

# GENDER AND MARKETS

## INITIATIVE

EMPOWERING WOMEN IN WEST AFRICAN  
MARKETS / 2017 new studies



## URBAN STREET FOOD IN NIGERIA

### BACKGROUND :

WFP REGIONAL BUREAU FOR WEST AFRICA (RBD) FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS (VAM) TEAM, WITH SUPPORT FROM **USAID**, LAUNCHED AN INITIATIVE TO STRENGTHEN THE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF GENDER-INFORMED DATA ON THE DIFFERENT ROLES OF WOMEN AND MEN IN MARKETS IN THE REGION, THEIR CHALLENGES, AND THEIR EMPOWERMENT: **GENDER AND MARKETS: EMPOWERING WOMEN IN WEST AFRICAN MARKETS**. THE INITIATIVE IS LINKED TO SEVERAL PARALLEL EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE HUMANITARIAN COMMUNITY'S APPROACH TO **GENDER-EQUITABLE PROGRAMMING**, COMBATTING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, AND THE PROMOTION OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT. THE FIRST INVESTIGATIVE PHASE OF THIS INITIATIVE WAS COMPLETED IN AUGUST 2016, AND PROVIDES A FOUNDATION OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE WAYS GENDER DYNAMICS INTERACT WITH AGRICULTURAL MARKETS IN WEST AFRICA, AND WHAT THIS MEANS FOR WFP AND PARTNER HUMANITARIAN ACTION. THE SECOND PHASE (DECEMBER 2016-NOVEMBER 2017) SEEKS TO DEEPEN THIS UNDERSTANDING AND DEVELOP PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS TO SOME OF THE IDENTIFIED ISSUES.

### CONTEXT :

The conflict in Nigeria's north-east provoked by Boko Haram, resulted in widespread displacement, violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, protection risks and a growing humanitarian crisis. Coming into its eighth year, the crisis has led to the displacement of 2.1 million people fled their homes, 1.8 million of whom are currently internally displaced and 0.2 million in neighboring countries of Cameroon, Chad and Niger.

In the three most affected states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, almost 7 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. In newly accessible areas vulnerable host populations are in critical need of humanitarian interventions including food. Maiduguri, the capital of Borno state and surrounding areas have seen its population increase more than double from 1 million to 2 million with the influx of people displaced from other areas of the state. At the same time, farmers have been unable to return to the land for planting season for a third year in a row. The resulting lack of access to livelihoods and resources is especially affecting women and children.

Food security in urban centers like Maiduguri depends on food availability, access, and quality over time (all of which have been reduced in recent years, with low availability of cash crops and rising prices). FAO and WHO recognize street food – i.e. "ready-to-eat foods and beverages prepared and/or sold by vendors or hawkers, in the street and similar locations (...)" – as having the potential to help achieve food security in urban areas."

Street foods account for a significant proportion of daily urban food consumption in urban areas, representing the least expensive and most accessible means of obtaining a meal for many. In addition, "the preparation and sale of street food can provide a source of income for millions of men and women with limited financial, social, and cultural capital, since the start-up investment and the overheads are relatively low, and cooking requires little or no formal training." As women in West Africa are more likely to have low access to capital, it is particularly important to evaluate to which degree street food may offer opportunities for women to achieve economic empowerment while better contributing to overall food security and nutrition.



### GENERAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS :

- ⇒ What **specific challenges** do women, youth and other vulnerable groups face for economic inclusion in food markets?
- ⇒ What specific challenges do **women, youth and other vulnerable groups** face for achieving economic empowerment?
- ⇒ What are the **current gender gaps** in WFP market-based responses and assessments?
- ⇒ What are potential **programmatic solutions** to address the identified challenges and gaps?

## SPECIFIC RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In response to preliminary findings from the first phase of the Gender and Markets initiative, several new areas of interest linked to WFP regional intervention areas have been identified for additional investigation and testing. The specific research topic for the planned case study in Nigeria focuses on the role of in-market prepared food for urban food security, urban resilience and livelihoods programming, with a particular focus on the role of women and youth. Keeping the overall research questions in mind, specific research questions include the following :

- ⇒ How do supply chains for urban street food function? Are there any age, gender and diversity-specific gaps in supply chain integration?
- ⇒ How do street food vendors access markets and capital, operate their businesses, seize opportunities, mitigate risks and build resilience, and what role does gender play in their actions?
- ⇒ What is the specific involvement of youth in preparing urban street food?
- ⇒ How does vending street food contribute to women's and youth's empowerment, both economically and at household level?
- ⇒ How does urban street food contribute to Food Security and Nutrition in the urban context, especially with regards to producers and consumers who have migrant status in these urban centers?
- ⇒ How can WFP adapt and improve its operations (assessments, programming – especially market-based interventions) in Nigeria to leverage the potential of street food for improving Food Security and Nutrition in urban centers? (Keeping in mind that street food is normally very affordable but its nutritious value is limited and it is prone to potential hygiene and health risks.)
- ⇒ Are there any protection risks, notably related to gender-based violence, affecting street food vendors, (women, girls and young boys in particular)?

This research will utilize a purposive **SAMPLING APPROACH**:

- ⇒ 10 field sites (IDP camps and host communities)
- ⇒ 2 days/site = 20 total days of data collection
- ⇒ 4 researchers ( 3-4 interviews per researcher per day = 12-16 interviews collected per day)
- ⇒ 240-320 total interviews conducted (12x20 – 16x20)
- ⇒ 25 Key informant Interviews

## LIST OF COMMUNITIES FOR SAMPLING

No.	Suggested Site/ Community	Description/ Selection Criteria**	Target Groups Characteristics
1	Gwange	Community, urban center	Host Community and Displaced living with HC
2	Bulunkutu tsallake	Damboa Road; SW Cluster of Settlements	IDPs in Camps
3	Pompomari/ Shuwari	Small, Formal Camp (228 HH). West, Rail-road.	IDPs in Camps
4	Shehuri North Farm Center (alt: Muna Garage)	Dense Urban Center community	Host Community and Displaced living with HC
5	Shagari Lowcost	Large, formal camp (2818 HH)	IDPs in Camps
6	Kusheri	Damasak Road; NW; Informal Camp	IDPs in Camps
7	Polo	Small, informal Camp (18-57 HH). Damboa Rd, SW	IDPs in Camps
8	Dusuman	Community, near urban center, near Monday Market	Host Community and Displaced living with HC
9	Madinatu	Eastern, peri-urban communities in recent, informal camps	Host Community and Displaced living with HC
10		Large, formal camp (1058 HH). Northern edge	IDPs in Camps

## CALENDAR

ACTIVITY	APPROX. DELAY
Deadline for Submissions	
Submit Literature Review, Secondary data review and Inception Report (Draft)	2 weeks
Submit Inception Report (Final)	1 week
Field Research and Data Analysis	4 weeks
Submit Draft Version of Final Report (English and French)	2 weeks
Submit Final Report	2 weeks
Submit translation of Final Report (if applicable)	2 weeks

## MAP OF SUGGESTED COMMUNITIES FOR SAMPLING

