

MARKET CITIES



Cecilia Andersson

Global Public Space Programme | Planning, Finance & Economy Section

Global Solutions Division | Urban Practices Branch

Nairobi, Kenya | NOF Block 3, Level 2, North Wing

cecilia.andersson@un.org

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Introduction



Introduction

The benefits of markets today are numerous and include:



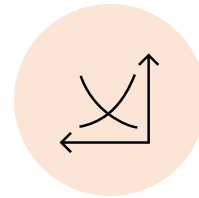
1. Employment, entrepreneurship and encouraging local businesses



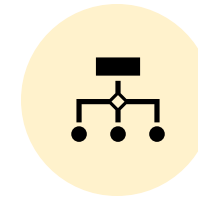
2. Market competitiveness vs supermarkets and shopping malls



3. Urban regeneration - hub of services and activity that boosts local economy



4. Local economic development



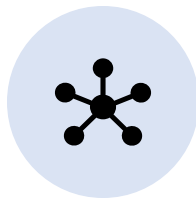
5. Management and financial efficiency for local authorities



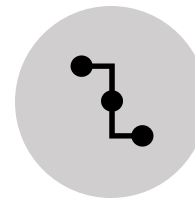
6. 4P's - public, private, people partnerships



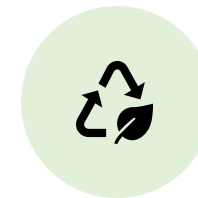
7. Social cohesion, social interactions, sense of belonging



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

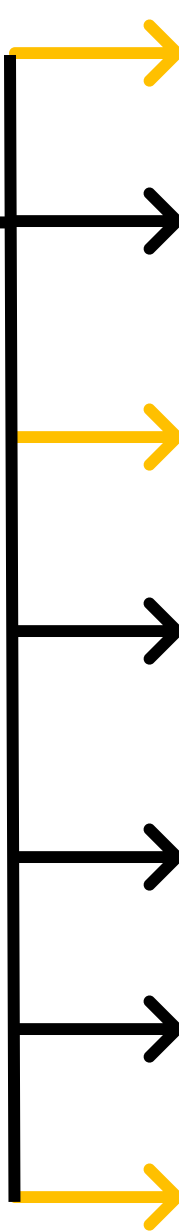
Key Approaches:

- Meanwhile planning
- Design (materials and space)
- 4 P's (public, private, people partnerships)
- Decongesting and Decentralising
- Area based approach



City-Wide Market's Assessment

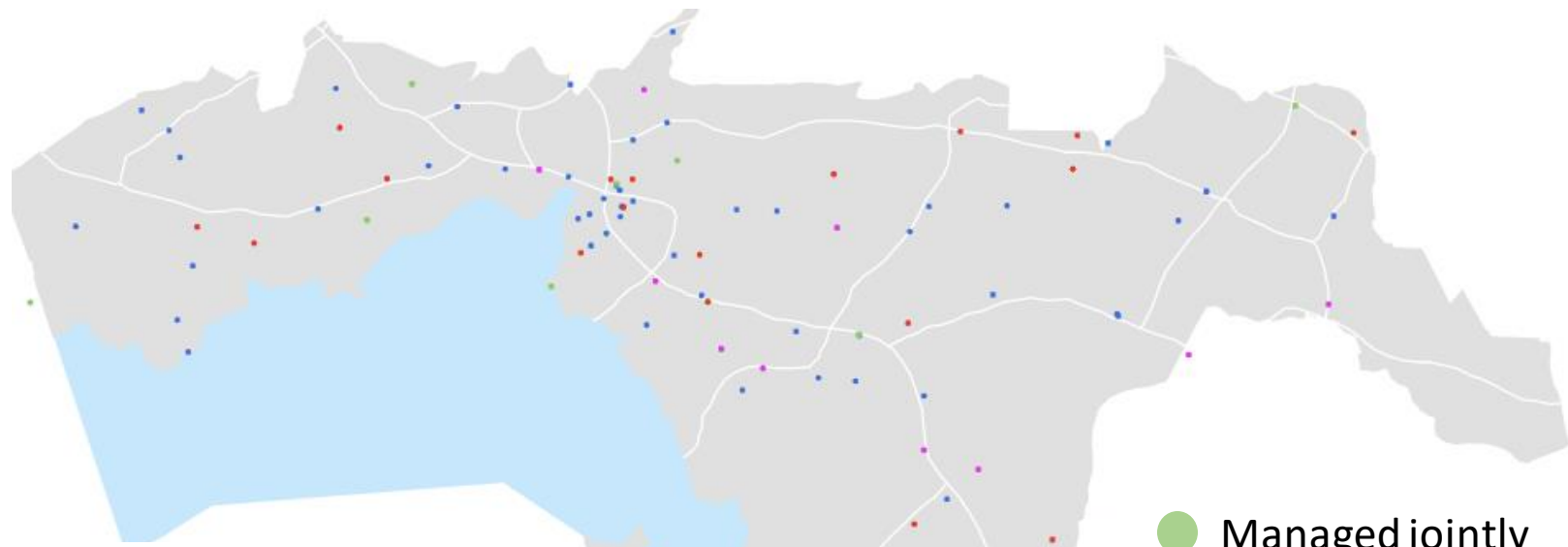
"Understanding where we are to know where to go"



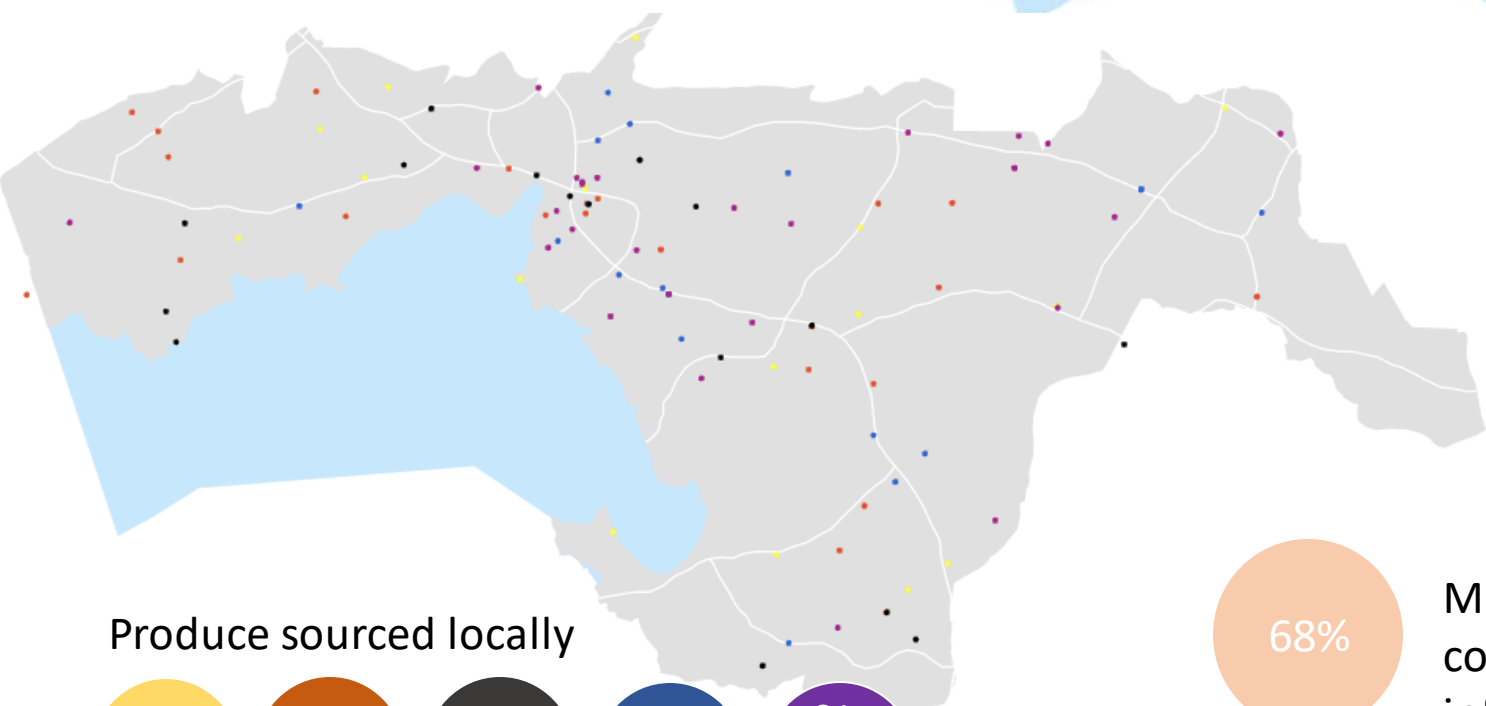
1. Integrating a wide variety of types of markets in a city as part of one market system;
2. Organizing diverse partners and stakeholders who can collaborate and act together to achieve common policy objectives;
3. Measuring the value of markets and understanding how they function;
4. Creating distribution 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.

Kisumu City & County

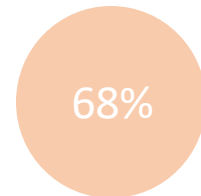
City-Wide Market's Assessment, Kenya



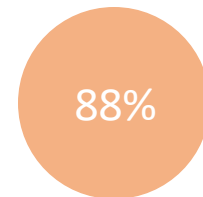
- Managed jointly
- No information
- Non-public management
- Public sector management



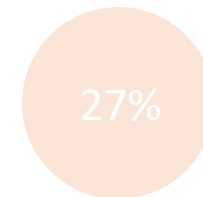
Produce sourced locally



68% Markets considered informal



88% Markets considered local



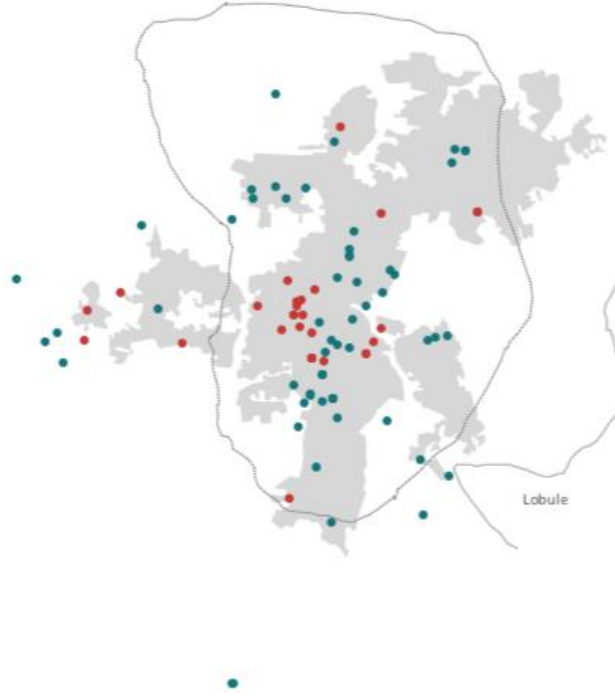
27% Markets with 80%+ of locally sourced stock

West Nile Region

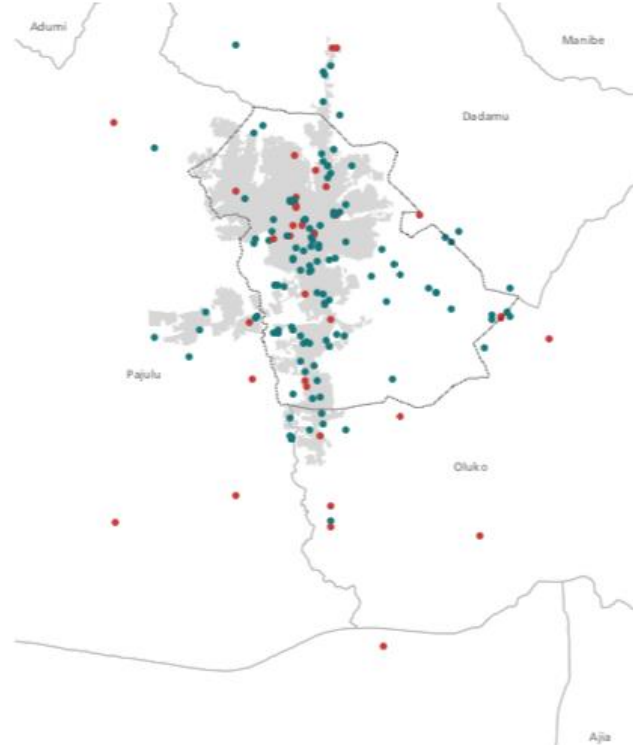
City-Wide Market's Assessment, Uganda

- Markets
- Open Public Spaces

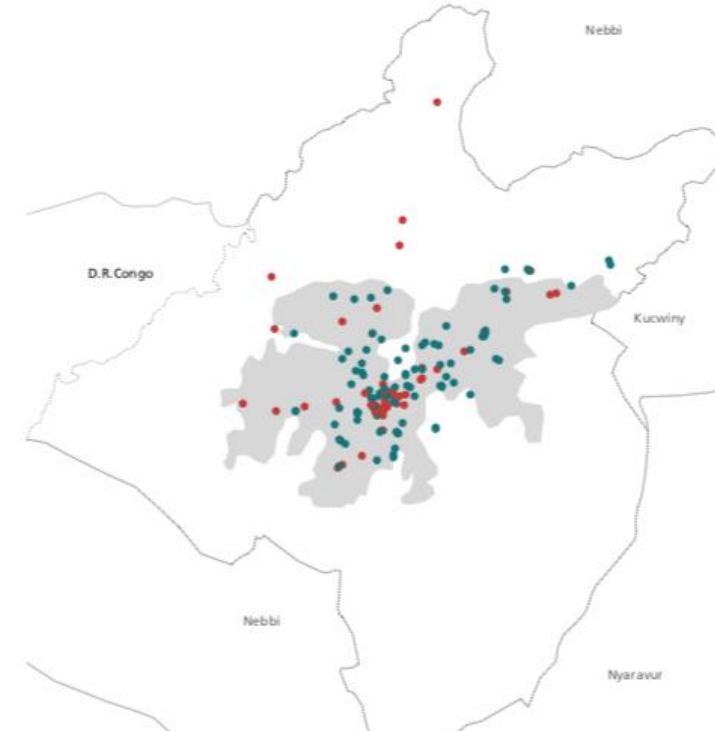
KOBOKO MUNICIPALITY



ARUA MUNICIPALITY



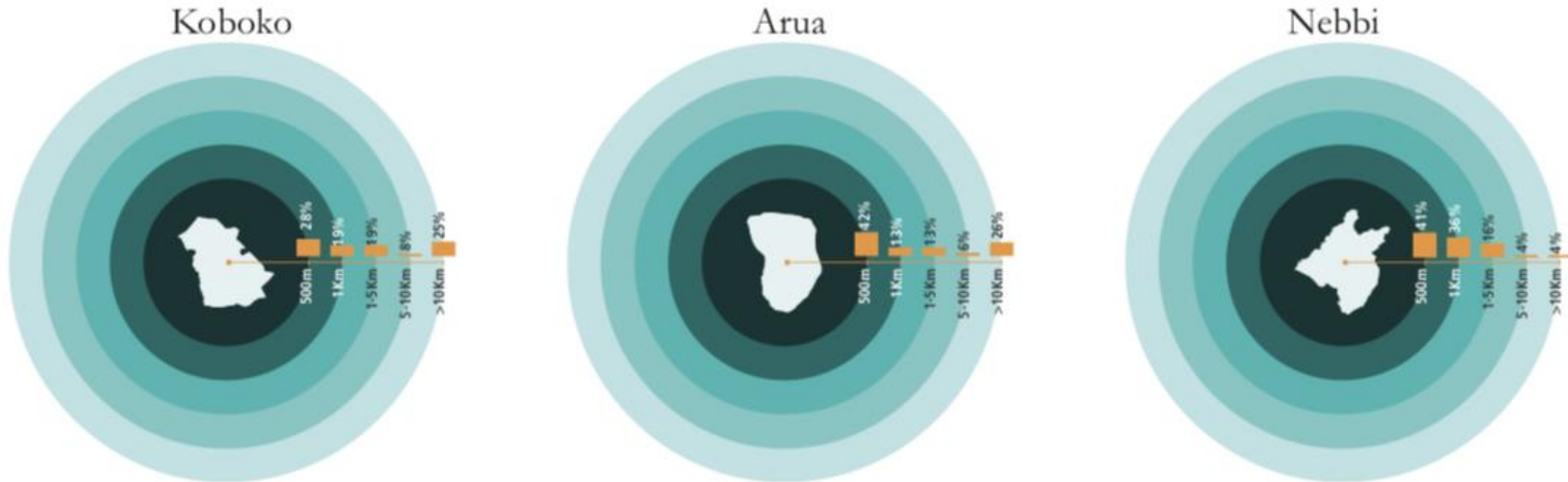
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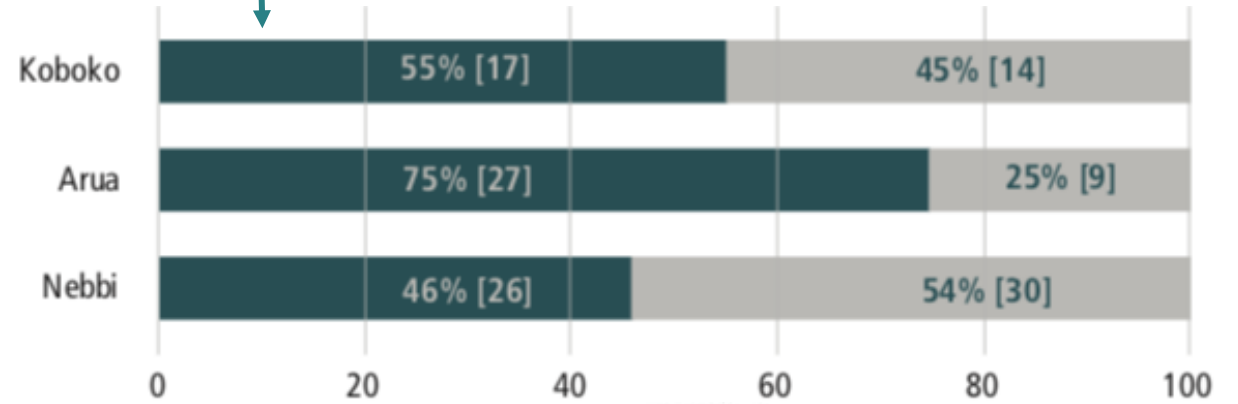
West Nile Region

City-Wide Market's Assessment, Uganda

Distance travelled by vendors to market:



Markets with saving groups:

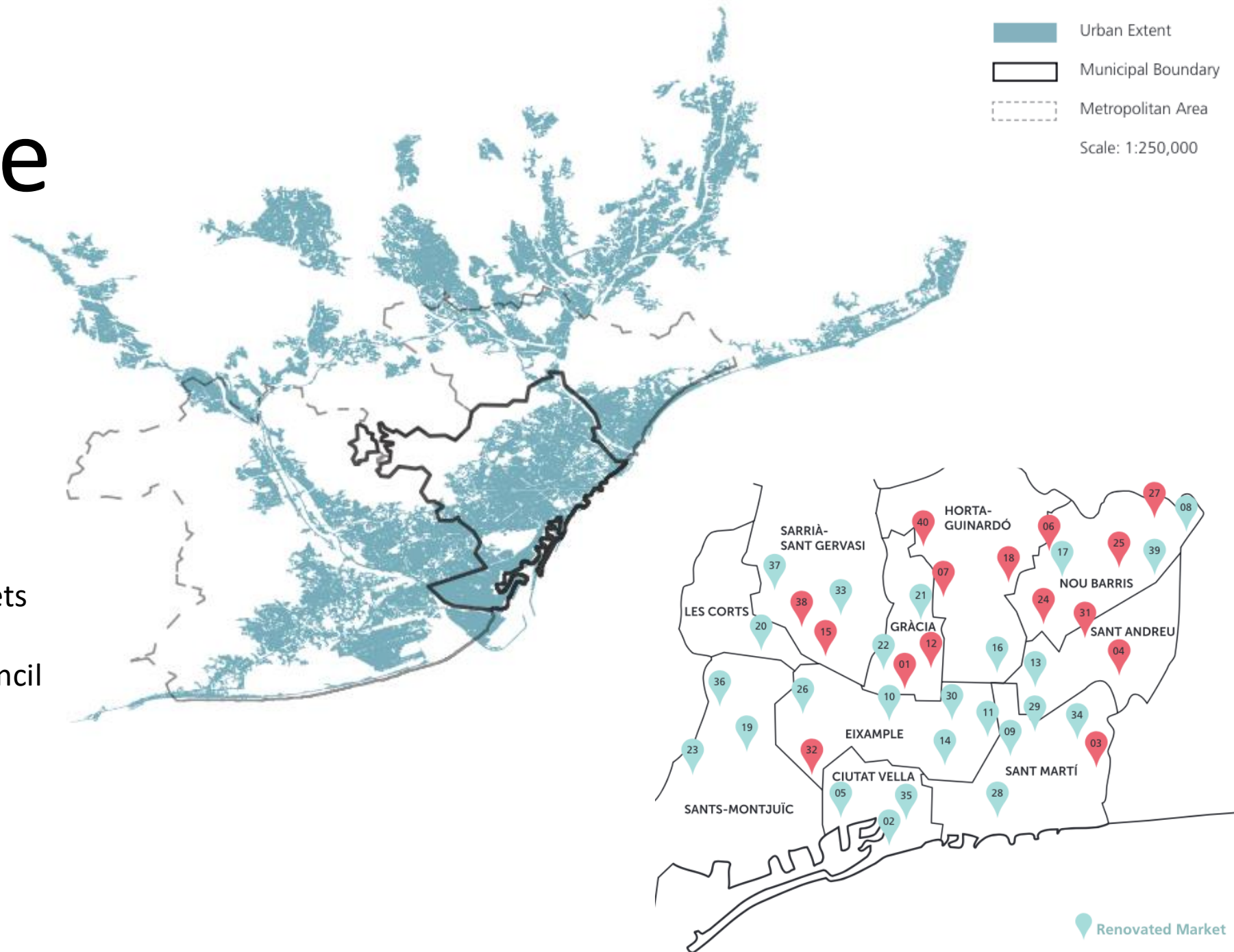


Markets with female dominated, male dominated or balanced diversity management:



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 comple-
mentarities 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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REFERENCES:

The Public Space Programme's City Wide Assessment: <https://unhabitat.org/city-wide-public-space-assessment-technical-guide>

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

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