
9. Bridge between the rural and urban through traders, produce and economic flows
10. Environmental benefits of promoting local produce
Local Economic Development

Markets provide direct and indirect economic benefits for a neighbourhood – sales outcomes, higher employment than supermarkets, stall fees etc. And indirect knock-on effects such as increased activity and economic and development stimulation in a neighbourhood.

Mixed or multi-purpose market spaces (such as carparks) highlights cost and spatial efficiency for local authorities, that can only be benefitted from, if policy makers are more creative in identifying market spaces and related urban legislation.

In the Global South, street markets occupy the space between the formal and illegal economies in ways that are more flexible than possible in the formal economy. More may be required from local authorities to protect these traders and this source of income.
COVID-19: Decongesting Markets

Case Study: Banjul, Gambia
Population of City proper: 35,000

Key Interventions:
1. Signage
2. Sanitation
3. Retrofitting by Design
4. Decongesting and Decentralising

Key Approaches:
- Meanwhile planning
- Design (materials and space)
- 4 P's (public, private, people partnerships)
- Decongesting and Decentralising
- Area based approach
1. Integrating a wide variety of types of markets in a city as part of one market system;

2. Organizing diverse partners and stakeholders who can collaborate and act together to achieve common policy objectives;

3. Measuring the value of markets and understanding how they function;

4. Creating distribution networks that prioritize and support healthy, affordable, and safe food and other goods produced in the region;

5. Regularly investing in market facilities and the management skills of market operators;

6. Helping diverse types of vendors start and grow their businesses; and

7. Recognizing that markets are also public spaces that welcome different kinds of people and maintain important cultural heritage.

City-Wide Market's Assessment

"Understanding where we are to know where to go"
Kisumu City & County
City-Wide Market's Assessment, Kenya
West Nile Region
City-Wide Market’s Assessment, Uganda
West Nile Region
City-Wide Market's Assessment, Uganda

Distance travelled by vendors to market:

Markets with saving groups:

Markets with female dominated, male dominated or balanced diversity management:

- Koboko: 55% [17] (saving groups: 45% [14])
- Arua: 75% [27] (saving groups: 25% [9])
- Nebbi: 46% [26] (saving groups: 54% [30])
City-Wide Market Strategy

Case Study: Barcelona
City-Wide Market Strategy: Strategic Plan for City Markets 2015-2025
Lead by: Barcelona City Council
Regional Planning

Opportunities to foster economic development through regional planning of markets include:

- Social and spatial disparities
- Reduced production wastage through regional surplus to demand allocation
- Territorial governance and infrastructure cohesion and complementarities in growing and declining areas
- Regional infrastructure projects and governance structures
- Zoning laws, land allocation, and protected rural areas
- Strengthened urban-rural linkages
- Regional economies of scale and agglomeration
- Adaptation to climate change impact
THANK YOU

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International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning: https://unhabitat.org/international-guidelines-on-urban-and-territorial-planning