

Some Aspects of Informal Food Economy in Nairobi City, Kenya



A. Vézina, Bioversity

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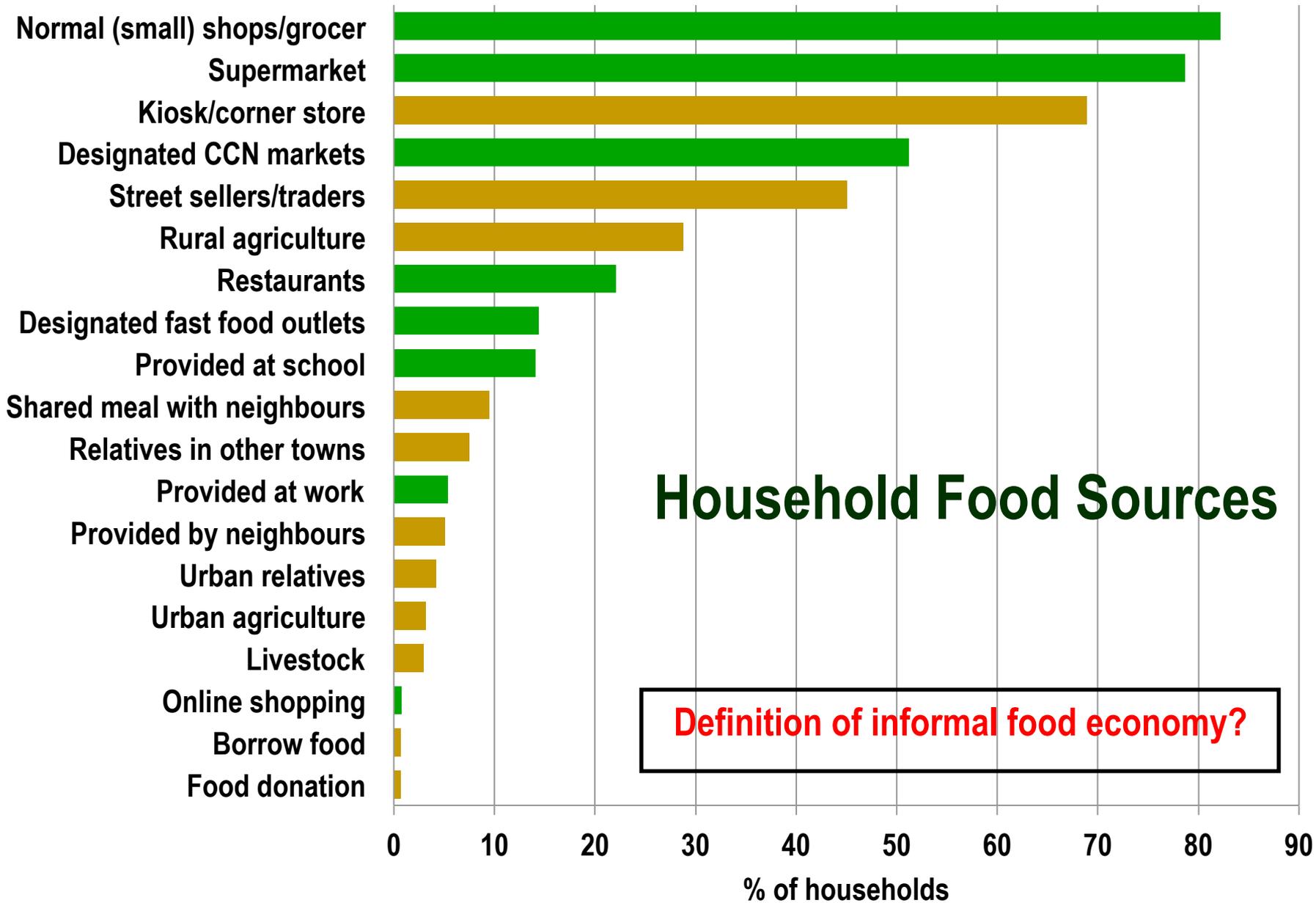
International Conference on Urbanization, Food Systems and Sustainability in the Global South

Waterloo Canada, 3-5 July, 2008

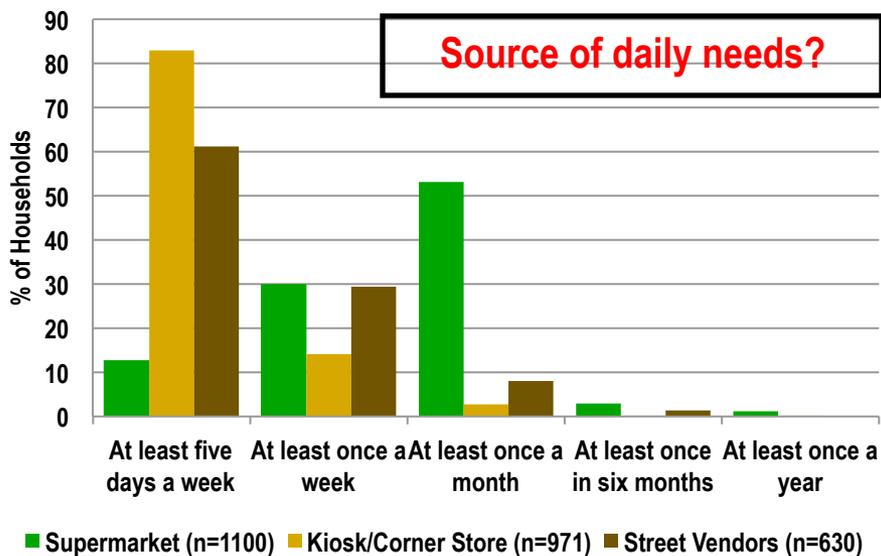


1. Cape Town (South Africa)
2. Maputo (Mozambique)
3. Nairobi (Kenya)
4. Bangalore (India)
5. Nanjing (China)
6. Kingston (Jamaica)
7. Mexico City (Mexico)

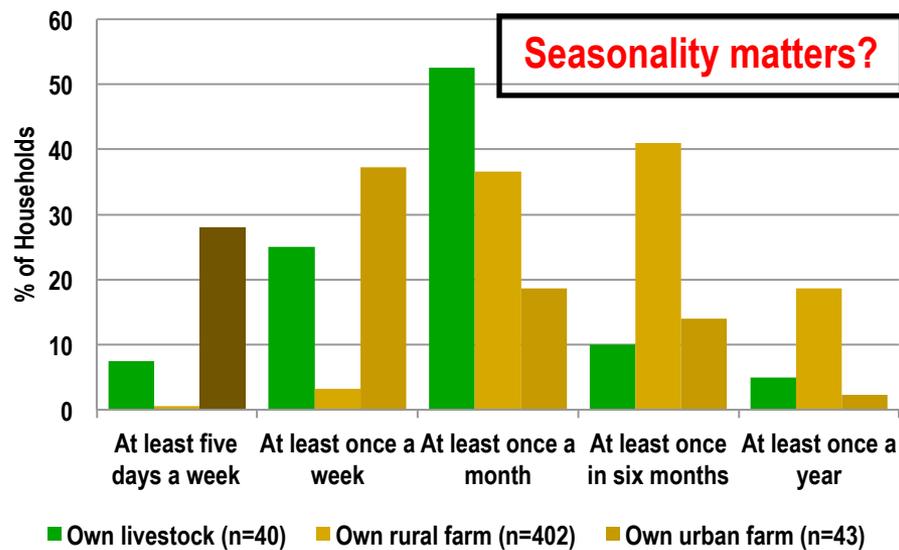
- ★ Random sample of 1,414 households
- ★ In 24 administrative sub-locations
- ★ Spread over the 8 administrative Divisions
- ★ April, 2016



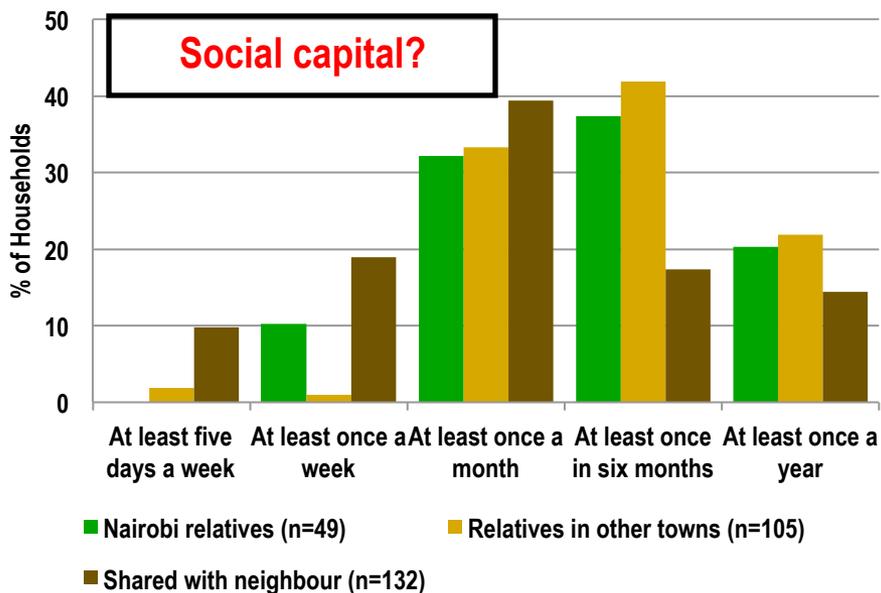
Purchased Food Sources and Patronage



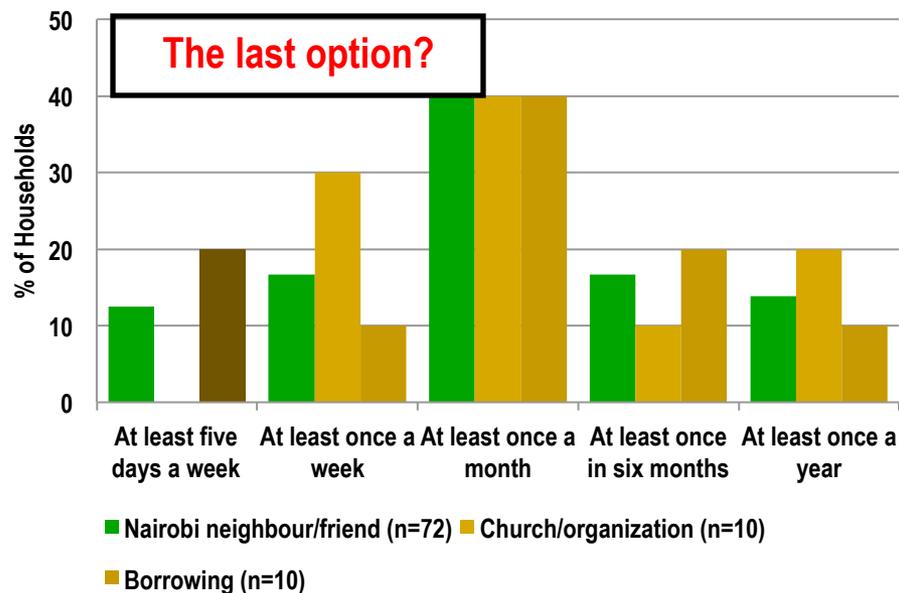
Own Food Sources and Patronage



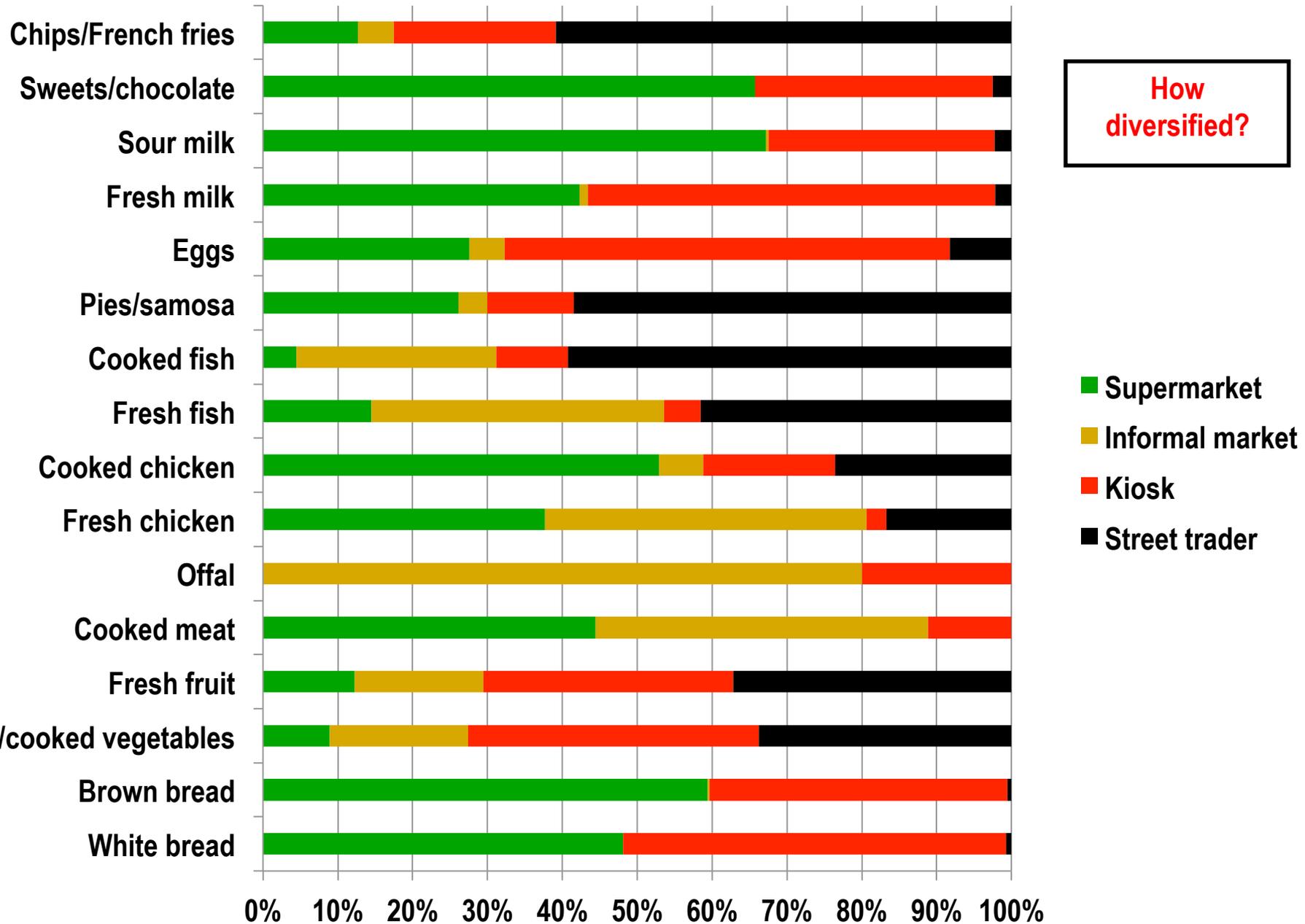
Given Food Sources and Patronage



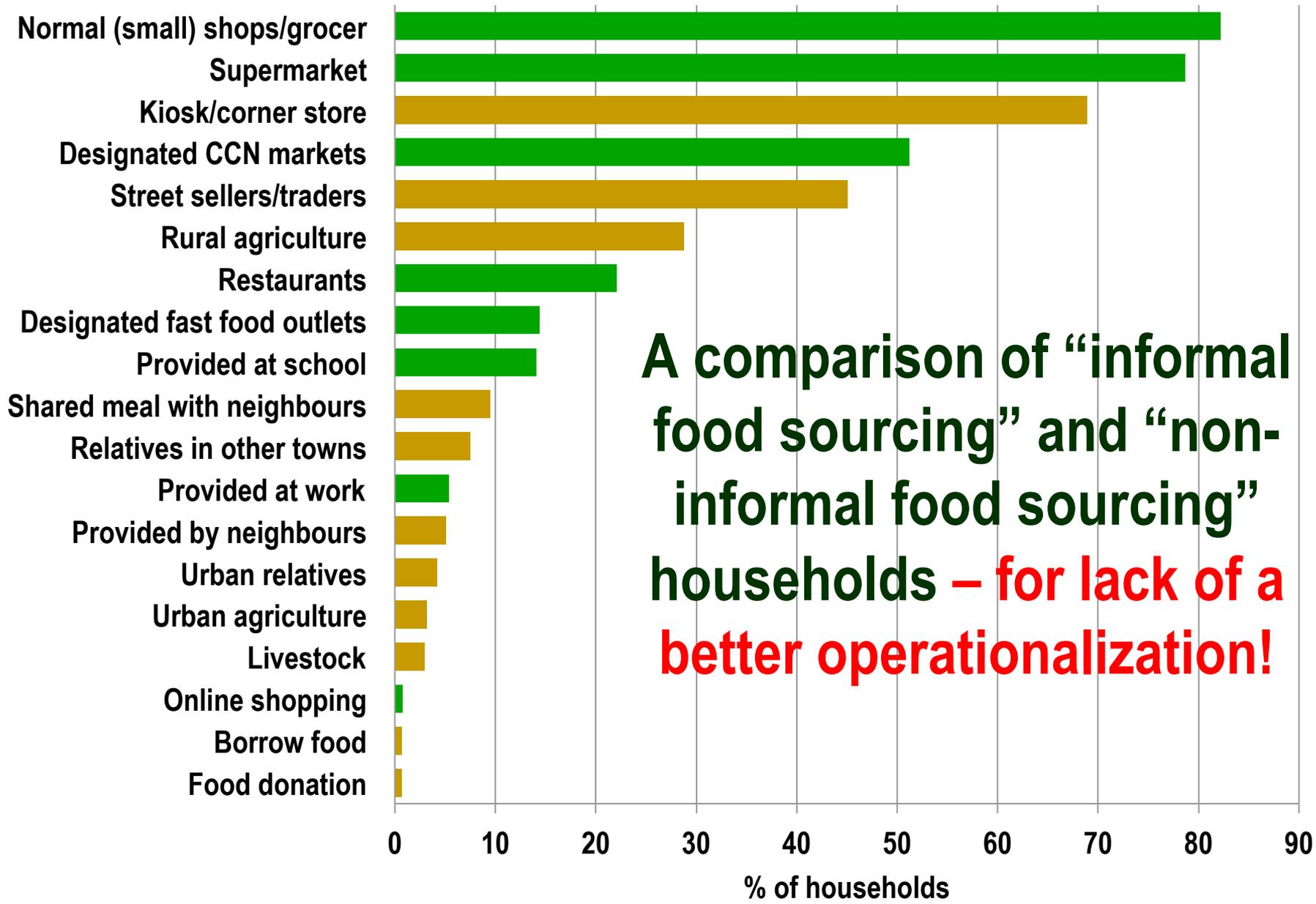
Donated Food Sources and Patronage



Household Food Purchases by Source

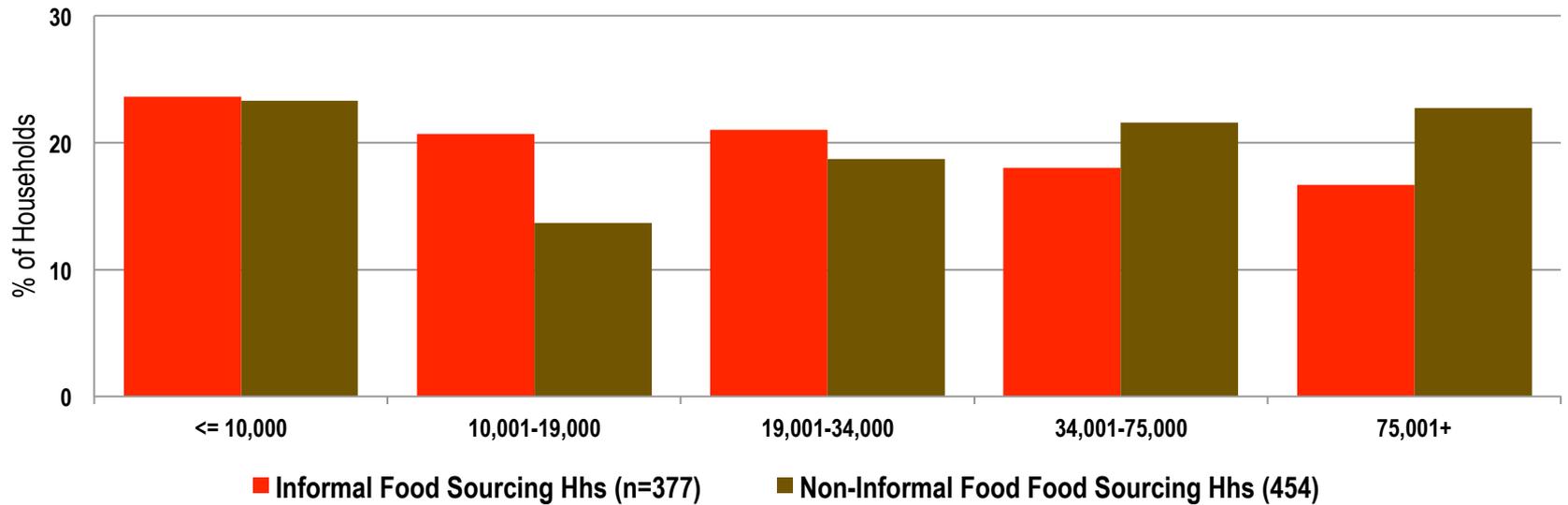


What does it mean when households depend on informal food sources?

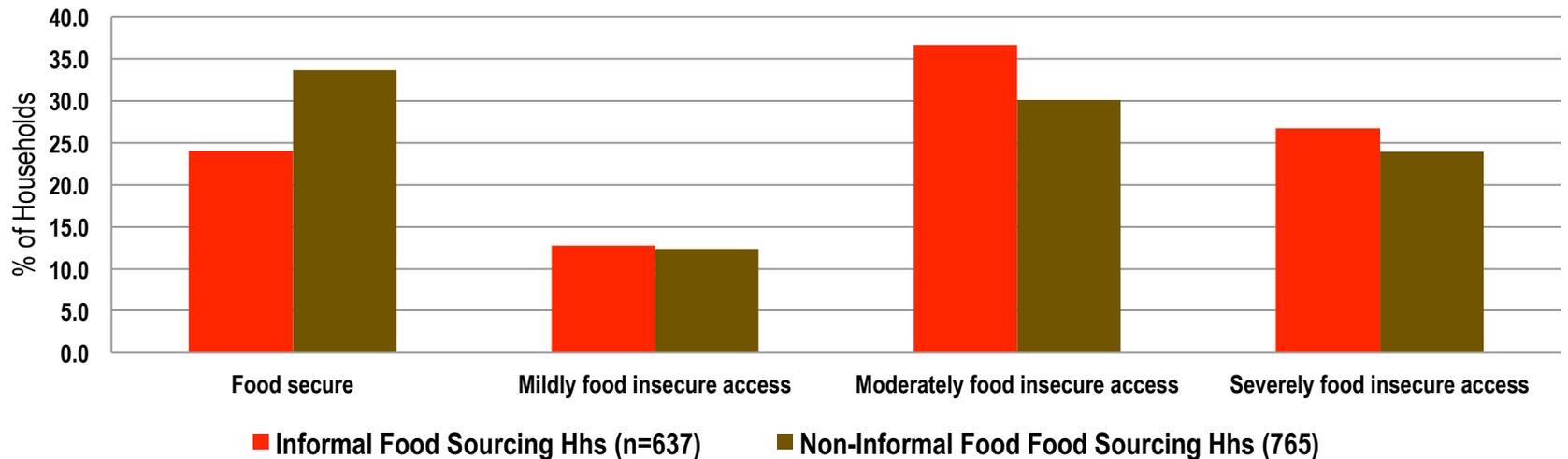


A comparison of “informal food sourcing” and “non-informal food sourcing” households – for lack of a better operationalization!

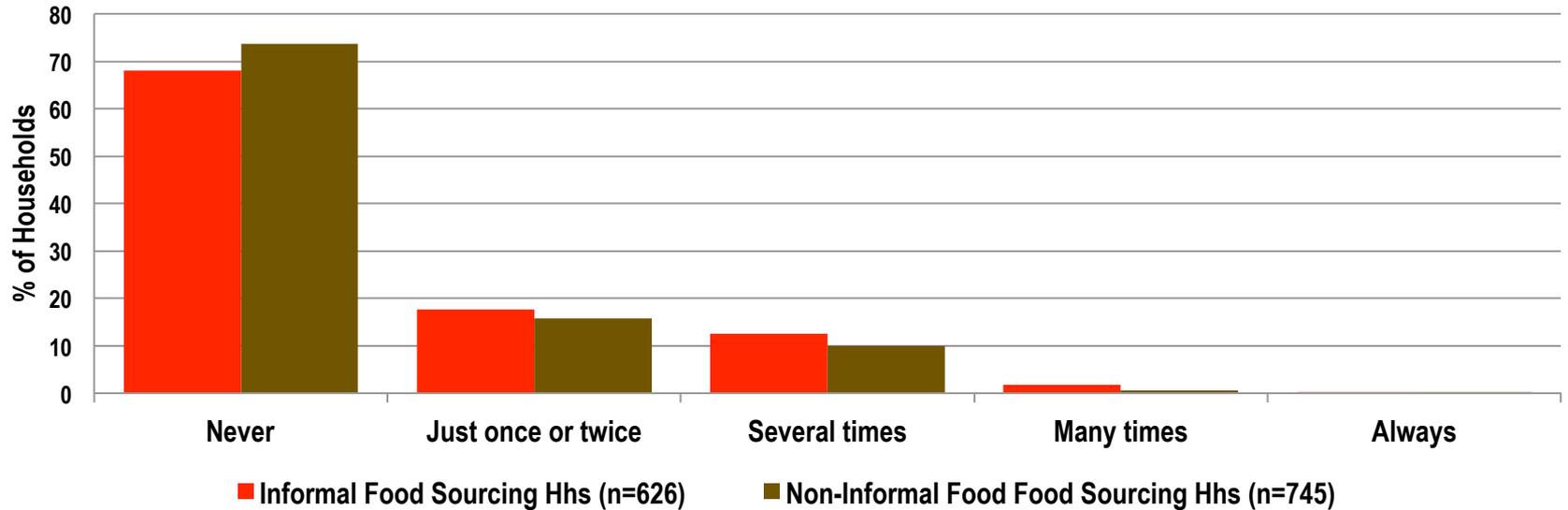
Household Income (Last Month Excluding Loans)



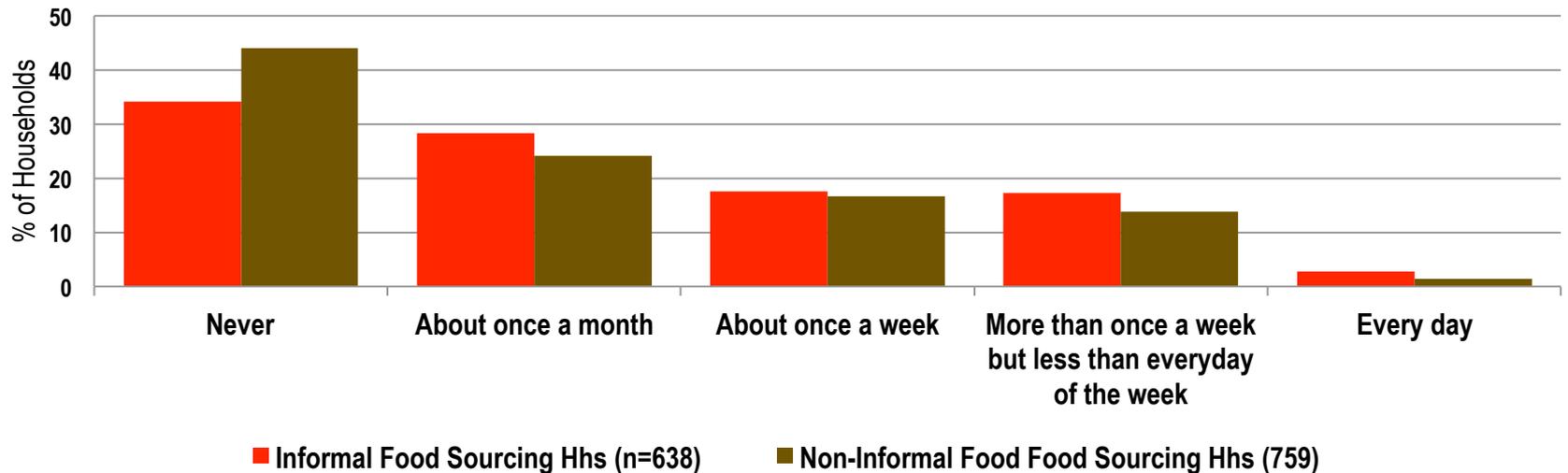
Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence (HFIAP)



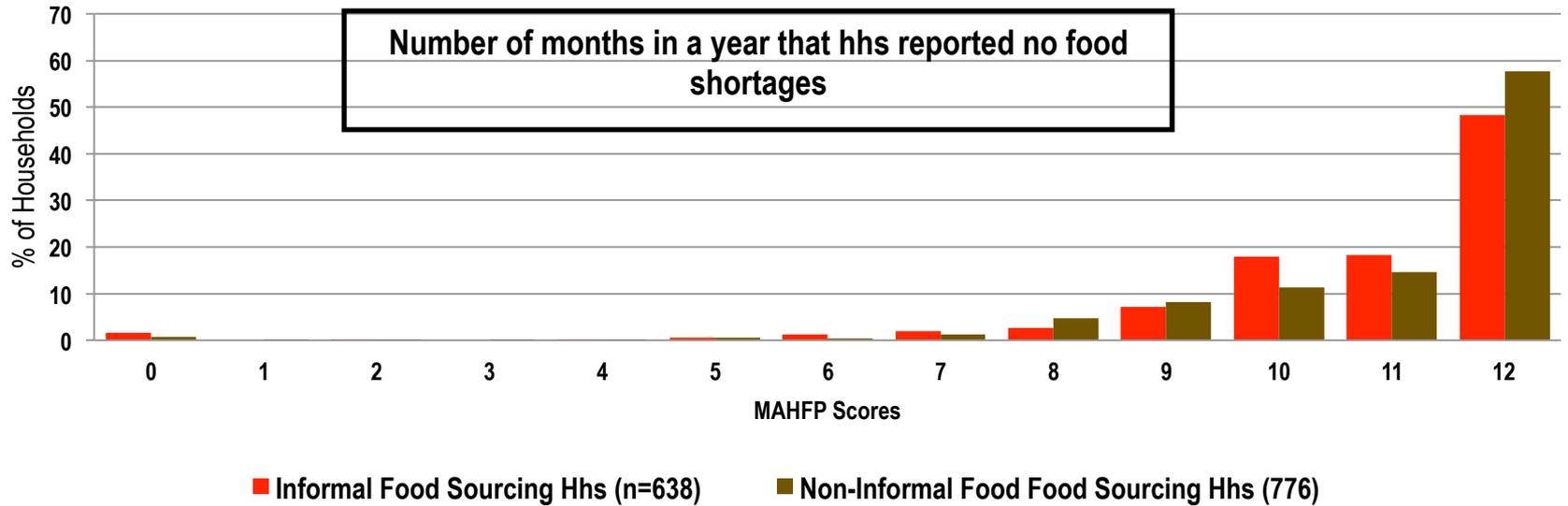
Household Experiences of Inconsistent Access to Food



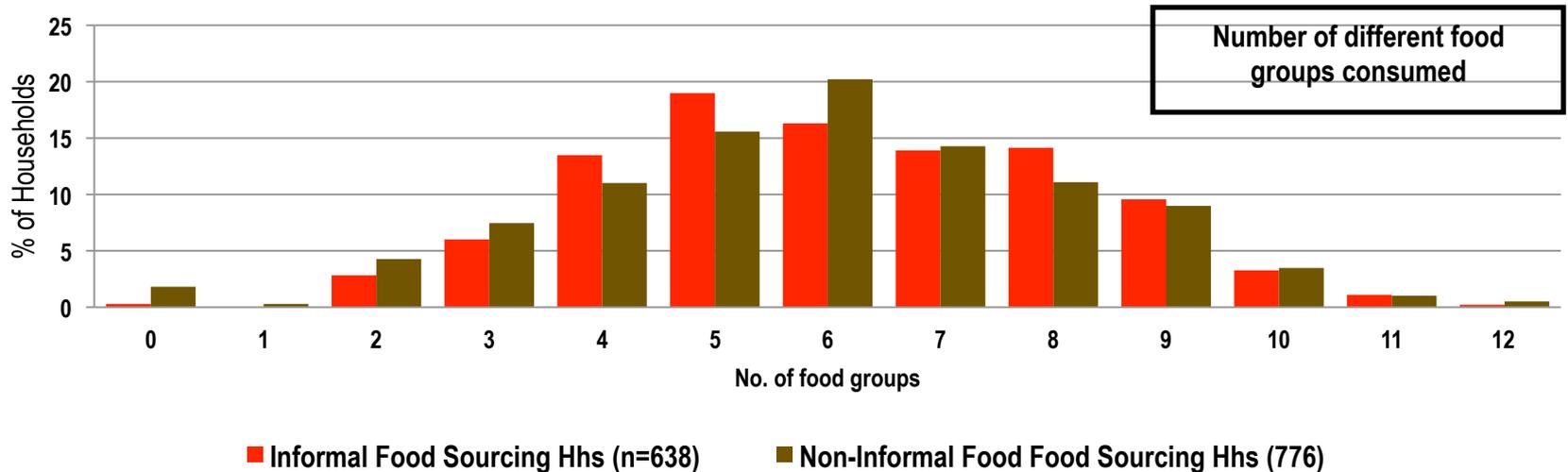
Going Without Certain Food Types Because of Food Price



Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (MAHFP) Scores



Household Dietary Diversity (HDD) Scores





THE CHOICE MAY DEPEND ON....

- ✳ Affordability?
- ✳ Variety?
- ✳ Flexibility?
- ✳ Nearness?
- ✳ Convenience?
- ✳ Credit facilities?
- ✳ Health risks?
- ✳ Freshness?
- ✳ Quality?

CONCLUSION

These questions call for a detailed “food retail survey” in Nairobi