



CAPE TOWN

LANGA FOOD MARKETS

INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE THE CITY FOOD ENVIRONMENT



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KEY WORDS

Informal markets

Food safety

Social cohesion

Waste management

OBJECTIVES

- To address informal traders and other community actors needs and determine mechanisms of better support, through a considered engagement process with them.
- To improve the engagement process between the City and the informal traders, as well as between City departments that affect and influence informal traders. To enable a collaborative style of governance.
- To promote better waste separation and diversion and support urban place-making, by developing infrastructure options at a local scale.
- To increase food trade-related infrastructure resilience and thereby food systems resilience.
- To explore capacity development opportunities for improved outcomes for informal traders, such as food safety, waste management, and business development.
- To assess the replicability and scalability of the experiment.

EXPECTED TRANSFORMATION

- Developing waste reduction, removal and treatment systems and infrastructure can create circular economies, better food hygiene and environmental health outcomes for both traders and consumers.
- Building trade areas in a dignified way can improve social cohesion and improve local food culture.
- Improved engagement processes between traders and officials and between City departments could result in sustainable, self-perpetuating interventions that bring about transformational change.

STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

City of Cape Town Municipal departments, Langa Ward Council Office, Informal Meat Traders, Traders' Association, LangaStreet Committees & Safety Patrol, Langa Business Development Forum, Langa Tourism Forum, Langa Residents, Other meat trader suppliers.

JUSTIFICATION / CONTEXT

Langa is one of Cape Town's risk hotspots in terms of social vulnerability, the legacy of poor planning, and its adaptive capacity. It has a sizable informal food sector that promotes social and community development in the area and is a source of livelihood. However, the informal sector actors operate in conditions with poor and limited vending and food preparation infrastructure, amenities and services such as bathrooms, shelter, storage facilities, water and electricity, waste disposal and face crime and insecurity. Advertising of unhealthy food brands on the taxi infrastructures is common and vegetable products are not sold.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

The proposed interventions for each site are as follows:

Rhodes "Smiley" meat traders - infrastructure upgrades which include shaded structures, storage of goods (wood & other resources), improved waste management access to water and electricity; the pedestrianization of streets or extended walkways for safer access to pedestrians. Improvement of the overall aesthetic to be more appealing to tourists and local customers; this will include street furniture and public lights. Additionally, an enterprise opportunity for wood storage and provision will be explored.

Langa Public Transport Interchange- improvement of pavement conditions by introducing power spraying, improved waste management, addition of pedestrian benches/seating.

Albert Luthuli meat traders- infrastructure upgrades which have to be movable/temporary trader trolleys, improved waste management, better fuel alternatives (i.e. firewood vs charcoal).

Conceptual plans that integrate the interventions and additional infrastructure provided by the City's Urban Planning & Design, Road Infrastructure Management, Economic Growth and Urban Health will be drafted and submitted for approval by the city.

TARGETED SITES AND BENEFICIARIES

Informal meat traders (primarily women) in different market areas, organic waste processors, and the broader community of Langa.

CONTACT DETAILS

Rirhandzu Marivate

Programmes Manager, South African Urban Food and Farming Trust

rirhandzu@fairfood.org.za





CAPE TOWN

BELLVILLE FOOD EVENTS

INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE THE CITY FOOD ENVIRONMENT



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KEY WORDS

Informal food trade

Food hubs

Circular economy

Food diversity

Market governance

Temporary markets

OBJECTIVES

- To improve market governance and management that includes convening, measurement and monitoring.
- To stimulate neighbourhood-scale economic activities. To enable food events and weekend markets by providing supporting infrastructure.
- To build community identity, cohesion and agency – and safety by using market activations.

EXPECTED TRANSFORMATION

- Improve access to fresh produce and nutrition outcomes for consumers, by easing temporary markets' operation.
- Improve safety and inclusion and increase food diversity options by building community cohesion between African migrant and local communities and identity around food cultures.
- Improved food hygiene and environmental health by better market management and resource flows (circular economy outcomes).

STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

Public: City of Cape Town Municipal Departments, Voortrekker Road Partnership, Voortrekker Road Improvement District, Better Bellville Together

Private: Greater Tygerberg Partnership, Traders Associations, Unpermitted Traders



JUSTIFICATION / CONTEXT

Bellville Central Business District (CBD) is the largest transport interchange in the city, with significant pedestrian movement and activity and high levels of informal trading activities, a significant proportion of which are from diverse communities of African migrants.

The informal food traders face numerous challenges, including inadequate infrastructure such as limited storage for dry goods and refrigeration of their products resulting in spoilage and organic waste; access to clean water, safety and security due to high levels of crime and xenophobia; Additionally, many informal traders are unpermitted adding to the difficulty in the governance and management of trading within the CBD (i.e. trading permits). The success of market activation has been frustrated by red tape and City requirements.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

Work with permitted and unpermitted traders within the Bellville CBD on small activations through a phased approach to test market management models; This includes supporting pain points in market management identified by the City and informal food traders; the first phase starts with organic waste management innovation to support better market management.

TARGETED SITES AND BENEFICIARIES

- Informal Food Traders within the Bellville CBD (permitted and unpermitted)
- Food traders, organic waste processors, broader community of Bellville.

CONTACT DETAILS

Rirhandzu Marivate

Programmes Manager, South African Urban Food and Farming Trust

rirhandzu@fairfood.org.za





KISUMU

AGRO-ECOLOGICAL URBAN FARMING AND EDIBLE LANDSCAPING

INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE THE CITY FOOD ENVIRONMENT



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KEY WORDS

Nutrition

School feeding

Dietary diversity

Food security

OBJECTIVES

To enhance the dietary diversity of children and households by enhancing availability and accessibility of a variety of foods through urban farming.

EXPECTED TRANSFORMATION

Improved dietary diversity of children and household food security. Edible landscaping increases the overall amount of food available, preventing hunger and malnutrition. The availability and consumption of fresh, homegrown fruits and vegetables enhances the diet quality of household members and hence their health. In schools in particular edible landscapes and school gardens can be used as teaching platforms on food production and nutrition.

STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

City officials, Officials from Ministry of Education, Ministry of agriculture, Ministry of health and Ministry of Urban planning and Environment, Community organized groups, Urban farming experts.



JUSTIFICATION / CONTEXT

Kisumu city heavily relies on neighboring regions for food which increases the city's susceptibility to food insecurity during climatic, economic and political shocks. Only 15% of households produce their own. Urban farming presents an opportunity to contribute to increased food availability, access, and population resilience to climatic, economic and political shocks.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

Training of a local community organized group (COG) and teachers on small space urban farming methods including vertical gardening. The COG and teachers will then work with school children in 4 K clubs (agricultural clubs) to build their capacity and cultivate their interest in the production of nutritious and healthy foods in schools. The foods produced in the school gardens will be used to enhance the diets of school children. Mothers of these children will also be trained in urban farming and supported to establish kitchen gardens that will complement the diets of children at the household level. To enhance protein and micronutrient density of diets, small-scale livestock farming, particularly poultry and rabbit will be integrated.

TARGETED SITES AND BENEFICIARIES

8 schools with integrated ECD centres and households in Nyalenda which is the primary intervention site. The main beneficiaries of the gardens will be 366 children aged 3-6 years.

CONTACT DETAILS

Dr. Elizabeth Kimani-Murage
Senior Research Scientist, African Population and Health Research Center
ekimani@aphrc.org

Dr. Antonina Mutoro
Associate Research Scientist, African Population and Health Research Center
amutoro@aphrc.org

Maureen Gitagia
Research Officer, African Population and Health Research Center
mgitagia@aphrc.org

David Osogo
Research Officer, African Population and Health Research Center
dosogo@aphrc.org





KISUMU

FOOD SAFETY AND MARKET UPGRADE INTERVENTION

INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE THE CITY FOOD ENVIRONMENT



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KEY WORDS

Food safety

Market infrastructure

Knowledge attitudes and practices

Food vendor

Fish market

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the impact of an infrastructural intervention on food food safety
- To assess the impact of capacity building on food safety on vendor knowledge, attitudes and practices
- To assess the perceived effects of interventions to curb unhygienic food handling and promote food safety among food vendors

EXPECTED TRANSFORMATION

Improve market infrastructure and food safety knowledge, attitudes and practices which will in turn enhance food safety among food vendors.

STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

City management, City officials from Public Health, Fisheries, Food vendors, Market leadership, Ministry of urban planning, trade, administration, environment.

JUSTIFICATION / CONTEXT

Obunga fish market is an informal market in Kisumu City. It is a source of livelihood for 300 fishmongers who transform bony fish left over from fish factories into products such as fish snacks, fish leather and animal feed. The market has poor infrastructure, and the vendors have poor food handling and safety practices. The vendors have identified 8 challenges: high cost for the fish bi-product (mgongo wazi), lack of market for their products, lack of preservation facilities, lack of capital, poor drainage, sanitation, and safety.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

Improvement of food safety and promotion of circularity by co-creating activities with food vendors to improve market infrastructure. Three initiatives have been identified by the vendors including: a cold room, an ablution block and hall and improved market stalls.

Development of food safety training materials customized for fish vendors.

Training of vendors on food safety to improve their knowledge, attitudes and practices.

TARGETED SITES AND BENEFICIARIES

50 vendors in Obunga market.

CONTACT DETAILS

Dr. Elizabeth Kimani-Murage

Senior Research Scientist, African Population and Health Research Center

ekimani@aphrc.org

Dr. Antonina Mutoro

Associate Research Scientist, African Population and Health Research Center

amutoro@aphrc.org

Maureen Gitagia

Research Officer, African Population and Health Research Center

mgitagia@aphrc.org

David Osogo

Research Officer, African Population and Health Research Center

dosogo@aphrc.org





KISUMU

FOOD LOSS AND WASTE RESCUE AND REDISTRIBUTION INTERVENTION

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KEY WORDS

Food rescue

Food waste

Food loss

OBJECTIVES

To reduce food loss and waste by recovering viable fruits and vegetables and redistributing them to vulnerable groups in informal settlements to complement their diets.

EXPECTED TRANSFORMATION

The intervention has potential to improve food insecurity among the vulnerable groups, mitigate greenhouse gas emission and to generate new job opportunities for youth and women.

STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

Community members and vulnerable groups; Retail Trade Association of Kenya (Retrak), private sector including food processors and manufacturers, supermarkets owners and managers; market leaders; city line ministries (Health, Environment, Trade); multi stakeholder platform.

CONTACT DETAILS

Dr. Elizabeth Kimani-Murage

Senior Research Scientist, African Population and Health Research Center

ekimani@aphrc.org

Dr. Antonina Mutoro

Associate Research Scientist, African Population and Health Research Center amutoro@aphrc.org

Maureen Gitagia

Research Officer, African Population and Health Research Center

mgitagia@aphrc.org

David Osogo

Research Officer, African Population and Health Research Center

dosogo@aphrc.org



JUSTIFICATION / CONTEXT

Organic waste, mainly food waste, accounts for approximately 63% of waste at Kisumu city's primary dumpsite. This challenge can be addressed through food rescue which is defined as the process of saving food that is safe for human consumption but would otherwise have been thrown out either because it is about to go bad, does not have desirable characteristics such as shape and therefore cannot be sold and redistributing to other people either for free or at a subsidized price to avoid wastage.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

Development of food rescue guidelines in collaboration with other stakeholders. Kenya does not currently have guidelines on food rescue.

Development and piloting of an application which will link the vendors to the beneficiaries. The system envisions collection of raw and processed food that is fit for human consumption but about to be wasted from food suppliers including food industries, food exporters, supermarkets, green markets (Kibuye, Uhuru, and Jubilee (Oile), and redistribute it to where it is needed (e.g. institutions such as schools). The beneficiaries will be identified through a baseline survey.

The food will either be redistributed in raw form or processed to stable forms such as dried fruits and vegetables. Community-organized groups who will be trained by experts in food science technology and processing will be involved. This will create livelihoods for youth and women in the community-organized groups. Measures to ensure food safety will also be put in place. A three-phase approach that will include learning and building local competency; implementing the pilot program; and research, evaluation, and scale up will be used during implementation.

TARGETED SITES AND BENEFICIARIES

Vulnerable households and schools in Nyalenda and Manyatta.

Wet markets including Kibuye, Uhuru, and Jubilee (Oile) and supermarkets within the city.



MBALE

PROMOTING A CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND REDUCING ORGANIC WASTE IN MBALE CENTRAL MARKET

INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE THE CITY FOOD ENVIRONMENT



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KEY WORDS

Circular economy

Compost

Organic waste

Waste management

OBJECTIVES

To protect the health of citizens through increased sanitation in markets and improved soil health in crop production areas.

EXPECTED TRANSFORMATION

- To contribute to ensure optimal hygiene and sanitation at Mbale central market, resulting in a cleaner market and overall food environment.
- To improve social behavioral change towards a clean and safe environment, thanks to the awareness raising and capacity building actions.

STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

Public: City Council, market management team.

Private: Market traders, hygiene market teams, farmers.

Company taking care of the waste collection, sorting and transport, and company ensuring the waste management and processing.

CONTACT DETAILS

Wilber Kakaire

AfriFoodLinks Coordinator (Mbale City)

Rikolto East Africa

wilber.kakaire@rikolto.org

JUSTIFICATION / CONTEXT

Mbale Central Market (MCM) is a business hub that accommodates and services thousands of consumers and traders on a daily basis. The market is also an epicenter of biodegradable waste generation (500 tons daily), which is currently not recycled, causing environmental nuisance and a potential risk of cross contamination and environmental pollution, negatively affecting the food environment and the health of city dwellers at large.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

Biodegradable waste is known as a good raw material for organic manure that can be a sustainable and healthier alternative to synthetic fertilizers. The intervention will support the collection of biodegradable waste at source (the market), its sorting and transportation to the processing unit, where it will be transformed into organic manure and marketed to be used as compost in agriculture.

At the market, biodegradable waste will be collected and sorted by traders and hygiene market teams contracted by the City authorities and transported to the processing plant, which will be managed by a private company.

The intervention will provide safety gears to waste sorters; supply waste bins and other relevant tools at different points of the markets; build capacity of traders and sorters on biodegradable waste identification and sorting, as well as optimal waste disposal; build capacity of farmers on organic farming and raise community awareness on waste management and organic farming.

TARGETED SITES AND BENEFICIARIES

Mbale Central Market: 173 food stall vendors (87 Female and 86 Male)

Cooked food vendors: Estimated number 50

Urban and peri urban farmers: Estimated number 300





MBALE

ENHANCING NUTRIENT-DENSE DIETS IN MBALE CITY SCHOOLS, THROUGH FOOD WAYS AND EDIBLE LANDSCAPES

INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE THE CITY FOOD ENVIRONMENT



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KEY WORDS

School feeding

Food access

Edible landscapes

Micronutrients deficiency

Kitchen gardens

Diet Diversity

OBJECTIVES

- To strengthen the capacity of schools' to respond positively to school dietary and nutrition challenges.
- To influence the diversification of school menus and contribute to improve school going children' diet diversity and nutrition status.
- To improve the feeding enrollment.
- To minimize food loss and waste in schools, through food waste rescue and recycling.

EXPECTED TRANSFORMATION

- School children and other household members could enhance their diet diversity, and hence improve their nutrition status, by eating fruits and vegetables rich in micronutrients.
- Schools shall be able to recycle biodegradable food waste into manure for improving soil health in school gardens, hence enhancing productivity and contributing to the bio-circular economy.

STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

Public: City Council, City education department, Nutrition coordination committee, school management committees (SMC), school administration and teachers.

Civil society: Parents and teachers associations (PTAs).

CONTACT DETAILS

Wilber Kakaire

AfriFoodLinks Coordinator (Mbale City)

Rikolto East Africa

wilber.kakaire@rikolto.org

JUSTIFICATION / CONTEXT

In most schools, there is no organized feeding at all for school going children. In schools that offer any such service, it is at the discretion of parents to contribute money for their children to have at least one meal a day, and the enrollment is less than 20% in most schools. It has been observed that there is a tendency for a monotone diet common in schools, consisting of posho (maize meal) and beans, which is a potential risk factor of malnutrition among children, especially micro nutrient deficiencies (hidden hunger). Indeed, these staple foods are perceived as economically affordable and are propelled by lack of diverse food production at institutional level, even if there is available land in most of the cases. Other causes are economic challenges and limited awareness among school administration, teachers and parents on optimal nutrition, the importance of diet diversity and dietary preferences.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

- Awareness raising and advocacy among the different school stakeholders (parents, teachers, Nutrition committees, school cooks and educationists among others) on the importance of school feeding and diet diversity, and the role of optimal nutrition in child development and school performance.
- Review school menus and promote the cultivation of crops at school, with a focus on indigenous, nutrient dense and culturally acceptable fruits and vegetables, through an agroecological school kitchen garden per class.
- Capacity building of the schools to optimally collect and sort biodegradable waste to be composted to make organic manure for the school gardens, to enhance soil health and productivity. The eventual excess will be transported to the waste processing plant.
- Creation of a nutrition club per school to take lead in nutrition related activities. Members will participate in monthly meetings and sensitization sessions and will spread their learning among the other students. They will also participate in annual inter school debates and essay competitions.

TARGETED SITES AND BENEFICIARIES

- Industrial and Northern Divisions of Mbale City.
- Schools serving at least one meal per day ; having available land for crop production and composting, and committed towards improving school diets and menus.
- 8 primary schools and 2 secondary schools (5 schools in each division).
- 23,640 enrolled children (11,037 girls and 12,603 boys), of which 5,045 enrolled on school feeding.





MBALE

TRANSFORMING MBALE CENTRAL MARKET AND THE CITY ABATTOIR INTO CENTERS FOR SAFE, NUTRITIOUS, AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD FOR THE CITY

INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE THE CITY FOOD ENVIRONMENT



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KEY WORDS

Food safety

Local markets

Market upgrade

Foodborne diseases

OBJECTIVES

- To improve food safety culture and practices among food business operators in MCM and the City abattoir.
- To contribute to develop quality infrastructure of the city abattoir, market stalls, the food court and cooking shed in MCM.
- To minimize food loss and waste by managing, rescuing and utilizing leftovers, rejects and excess food in MCM.

EXPECTED TRANSFORMATION

- Optimal hygiene and sanitation may result in a cleaner market and general food environment.
- Potential for improved social behavioral change towards a clean food environment and safety. This shall also be an opportunity for reduction in food and water borne diseases, hence promoting quality health of traders and consumers.

STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

Public: City council, market and abattoir management

Civil society: Businesses organizations supporting the action.

CONTACT DETAILS

Wilber Kakaire

AfriFoodLinks Coordinator (Mbale City)

Rikolto East Africa

wilber.kakaire@rikolto.org



JUSTIFICATION / CONTEXT

Mbale Central Market (MCM) is a central food business hub that accommodates and services thousands of consumers, traders and other stakeholders on a daily basis. A high percentage of consumers eat food sold in and around the market given its accessibility, availability and affordability. However, poor food handling practices, poor hygiene and sanitation among vendors and the unsuitability of the vending and eating places increase food safety related risks, as food borne diseases and food fraud. In addition, limited enforcement of the existing food safety related policies, regulations and standards has also been reported.

The City abattoir is a government facility established in 1960, which overtime has become dilapidated. It has inadequate water services, poor drainage and hygiene, despair of roofs and walls, limited storage and sanitary facilities, which poses food safety and health concerns for consumers and the abattoir employees. Furthermore, the latter have inadequate knowledge about food safety and handling practices. This is notable by animals being slaughtered on the floor in unhygienic surfaces and poor waste disposal within the abattoir premises. Due to its degenerated state and limited security, many traders and abattoir employees have abandoned the facility, which could threaten the food security of the city.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

- A baseline survey will capture the knowledge, attitudes and practices of targeted meat, fresh and cooked food vendors in regard to food safety and food waste management. They will be then trained, mentored and coached on optimal food handling, food safety and food waste management and recycling.
- Aprons and headgears will be distributed, to be used as protection during food handling, preparation and serving and bins to sort food waste, which will be further processed at the waste processing plant.
- Infrastructure and premises at the city abattoir and where cooked food is prepared and served will be built or renovated. This will include the fence and general renovations of the city abattoir, a cooking shed, furniture for the eating area and improved food stalls.
- Extension of clean and potable water to selected vending sites, to improve sanitation.

TARGETED SITES AND BENEFICIARIES

- **City abattoir employees:** 82 (81 male and 1 female)
- Mbale municipal council
- Abattoir traders
- City community





OUAGADOUGOU

PROMOTING HEALTHY AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD ON THE STREETS OF OUAGADOUGOU

INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE THE CITY FOOD ENVIRONMENT



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KEY WORDS

Street foods

Healthy foods

Sustainable foods

Food security

OBJECTIVES

- Promote an inclusive “Restaurant gold” model that applies good catering practices and hygiene rules necessary to improve the diet of a growing urban population, providing healthy and nutritious food.
- To advocate the creation of a food systems department within the technical services of Ouagadougou City Council, which will be responsible for the operation of the “Restaurant or” model.

EXPECTED TRANSFORMATION

Transformation of the physiognomy and practices in the food environment towards safe, healthy and nutritious street food for consumers. This will include the transformation of the organization of commercial activity, regulatory and technical aspects relating to the preparation, preservation and presentation of street food and consumer perspectives.

STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

Municipal: Prospective Planning and Studies Department of the City of Ouagadougou, Urban Economic Development Agency (ADEU)

State: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water, Ministry of the Environment, National Public Health Laboratory (LNSP), Burkinabe Agency for Standardisation and Meteorology, National Institute of Statistics and Demography, Agency for the Financing and Promotion of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (AFP-PME)

Research: National Centre for Scientific and Technological Research (CNRST), Food Technology Department of the Institute for Applied and Technological Research (DTA/IRSAT)

Civil society: Inades-Formation Burkina, Burkina Consumers League (LCB), Rikolto, NGO ACRA

Direct stakeholders: Association of production, processing, transport and distribution stakeholders, importers and exporters, market and Yaar traders' associations, fruit and vegetable vendors, restaurateurs, hoteliers and itinerant food vendors

JUSTIFICATION / CONTEXT

More than 90% of Ouagadougou's population consumes at least one or two meals a day outside the home, due to their occupation. This leads to exposure to food contamination and poisoning; non-communicable diseases and silent illnesses (cardiovascular disease, diabetes, high blood pressure) due to the use of poor-quality cooking oils and the reuse of cooking oils; misuse of pesticides; health risks due to the use of non-food packaging to serve meals, cooking gas pedals and flavor enhancers. In Ouagadougou, street food is sold mainly by women (75%) of different ages, and almost 50% of vendors are illiterate, and not all have received training in good food processing and hygiene practices. Street food plays a growing socio-economic role in all African cities.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

The intervention will consist of:

- Multi-stakeholder consultation frameworks (city hall hygiene department, Coordination Nationale de Lutte contre la Fraude (CNLF), restaurant owners, fruit and vegetable producers, importers, customs department, etc.) on the quality of food products and the promotion of a healthy diet for populations in Ouagadougou ;
- Co-construction and definition of a street restaurant model called “Restaurant Or”, to be promoted by the city of Ouagadougou;
- Subsidizing equipment and materials for restaurants to guarantee healthy, nutritious food for consumers;
- Sensitization and training of street restaurateurs in good cooking and hygiene practices, to improve hygiene conditions in cooking and storage facilities, market stalls, and the preservation, transport and distribution system for food products;
- Revision of the public hygiene code and promotion of compliance with the regulatory framework (official administrative documents, hygiene and sanitation certificates);
- Monitor and capitalize on the experimentation model.

TARGETED SITES AND BENEFICIARIES

Site: Ouagadougou's large market in arrondissement 1

Beneficiaries: Potential 227 street restaurants around the market, consumers, Ouagadougou municipal services, organizations and stakeholders

CONTACT DETAILS

Harouna Maiga

Rikolto

harouna.maiga@rikolto.org





OUAGADOUGOU

IMPROVING THE SCHOOL FOOD ENVIRONMENT BY PROPOSING AN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT MODEL FOR SCHOOL CANTEENS

INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE THE CITY FOOD ENVIRONMENT



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KEY WORDS

Food environments

Schools

OBJECTIVES

- Contribute to improving the management of school canteens and the school food environment in order to protect the health of pupils in the city of Ouagadougou
- Improve the menu served in school canteens
- Contribute to better management of the school food environment
- Build the capacity of food vendors around schools and school canteens

EXPECTED TRANSFORMATION

- Better-equipped school canteens offering balanced menus to pupils
- Pupils are more aware of the importance of healthy eating
- Commitment from municipal authorities to provide pupils with a healthy, balanced diet
- Specifications on the types of catering and equipment needed to set up a street restaurant in the city.

STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

Municipal: Prospective Planning and Studies Department, Urban Economic Development Agency (DPPE), Municipal Police Department, Social Services Department

State: Nutrition department (Ministry of Health), Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council, Department of Livelihood Allocations for Educational School Structures, Food Technology Department of the Institute for Applied and Technological Research, Agency for the Promotion and Financing of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (AFP-PME)

NGOs: ACRA Foundation, RIKOLTO

Stakeholders: Street cooks, Parent-Teacher Associations, canteen food suppliers, street vendors around schools, National Federation of Nurserymen and Vegetable Growers of Burkina Faso, National Rice Producers Union

Civil Society: Burkina Consumers' League

JUSTIFICATION / CONTEXT

In Burkina Faso, school food is a development issue linked to social protection and the right to food. School children in Ouagadougou generally eat in school canteens and/or small street markets located around schools. This environment is often a source of contamination and food poisoning, sometimes resulting in foodborne illnesses. Food outlets in the school vicinity lack adequate infrastructure to serve as suitable stalls for protection against contaminants. School canteen menus are also monotonous and are mainly carbohydrate based (rice, cowpeas, couscous, lentils and spaghetti). The composition of menus and hygiene in school canteens and street markets need to be improved to guarantee healthy, nutritious food for pupils.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

- Organize a framework for infrastructures to support school feeding in consultation with Ouagadougou city authorities, the Hygiene Department, the Department of Prospective Studies and Planning (DPPE), the Direction Générale des Services Sociaux (DGSS), the Municipal Agency for Major Works (AMGT), canteen cooks, pupils' and parents' associations (APE), educational staff, school food vendors, the Department of Nutrition (Ministry of Health).
- Build infrastructure to support school feeding in identified schools in the city of Ouagadougou;
- Produce murals to raise awareness of healthy, sustainable eating in schools.
- Promote the creation of a municipal food council responsible for monitoring and ensuring compliance with regulations on ethics around schools;
- Monitor and capitalize on the school food experimentation model.

TARGETED SITES AND BENEFICIARIES

Sites: Nongmikma A and B schools in the district

Beneficiaries: 1021 pupils including 570 girls and 451 boys, parents of pupils, street vendors around schools, canteens, teachers, municipality

CONTACT DETAILS

Harouna Maiga

Rikolto

harouna.maiga@rikolto.org





OUAGADOUGOU

IMPROVEMENT OF VEGETABLE AND FRESH PRODUCE DISPLAY AND PRESERVATION SYSTEMS IN THE NAABI YAAR MARKET IN THE CITY OF OUAGADOUGOU

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KEY WORDS

Markets

Infrastructure

Food security

OBJECTIVES

To set up food stall models to protect the health of consumers in the city of Ouagadougou, reduce food waste and losses, and improve vendors' incomes.

EXPECTED TRANSFORMATION

Market stalls will improve the safety and hygiene of products. Capacity-building for vendors on good preservation and storage practices for fresh produce will reduce storage losses, increase the supply of healthy food and boost vendors' incomes. Visibility aids on fruit and vegetable hygiene and quality will raise consumer awareness of fruit and vegetable quality criteria.

STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

Municipal: Prospective Planning and Studies Department, Urban Economic Development Agency (DPPE), Municipal Police Department, General compagny slaughterhouse of Ouagadougou, State General Directorate for the Green Economy and Climate Change, National Institute of Statistics and Demography, Burkinabe Standards and Meteorology Agency, Food Technology Department of the Institute for Applied and Technological Research, Agency for the Promotion and Financing of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (AFP-PME), Deconcentrated technical services for agriculture and livestock

NGOs: ACRA Foundation, RIKOLTO

Stakeholders: WENDA SONG SIDA MARCHES ET YAARS ASSOCIATION, identified market managers, National Federation of Nurserymen and Vegetable Growers of Burkina Faso

Civil Society: Burkina Consumers' League

JUSTIFICATION / CONTEXT

The people of Ouagadougou buy most of their supplies from formal markets run by the municipality and informal markets (yaars) run by traders' associations. Ouagadougou's urban and peri-urban agriculture supplies the city's markets and yaars with fresh fruit and vegetables which are either consumed raw or cooked in homes or restaurants in the city. However, the markets lack adequate market stalls, which has a negative impact on the hygiene of fruit and vegetables, leading to losses, a drop in vendors' incomes, increased market waste and, consequently, greenhouse gas emissions. The Urban Economic Development Agency (ADEU), which is in charge of managing the city's markets, is faced with the problem of managing fruit and vegetable sales areas, which requires low-cost preservation techniques and/or technologies that can improve the availability of produce and increase the level of sales by male and female vendors to boost their income.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

- Organize a consultation framework with Ouagadougou city authorities, the Hygiene Department, the Department of Prospective and Planning (DPPE), the Municipal Agency for Major Works (AMGT), the Department of Nutrition (Ministry of Health), to define and appropriate the model ; the Municipal Police, the Department of Municipal Technical Services on the problem of school food stalls.
- Reinforce the technical capacities of fruit and vegetable vendors in terms of hygiene, storage and conservation of fresh produce.
- Reinforce market vendors' technical skills in food waste management
- Create murals to raise awareness of good hygiene and waste management practices among market vendors.
- Build food stalls in the Naabi Yaar market in Ouagadougou's 5th arrondissement ;
- Monitor and capitalize on the street food experimentation model.

TARGETED SITES AND BENEFICIARIES

Sites: Naabi Yaar market in the city's arrondissement 5

Beneficiaries: 1704 potential beneficiaries young people and women trading in food products

CONTACT DETAILS

Harouna Maiga

Rikolto

harouna.maiga@rikolto.org





TUNIS

REDUCTION OF SALT IN BREAD IN TUNIS CITY

INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE THE CITY FOOD ENVIRONMENT



AfriFOODlinks



Funded by the European Union



Coordinated by ICLEI Africa

KEY WORDS

Salt reduction Healthy diets Food policy
Bread reformulation High blood pressure

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this intervention is to reduce risk factors of cardiovascular diseases and enhance public health in Tunis City by introducing a new subsidized bread that is low in salt and enriched with protein, fiber, and essential nutrients, providing a healthier alternative for daily consumption.

EXPECTED TRANSFORMATION

The reduction of salt in bread will lead to a healthier food environment by lowering exposure to unhealthy diets. Reformulating bread to be lower in salt and richer in nutrients promotes access to safer, more nutritious food for all. This initiative supports a shift towards healthier, more sustainable consumption patterns, encouraging long-term dietary changes that benefit public health and well-being. It also sets a precedent for reformulating other staple foods to improve nutrition and food security.

STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

Government: Ministry of Health and Ministry of Trade and Export Development

Industrial sector: Bakers, millers

NGO: Tunisian Union of Industry; Commerce and Handicrafts; National chamber of bakers' union; National chamber of millers' union; Tunis chamber of bakers; Consumer protection organisation

Research: Food analysis laboratory



JUSTIFICATION / CONTEXT

Salt intake in Tunisia exceeds 11 g/day per person, more than double the WHO-recommended limit of 5 g/day. Bread, consumed at about 245 g/day per person, contributes 30-50% of added salt intake. Excess salt is a leading cause of high blood pressure, a major risk factor for strokes and heart disease. The Tunisian government plans to reduce salt in bread and increase the wheat flour extraction rate from 78% to 85% to improve its nutritional quality.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

The following steps will be set up:

- Establish a management committee composed of key stakeholders, which will prepare the experimentation protocol;
- Involve volunteer formal bakers from Tunis city;
- Achieve a 30% reduction in salt content in subsidized bread over 9 months, with a gradual decrease of 10% every three months;
- Monitor bakeries' compliance by weekly laboratory analyses during the reduction period, then monthly in the second year, and quarterly until December 2026, when the AfriFOODlinks project concludes;
- Conduct a taste test survey in catering services (canteens, restaurants, fast-food outlets) to assess consumer perceptions of saltiness, smell, taste, texture, and overall preference before, during, and after the experiment;
- Encourage bakers to join the initiative by affixing an illuminated sign outside their shops, signaling their commitment.
- Launch a mass media campaign to promote the reduced-salt bread and raise public awareness about lowering salt consumption.

TARGETED SITES AND BENEFICIARIES

Neighbourhood of Tunis city: 100 bakers (out of 297 formal bakeries)

Community of Tunis: Around 308,000 consumers of subsidized bread

Equal participation of men and women will be ensured when targeting beneficiaries (like workers in the bakeries, participants in the tasting tests).

CONTACT DETAILS

Jalila El Ati

Professor, head of Studies and Planning department in the INNTA and Director of the research laboratory SURVEN

jalila.elati@rns.tn

Chiraz Beji

Doctor, head of Training and Information department in the INNTA, member of SURVEN

shiraz.beji@gmail.com

INNTA

11 rue jebel lakhdar, bab saadoun, 1007 Tunis, Tunisia.

www.institutdenutrition.rns.tn



TUNIS

COMMUNITY VEGETABLE GARDENS FOR YEAR-ROUND VEGETABLE AVAILABILITY

INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE THE CITY FOOD ENVIRONMENT



AfriFOODlinks



Funded by the European Union



Coordinated by ICLEI Africa

KEY WORDS

Community garden

Food access

Food production

Urban agriculture

OBJECTIVES

- Improve access to fresh vegetables from a local and sustainable source;
- Enhance and promote eco-responsible urban agriculture and raise citizens' awareness;
- Recover organic waste by using compost;
- Strengthen community's social cohesion;
- Encourage local self-sufficiency in food, strengthening community resilience to market fluctuations and external disruptions.

EXPECTED TRANSFORMATION

- To contribute to a balanced and diversified diet at a local level.
- To provide educational support to link food and health.

STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

Public: The Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Maritime Fisheries ; the delegation of El Omrane, the Tunis agricultural development commission.

Civil society: « Bietna association », « JCI Belvédère », « JCI France ville » working in the field of citizenship, urban environment, and participatory democracy ; « réseau enfants de la terre » that integrates sustainable development into education, awareness and community mobilization ; the scouts.



JUSTIFICATION / CONTEXT

Fresh produce supply in Tunis is primarily provided by the central wholesale market, which holds a monopoly and is dominated by intermediaries, resulting in skyrocketing costs of essential products such as vegetables. Produce is distributed from there to the 22 retail markets of the city. Consumers depend on conventional food supply systems (wholesale and retail markets), which affects both the price and quality of available fresh products.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

Planning and set up phase

- A plot of approximately 1 hectare will accommodate the community garden in the Parc of Belvedere near the Jbel Lahmar district.
- Recruit citizens (specially women) to manage the garden, through local associations and based on the projects' principles.
- Plan of the garden layout, test of the soil quality and clearing the land.

Implementation phase

- Access to water by setting up an irrigation and watering system based on an existing well (suction pumps, canal and pipe system, etc.).
- Installation of fencing around the vegetable garden for security.
- Setting up a composting unit (waste to be used as fertilizer) to create a closed circuit.
- Plan a training program on urban agriculture, sustainable development, permaculture, agroecology.
- Crop selection based on climate, soil conditions and community needs.
- Planting using sustainable practices.
- Maintenance and monitoring: including weeding, watering, and pest control.

TARGETED SITES AND BENEFICIARIES

The garden site: In the Parc of Belvedere, near the Jbal Lahmar district.

Beneficiaries: Community living next to the park. Children in school canteens.

CONTACT DETAILS

Aziz Chebbi

Project Manager

OSAE - Observatoire de la Souveraineté Alimentaire et de l'Environnement

azizoochebbi66@gmail.com





TUNIS

MUNICIPAL SHORT FOOD CIRCUIT MARKET, FOR IMPROVED ACCESS TO FRESH AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD, SUSTAINABILITY, AND SOCIAL COHESION

INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE THE CITY FOOD ENVIRONMENT



AfriFOODlinks



Funded by the European Union



Coordinated by ICLEI Africa

KEY WORDS

- Short food circuits
- Food access
- Local markets
- Small scale farmers
- Family farming
- Food resilience
- Urban agriculture
- Peri-urban agriculture

OBJECTIVES

- To improve cities' economic and physical access to fresh, healthy and sustainable food.
- To support local family farmers, by ensuring fairer prices and a sales channel to their products.
- To strengthen the resilience of the community food system.

EXPECTED TRANSFORMATION

- To promote the transition towards healthy diets, by enhancing the availability and accessibility of fresh and seasonal products from local producers.
- To reshape urban food dynamics by allowing local farmers to keep a higher share in the sale of their products.
- To build trust relationships between producers and consumers.
- To boost local economies, by strengthening cooperation between businesses within the food chain, and creating local jobs in agriculture and food production.

STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

Public: The Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Maritime Fisheries, and the Agricultural Extension and Training Agency.

Civil society: The Tunisian Union of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Unit of women farmers, the Tunisian consumer defense organization and the Tunisian Permaculture association.

Private: Inter-professional groups of fruits and vegetables.

JUSTIFICATION / CONTEXT

Greater Tunis is among the most productive regions of the country. One part of the land is farmed intensively by large farms (around 10 ha and more), who sell their products to the Tunis Central Market, local commerces and nearest towns ; while the other is farmed extensively by small family farms (rarely exceeding 3ha) with a modest economic performance and who sell their products through direct sales in surrounding markets, in the street or to intermediaries.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

- Creation of a municipal market for direct sales from small farmers to local community in the popular district of « El Agba/ Hwas neighborhood » (16 km from Tunis city center), where no municipal market exists. The municipality will ensure its management and maintenance, and will collect taxes from vendors.
- Farmers' selection criteria : produce locally fresh and seasonal food, or ecological food, or women farmers' preparing homemade food in Greater Tunis.
- A steel structure will be built and equipped with individual stands and sanitary facilities, electricity and running water. A waste management and recycling unit will be established.
- A varied range of products will be offered: vegetables, fruits, eggs; artisanal pastas, marinated vegetables, olive oil, honey, artisanal jams, legumes, condiments, spices and aromatic herbs.
- A capacity building program on sustainable agriculture practices, financial inclusion programs, women empowerment; and awareness raising on sustainable consumption, healthy diets, food waste.
- A platform will map urban and peri urban farmers of Greater Tunis.

TARGETED SITES AND BENEFICIARIES

- El Agba municipal local market.
- Local small farms based at the Greater Tunis (Ezzahrouni) and a women's agricultural development group located in "EL Hrairia" producing seasonal fresh food and/or ecological food.
- Women farmers producing local handmade foods.
- Market neighbours:** citizens (households and students), schools' canteens and food businesses (fast foods, restaurants, food kiosks, street vendors).

CONTACT DETAILS

Aziz Chebbi

Project Manager

OSAE – Observatoire de la Souveraineté Alimentaire et de l'Environnement

azizoochebbi66@gmail.com

