



VENDORS GALORE AND MORE

*in search of cultural identity and social values
in the Tanzanian marketplace*



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Buguruni marketplace



Kisutu marketplace

Abstract

A marketplace can in many ways be seen as a condensed society, an interesting explorative scene for architecture- socially, economically and spatially. It is often an important node in cities and contains much more than a place for trade- it is also a dynamic social space with unique resources worth highlighting. In Tanzania, the majority of the population buy their food at markets which make them an essential part of people's everyday life and a direct impact on their physical and social health. This thesis takes place in Dar es Salaam exploring the cultural heritage and social identity of marketplaces in a fast urbanizing context. How can a marketplace survive in the future and claim its self-value towards shopping malls and supermarkets? And how can the flexibility of the bustling business activity survive in a structured and planned frame without becoming rigid?

After study visits to marketplaces all around the city, one case study was chosen for further research and development. Practical work at the market, interviews and close observations have formed comprehensive understandings of the complexity and dynamics of the space, as well as requirements and conditions of the users. The result is a redesign of the case study market, focusing on creating a safe and healthy marketplace while preserving the diversity and soul of the Tanzanian trade activity. New spaces for meeting and recreation add uniqueness and social values to strengthen the role of the marketplace in future Dar es Salaam.

Foreword

This work took its start in a search of a new context. We both felt that the theory of our architectural education gave us a lot of knowledge but we also found ourselves feeling a bit stuck in our frame of reference around architecture. We wanted to see a new environment and work in a new context that challenges us as architects as well as people. This wish took us to a project in Tanzania - where none of us has been before, working with marketplaces in Dar es Salaam.



Dar es Salaam, Tanzania 10 Feb - 12 April 2013

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Tutor construction/material



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For help with the exhibition



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For all the help and good company, and for the late night talks at your balcony



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chapter **1**
PRESTUDY



chapter 1.1

INTRODUCTION
VENDORS GALORE AND MORE



Typical street market kiosk

Introduction

When working with marketplaces the research and its impact branches over many aspects of society, on a big structural level regarding economics, employment and infrastructure as well as direct impact on the national health and the most private zone in people's home and kitchens.

Marketplaces are also a cultural establishment, with a long tradition and memories from both historic rural and urban life. It is a place to meet and socialize in a casual manner. Markets has in a historical perspective always been nodes and centres in cities and can be seen and developed as a public as well as a commercial place.

The Tanzanian marketplace can be summarized with its diversity and myriad of the Tanzanian spirit and personality. By focusing at the social aspects of marketplaces in a fast urbanizing context as Tanzania, we are not just designing and discussing a working place, but also a social and cultural place, an additional value to the city and to the market. Urbanization and globalization shapes our cities to urban archetypes, and cultural heritage and social values can easily be overlooked.

Dar es Salaam have few planned public spaces and parks. The importance of these spaces is progressively highlighted by politics and researchers in the developed world (e.g. Bogotá in Colombia). Today transformations occurs in many cityscapes and car dominated environments to more greenery in public environments (UN-Habitat, 2009). One of the places where people meet on a daily basis is the marketplace, and working with physical transformations can therefore improve the general urban environment.

In our master thesis work we went to Dar es Salaam for two month. The thesis was also part of a Minor Field Study financed by SIDA and carried out with support from researcher Daniel Mbisso at Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam. The purpose was to explore the local marketplace and how a design proposal could improve a market as a place not just for trade, but also for meetings, individuality, diversity and soul.

Problem statement

In a fast urbanizing city as Dar es Salaam, cultural identity and heritage is an important part of society. The city centre is booming with new construction sites and glazed high rises climbing to the sky. Old buildings are being torn down and the municipality are hoping for private-public collaboration when developing public space (Mbelwa, Athuman H; Municipal Market Master. Interview 27/2-2013). Since 2006, when the first indoor shopping mall in Tanzania opened (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mlimani_City, 24/4-2013), malls are continuing to pop up all over Dar es Salaam selling products from the whole world. We question how that affects the marketplaces and street trade that have a stronger anchor to locally produced food.

By enhancing and reinforcing the social aspects of the market, we hope to define how the marketplace can survive in the future and claims its unique value in relation to shopping malls and stores. There is a lack of public spaces today in Dar es Salaam and by adding social places at the marketplace, we aim to reinforce its attraction and develop the market also as a public space.



A traditional African marketplace in downtown Dar es Salaam

Research questions

How can the marketplace strengthen the social patterns of the city and evolve into a dynamic cultural bearer in the future Tanzanian society?

How can we keep the dynamic and myriad of impressions from the marketplace, but within a planned and structured frame?

Aim & purpose

The aim of the project is to improve the social life at the marketplaces as well as discuss the cultural survival of the marketplaces in a changing and urbanizing world. We will analyse a chosen site by its physical environment as well as social patterns. We will thereafter develop principles and a design proposal based on the analysis that explores how a marketplace can become both safe and healthy environment as well as a creative public space.

Delimitations

The subject of marketplaces is broad and spans over structural, social, and physical systems. We have focused on the social aspects of marketplaces, and their value as cultural bearers and meeting places.

Our work results in a design proposal, which deals with the physical environment. We see this proposal as something that is possible to build in Dar es Salaam, with locally accessible material at a reasonable price and with local craftsmanship.

We have adjusted the work to the Tanzanian conditions and context, but it can't be processed at its full complexity in this project. Thus, the structural changes of society and big planning questions such as infrastructure are not included in this thesis. We have limited the work to the building scale and the immediate surroundings and have therefore not dealt with city planning questions such as traffic.

Regarding infrastructure on the marketplace, such as water and energy we propose general solutions and principles but do not go into technical detail on how they are built.

The safety and health aspects of the environment is an important factor of the work with marketplaces, but it is not a main focus in this work, it is considered in zoning and layout, but not in the thorough analysis.

Once we got back to Sweden from Tanzania we had a certain amount of information, and since we could only work with what we had, limitations has been essential.



Methods

The work consist of two phases: first a research and prestudy phase to get to know the context and understand the subject, and secondly an in-depth phase where we studied a case study market and developed a design proposal. Most of the design work has been done in Sweden and during the time in Tanzania we focused on the contextual understanding and meetings with stakeholders. Interacting with local people has been an important part of the project. Step by step we got to know Dar es Salaam and its marketplaces by different methods and work.

GETTING TO KNOW THE SUBJECT

We started off by visiting and mapping ten of the marketplaces in Dar, which were already researched to some extent by Daniel Mbisso and his students (Mbisso, 2011). We discussed the different markets and their characteristics and focused on understanding the spatial and urban context, as well as built environment.

ANALYSIS

After visiting the markets we analysed the built environment and the forces of the trade activity, as a base for the continued work with a specific site. This part included mapping of the built structure when we catalogued and categorized the different typologies, their dynamics and relationship. The aim was to understand the conditions for architecture, the users and their needs.

CASE STUDY

After researching the different markets we chose a case study for our design. We based our choice on the opportunities we found in spatial and urban potentials, the size and the accessibility to contacts, formal information and material about the site. It has been important for us to work in a direct and practical manner, taking advantage of the information and studies at hand and to rather take a fast decision than linger too long on a question.

After choosing a site, the next step was to map that environment and the activity. By repeatedly visiting the market, talking to people and describing our project we gained trust, confidence and understood the cycle of the market. As westerners, walking around on the market with camera and measuring tape, we stood out and awoke as well attention as suspicion. Most people don't like to be photographed, and to just take photos without asking is considered very rude. Therefore we tried to use an interpreter as much as possible, to reduce the distance in the conversation and to be able to explain our purpose and ambitions. After several visits we heard that people had picked up our names and were less stressed about our presence. We needed to map the physical environment, thus there are no formal plans of the market and the majority of the structures are built by the vendors themselves. We measured and drew the plan and learned about goods, time table and work activity.

WORKING WITH VENDORS

To understand the work of the vendors, and their specific needs and wishes, we spend one day at the market, working within different fields. We chose to work with female vendors, a vulnerable group who gives a good insight to the work at the market as well as the family situation. We handed out diaries that we collected after a week, where the vendors could describe their working day, their life and their thoughts.

INTERVIEW AND RESEARCH

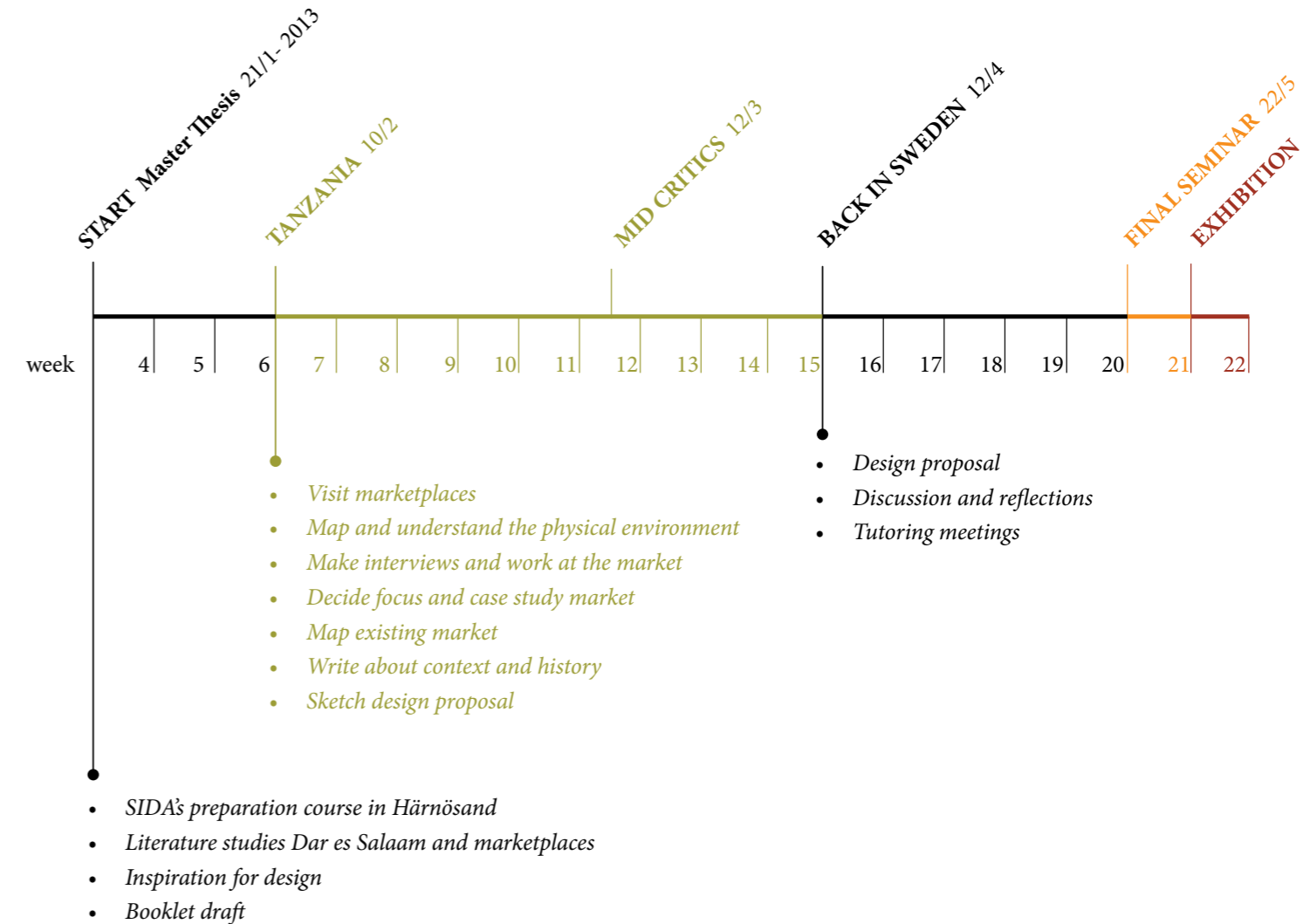
We met and interviewed people from different fields and with different occupations to get a broad and profound understanding of the system. After spending a few days at the municipality head office, talking to different people and collecting different documents and permits, we came in contact with the Market Master for the municipality, and through him we received valuable contacts to responsible people and stakeholders, to meet and interview. Through Ardhi University and our tutor Daniel Mbisso we also could get practical info such as drawings over the surroundings. This was an essential part to understand the formal structure and framework of the subject. Together with literature studies and tutorial discussions, we built up a base for our design process and finishing discussion in Sweden.



Practical field work, Buguruni Marketplace

Throughout our trip, the most important method has been to always try to be a part of Dar, adapt to new situations, try to meet people with respect and gain their trust- without speaking the same language. We worked with a new subject, in a new environment, and we took all the opportunities we got to collect information and inspiration, small pieces of Dar, to form our project.

Project time line



chapter 1.2

CONTEXT

TANZANIA



Illustrations by local artist Sarah Markes

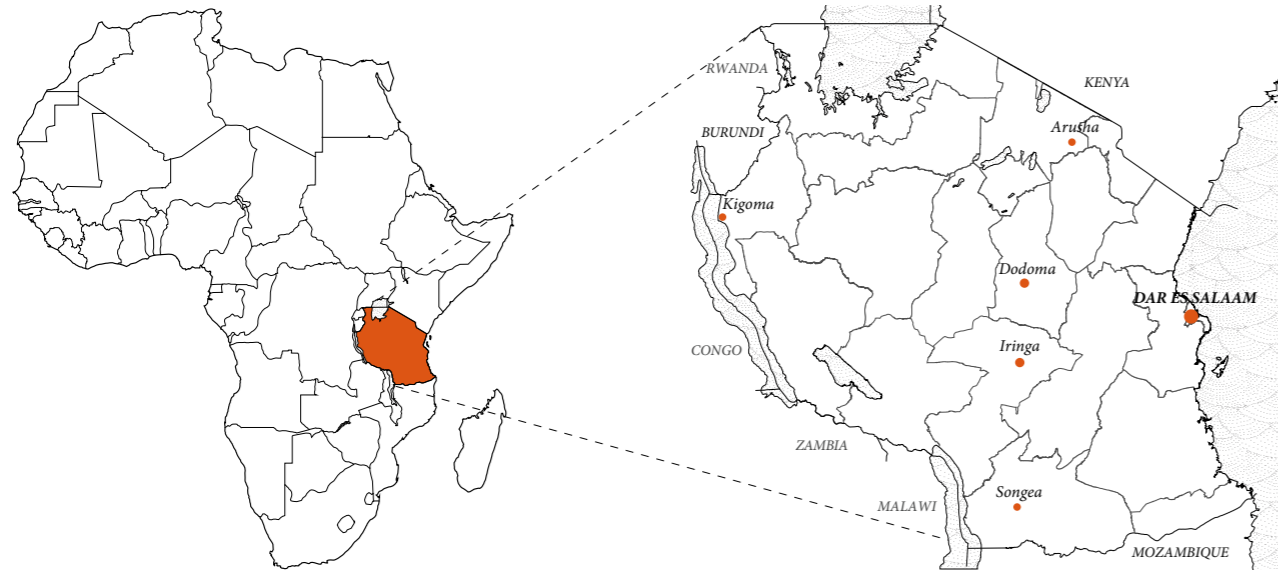
Markes is born and educated in England but has lived many years in Dar. Her style and expression perfectly captures the spirit of Dar and its people. We are happy to have received her permission to use these images in our work.

www.sarahmarkes.com



Serengeti- one of Tranzania's many national parks





HISTORY

Tanzania is often said to be “the cradle of mankind”, as the oldest trace from human activities was found 1962-64 in the Olduvai region, in Northwest Tanzania, dating from about two million years ago. (Winks, 2009) The population developed and mixed with migrating groups from Ethiopia and lived mainly as hunters and gatherers (Ibid). Tanzanians are still today typically native Africans, living in rural areas and working with agriculture and the average life expectancy at birth is 51 years. (Winks, 2009) There is about 40, 2 millions Tanzanians, most of them can trace their cultural in heritage from some of the 130 Bantu tribes in Tanzania and 95 %

are speakers of Bantu language as first language, but the official language is Kiswahili, which is a bantu-based language with Arabic influences. The Arabic influence was spread from the coast where the language Kiswahili as well as the culture Swahili, which is primarily Muslim, developed.

Tanzania has, as big parts of Africa, been brutally colonized, and the coastal position made it a node for slave trade to Asia and Europe. While the Arabs ruled the slave trading activity on Zanzibar, the European explorers wanted to get into the business and colonized the mainland. From late 1500th



Rural landscape in Northern Tanzania

century the Portuguese arrived, and the country has since then been ruled by Germany, Belgium and England up until independence in 1961. From 1886, the main part of Tanzania together with parts of Rwanda and Burundi, was called Tanganyika, (<http://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanzania#Historia.28/4-2013>). Second world war was one of the triggering events leading to independence. Some 100 000 native Tanganyikans fought for the Allies in Europe, and became aware of their positions as second class citizens an home. The independence movement grew throughout the 1950s, and in the 1960s election, the British allowed a native party to

compete, and they won all but one parliament seat. The independence was completely without blood spill, and Tanzania has since then been one of the most peaceful countries in East Africa (Winks, 2009). In 1964, Tanganyika unified with Zanzibar and became the United Republic of Tanzania.

The first democratic chosen party was socialistic TANU, was led by Julius Nyerere, who in many ways formed the Tanzania of today, and is still loved and remembered as the father of the Nation, but his version of African socialism almost led the country to ruins. Nyerere looked to China for inspiration, and wanted to create a politic system adapted to the native rural African lifestyle, that would move from colonial capitalism to self-reliance and locally administrated societies. The idea was to move people to new large communal villages on the countryside. The system was called “Ujamaa” and it was based in the Tanzanian concept “Undugu”; meaning brotherhood, which summarizes the Tanzanian mentality of extended family and social safety net. Ujamaa was meant to reinforce the country’s self notion and independence, but led to an economical collapse (Winks, 2009). From the mid-1980s, the regime financed itself by borrowing from the International Monetary Fund and underwent some reforms. From the mid-1980s Tanzania’s GDP per capita has grown and poverty has been reduced (<http://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanzania#Historia.28/4-2013>).

DEMOGRAPHY

Tanzania is traditionally a agricultural country, and 40% of the GDP, and 85 % of the export is still provided by the agricultural activity. (Winks, 2009) Today's movement from the rural to the urban parts of the country is an enormous conversion and means both social and economic change. The proportion of people living in urban areas has increased from less than 10 % in 1975 to 33 % in 2003. Tanzania's rapid urbanization rate is among the highest in the world. As a result, pressure is placed on the capacity of urban services and on the growth of opportunities for employment, in and around the urban centre. It is a young population, almost half of the inhabitants are children under 14 years and the elderly population (above 60 years) accounts only for 6.1 % (Kinabo, 2004). Tanzania's population consists of approximately 62% Christians, 35% Muslims, and 3% followers of indigenous religions (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanzania#Religion>. 14/3-2013).

ECONOMY

The economic development is steady increasing, but the inflation and corruption is high, and still is 30 % of the national budget depending on financial aid. Since the 1970 has Tanzania, together with Vietnam been the biggest receiver of financial aid from Sweden (<http://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanzania#Historia>. 28/4-2013). The average monthly income in Tanzania in general, per capita

household (a households total income divided on numbers of individuals) is about 39,300 Tsh (HBS 2007) which is about 160 SEK. About 33 % is calculated to be under the basic needs poverty line of 17,941 TSh (Bourque, 2010).

Tanzania and the Sub-Sahara region in general has had a rapid growth of street-trade, due to the urbanization and the lack of a formal sector for employment. The numbers of informal workers have grown rapidly since the early 1990s associated with stagnating agriculture and the decline in formal jobs. Street-trade has become nationally economically significant and a crucial livelihood strategy for the poor majorities. The growing GDP has not been associated with job growth, and when people move from the countryside to the cities, many don't have other options that to be vendors or petty traders, selling on the streets or on the markets. The informal sector accounts for 90% of the country's jobs and provides up to 70% of the services consumed by the poor (Lyons, 2009). Tanzania, and especially the urban centers, is a country of small scale entrepreneurs.

Tanzania in relation to Sweden

TANZANIA

Size	945,203 km ²
Population	43 188 000 (2010)
Population growth	3.025 %
Population density	50.62 people / km ²
Capital	Dodoma
Biggest City	Dar es Salaam
Human development index (HDI) value	0.476
Life expectancy at birth	58.9 years
Mean years of schooling	5.1 years
Expected years of schooling	9.1 years
Gross national income (GNI) per capita	\$ 1,383 PPP

References: HDR 2013 UNDP, World Bank 2011, Wikipedia, NBS 2010

SWEDEN

Size	449,964 km ²
Population	9 551 781
Population growth	0.75%
Population Density	22.85 people / km ²
Capital / Biggest city	Stockholm
Human development index (HDI) value	0.916
Life expectancy at birth	81.6 years
Mean years of schooling	11.7 years
Expected years of schooling	16 years
Gross national income (GNI) per capita	\$ 36,143 PPP

References: HDR 2013 UNDP, World Bank 2010, Wikipedia, SCB Nov 2011-Nov 2012

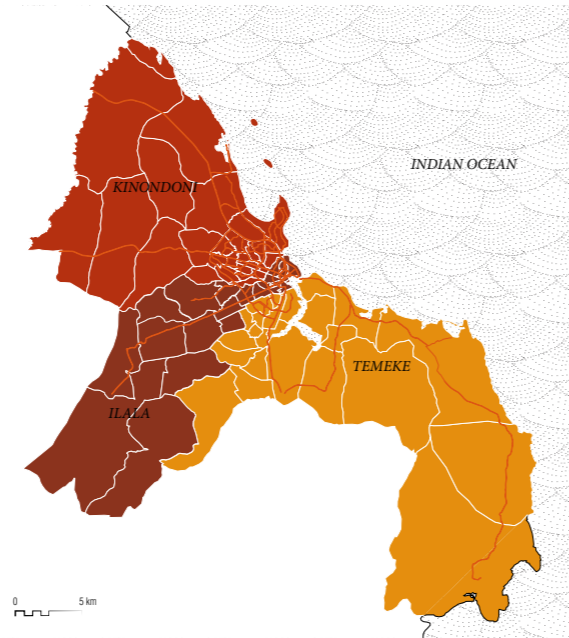
chapter 1.3

CONTEXT
DAR ES SALAAM

HISTORY

Dar is a young city, in 150 years it has grown from almost nothing to one of the biggest cities in Africa, with a population of almost 3,5 million. Founded as a private resident project for Sultan Majid bin Said of Zanzibar in 1862 (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dar_es_Salaam. 7/3-2013). The name is said to mean Heaven of peace, or home of peace, and could as well refer to the city as well as the sultan's private home (Sutton, 1970). There already existed a small village on the site Mzazima, but the village was with time rather swallowed or pushed out rather than merged with the city when it expanded (ibid).

The city was modelled after Zanzibar Town, with its Arabic and Indian influences. The only buildings still left from this period is the Old Boma (today the Municipal Council) in downtown, the White Father's House and part of City Fall, all close to the harbor (Markes, 2011). At 1867, the city had about 900 inhabitants. After the sultan died in 1870, the project was sloped and the city was abandoned and lingered until the German East Africa Company founded a company station at the site in 1887. Later it was selected to be seat of administration and main port for the German East Africa, later Tanganyika (Sutton, 1970). It was the Germans who adopted Kiswahili as the official language of their administration, thus propelling the pace of which is later became the mother tongue of the country (Markes, 2011).



The three Municipalities of Dar es Salaam



Dar es Salaam, year 1969

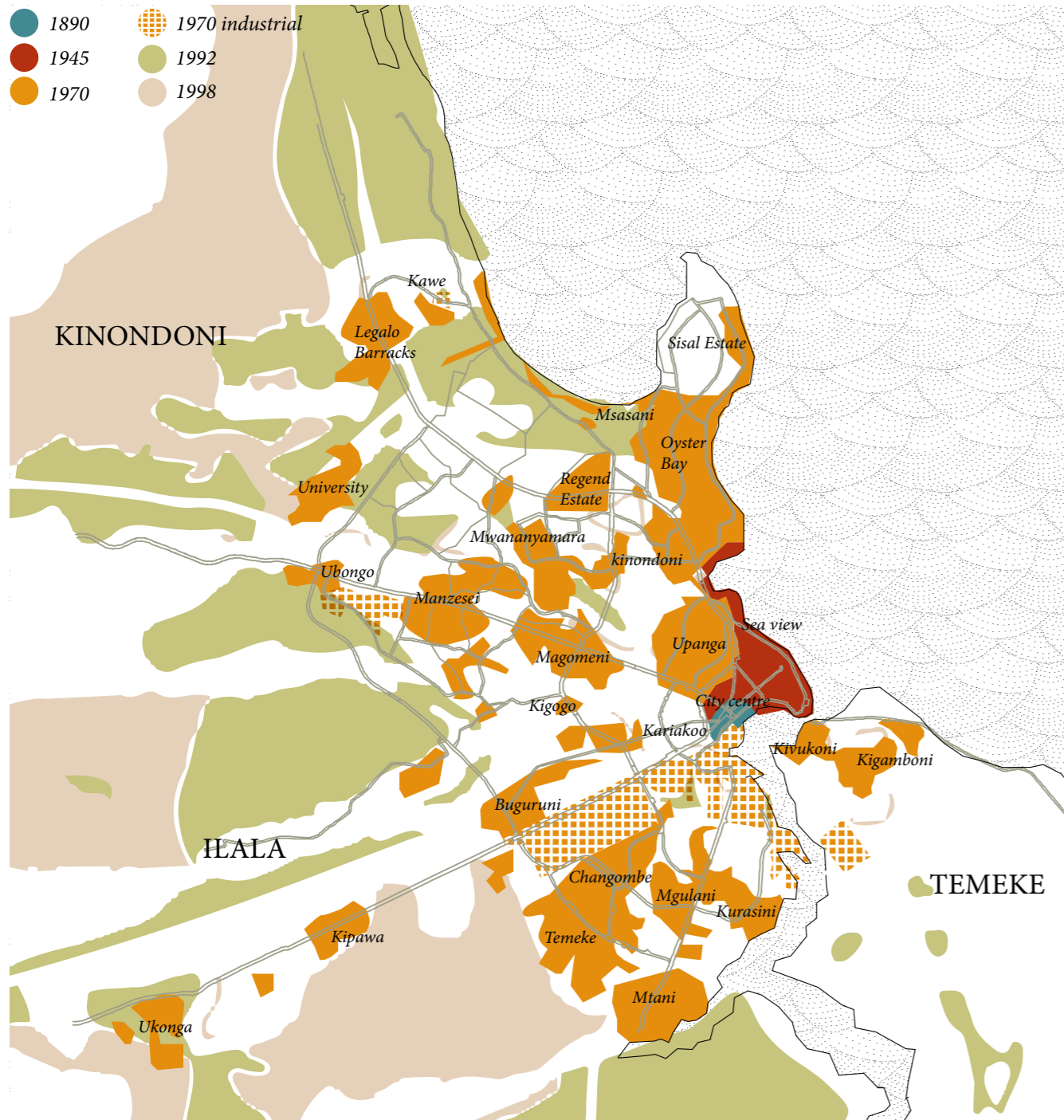


Dar es Salaam, present day

The city had influences as well of rural Uzaramo as Islamic culture of the Swahili coast (Sutton, 1970) and had at the time for German occupation grown from 900 to almost 4-5 times that figure (Markes, 2011).

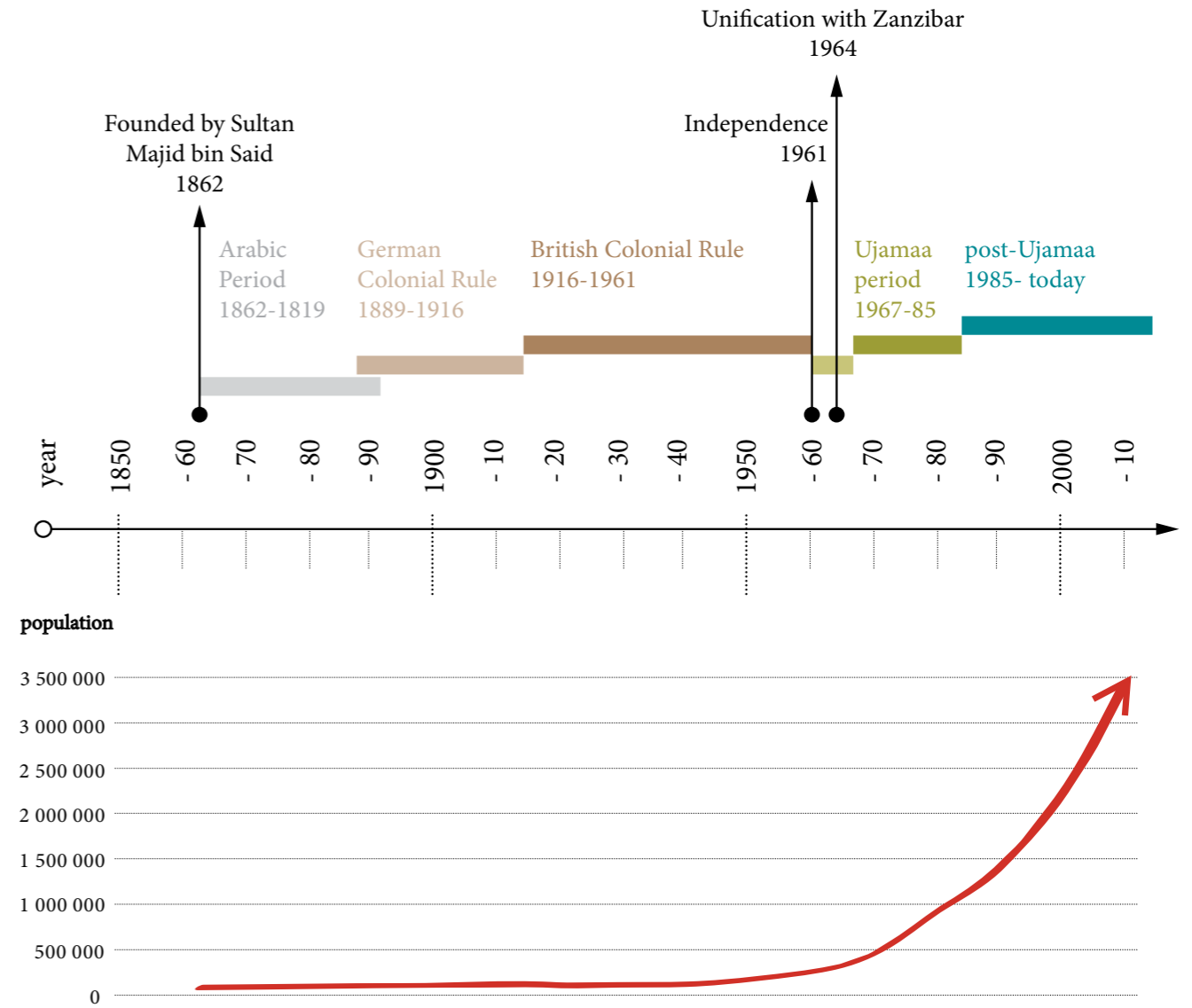
COLONIAL PERIOD

During the German rule the city was divided into zones, according to the population, for “health and security reason” (Marker, 2011); with the first zone “European Residential Quarter” occupying the waterfront and the old Arab town, where the African and Indian population was not allowed to live, and after that came the “commercial and Indian quarter” where Africans was forbidden, (Moshi, 2009) this area was called Uhindini after the Hindu majority (Markes, 2011). Finally, to the west, off from the water was the so called “native quarters” for the African population, among others the Kariakoo area with its big African market, still the biggest in the city (Moshi, 2009). This segregation was strengthened under British rule 1916-1961 when a “cordon sanitaire” (sanitary border) was established between Uhindini and Kariakoo (Markes, 2011). Dar es Salaam was declared a Township in 1920 and in 1949 it was upgraded to a Municipality under the beginning of the British colonial rule. (Dar es Salaam City Council, 2004) Dar es Salaam stayed the capital of Tanzania, also after independence in 1961, but in 1996 the National Assembly moved to Dodoma, the current capital.



Dar es Salaam historical development

Dar es Salaam timeline



DEMOGRAPHY

The different periods and styles as well as a large immigration from Asia, India and other African countries has made Dar es Salaam the dynamic mix of people and culture that it is today. The population of Dar have a strong believe and religious culture, with Christianity and Islam as the biggest groups, with about 30-40 % each. Zanzibar is almost completely Muslim. The sprawling suburbs furthest from the city centre are generally populated by Tanzanians of African descent, with the exception of Oyster Bay, an expensive area south east of the Msasani peninsula, where there is a large population of foreigners (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dar_es_Salaam. 7/3-2013).

The average income earner in Dar es Salaam is responsible for four people, which is a significant burden given the low level of earnings. Most workers are self-employed rather than wage earners. The majority of the poor are proprietors of small businesses and account for 20-40 %, depending on the area of the city. Petty traders or street vendors are 15-20 % and consist mainly of male youth between 20 - 29 years of age. However, the urban poor often maintain a link with their rural background either in the form of a plot or food remittances from time to time. This acts as a coping strategy when the situation gets tough (Kinabo, 2004)

URBANIZATION

With a population rate increase of 4.39% annually the city has become the third fastest growing in Africa. The population is expected to reach 5.12 million by 2020 (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dar_es_Salaam. 13/3-2013). The population is fuelled partly by an influx of unemployed youth from the rural areas looking for better opportunities in urban areas. On average, 16 % of the city population are migrants from other places in the United Republic of Tanzania who have migrated over the last six years (Kinabo, 2004). 75 % of the housing construction in the city is on unplanned and non-serviced land, which is possible through informal land acquisition (UN-Habitat, 2009).

Institutional city planning and management of the environment is falling behind when finances are weak (ibid). The few planned public spaces in Dar es Salaam is left from the colonial period. The parks that served the city during the colonial rule is today degraded or fenced off and not open for the public.



Dar es Salaam in relation to Stockholm

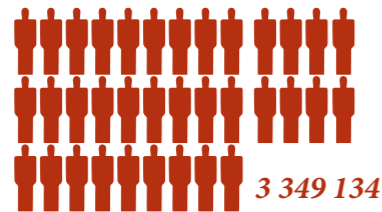
DAR ES SALAAM

STOCKHOLM

Size



Population



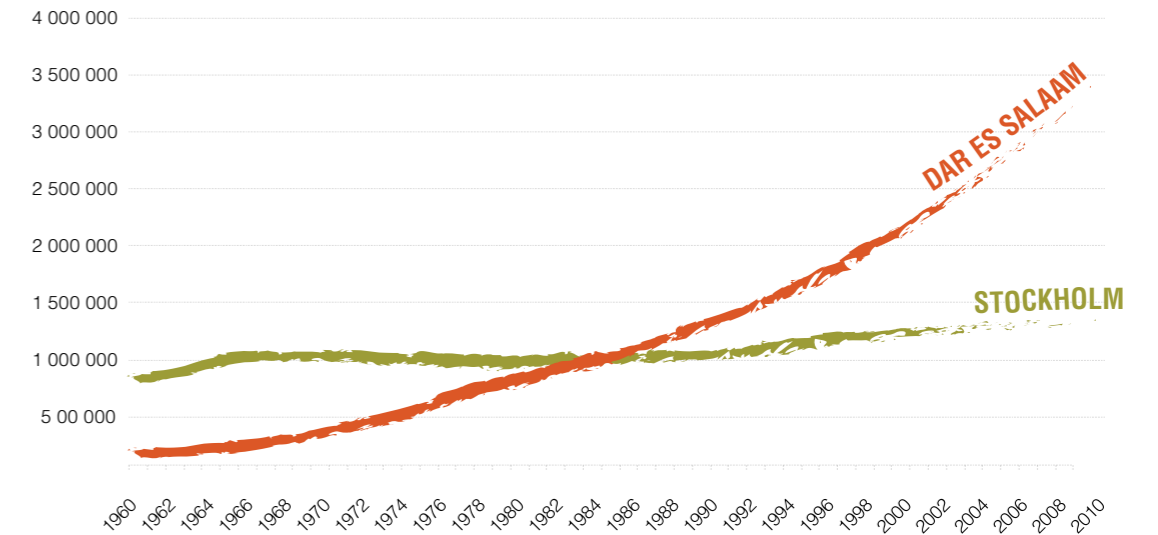
Density



Founded



POPULATION GROWTH
- from independence to now



World bank country data (2013-02-05) <http://data.worldbank.org/country>

chapter 1.4

MARKETPLACES

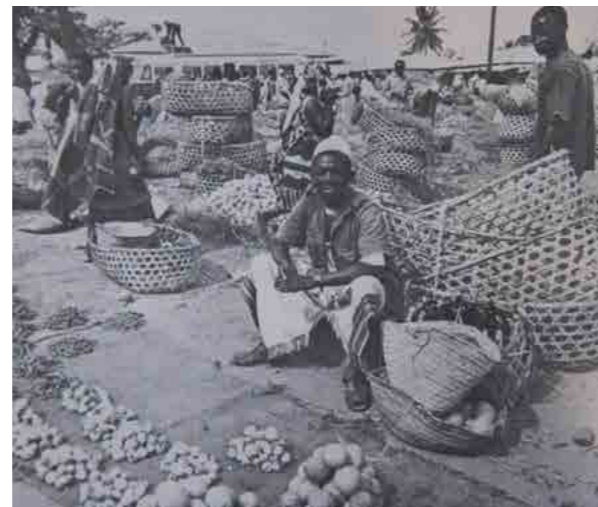
History of marketplaces

Marketplaces have always been important nodes in society, usually situated by main roads or crossings, and as cities developed and grew, the markets and the commerce became their centres. Marketplaces can be traced back in history to the Roman and Greek Antiquity, as well as in Catalhöyük about year 7000 BC (Mbisso, 2011). The rural areas usually held markets when the products were harvested, while the urban market works on a daily basis (ibid). In the antique cities, the agora (commercial, political and social meeting place) formed one of the main attributes of a city, as well as the mediaeval European market was the central space in communities and cities. With industrialization, when technical development led to a more efficient and improved food production as well as conservation and processing techniques that prolonged the food chain, the market activity moved inside to built market halls, which developed to supermarkets in modern times. The non-industrialized countries developed with more rural premises and it is still common today with marketplaces with raw food goods (ibid).

Markets have in most cities been developed over hundreds of years, and often in a spontaneous manner without any structural planning (WHO, 2004). This has resulted in a series of safety and health issues such as fire, electronic and vehicle accidents (ibid).



Kisumu market, Kenya around 1900 (Folkesson, Skarp, 2012)



Market vendor in Ilala, around 1970 (Sutton, 1970)



Buguruni marketplace 2013

THE EAST AFRICAN MARKET

The east African market has also changed from traditional periodical rural markets to daily activities in cities. The pre-colonial rural market was either periodical markets at fixed locations or travelling caravan towns with nomad groups as for example the Masai (Folkesson, Skarp, 2012). The patterns and the goods varied in between different ethnic groups but usually the market was held in the village or community centre (ibid). The marketplaces also had a social and political importance for gossip, meetings, administrative functions and political and social information.

During the colonial occupation, administrative centres were built up, which were to become cities. The traditional rural market was an open air activity, but in the cities small shops, or dukas grew together with the market places (Folkesson, Skarp, 2012) and the markets operated on a more frequent basis (Mbisso, 2011).

The marketplaces in Dar es Salaam have developed along the main roads (Mbelwa, Athuman H; Municipal Market Master. Interview 27/2-2013). In the early 1920s, settlements and cultivation started to increase in the outskirts of the city and along the main roads. Especially fruits and vegetables from these *shambas* (fields) made an important contribution to Dar es Salaam's food supply. Through informal systems the goods were collected, transported and sold on the streets and markets. In this way money from the city provided cultivators in the countryside as well as middlemen in and around the city (Sutton, 1970).

After privatization of retail operations in the 1990s, supermarkets started to pop up Tanzania and in 2004 there were 11 supermarkets in Dar es Salaam (Kinabo, 2004). The first shopping mall, Mlimani City opened in Tanzania in year 2006. Today Dar es Salaam is growing fast and new shopping malls and supermarkets are opening, but the traditional marketplace is still a dominant feature in the city. The majority of the population buy their food from the market and it is a vivid and dynamic part of the urban life.



Temeke Stereo marketplace

Marketplaces in Dar es Salaam

Today there are about 45-50 marketplaces in Dar es Salaam (Mbisso 2011). The markets have mainly been developed around big roads, junctions or connection points. The marketplaces operate daily and 42% of them are food markets, 9% are clothing markets and 49% have mixed goods. Some markets are fenced with a wall, while the most of them are open markets in a built context (ibid).

The business activities are governed on municipal level by the Department of Finance and Trade, represented by a municipal market manager. The Department supervises the activities at the markets, works with development and establishment of new markets and collection of fees and taxes (Mbelwa, Athuman H; Market Master. Interview 27/2-2013).

A majority of the markets were founded by vendors themselves on available sites, and have been formalized by the municipality later. Some have been designed and initiated by the municipality and there has been examples of private markets, even though there are no one active for the moment. The NIPG (National Income Generation Program) built several new markets during the late 1990's in Tanzania, namely Makumbusho in Dar es Salaam, Mwanakwerkwe on Zanzibar and Kilomberoin in Arusha. In Dar es Salaam the Temeke Stereo Marketplace was also build during the same period. (Mbisso 2011).

On a municipal level, the markets are categorized as big or small markets. In Ilala municipality, there are 5 big markets and 11 small ones. In the future the municipality want to build more markets and at the moment they have 19 plots for potential projects. The objective is to build one new market in each ward of Ilala (Mbelwa, Athuman H; Municipal Market Master. Interview 27/2-2013). On a practical level the markets are regulated by by-laws supplied by each Municipal Council. These by-laws regulate opening hours, prices, hygienic rules and responsibilities.

Dar es Salaam is a big and constantly growing city and the region can only attain 6 percent of its food sufficiency; therefore 94 percent of its food requirements are imported from other regions or countries (Kinabo, 2004). The markets with goods from various regions of Tanzania or Africa are called regional markets. The local markets has goods from the Dar es Salaam region (Mbisso 2011).

Study visits- findings and reflections

In order to get a comprehensive understanding of the form and function of marketplaces we have made study visits to ten different markets around Dar es Salaam. Social and physical aspects have been studied to define the conditions and needs of the users and their trading activity.

CONTEXT

As a marketplace largely depends on easy access for costumers and deliveries, most of them have grown along existing infrastructure. Mwenge market is for example situated right at a bus stop which forms a communication node and the generating factor behind the establishment of the market. The Ferry Fish market is located in the harbour of Dar es Salaam, a stone's throw away from the fishermen that arrive with the daily catches. The fish is directly distributed to the market which decreases the need for intermediators and unnecessary transportation and storage of the goods. Traders from other parts of the city come to the market to buy fish for resale at other markets.

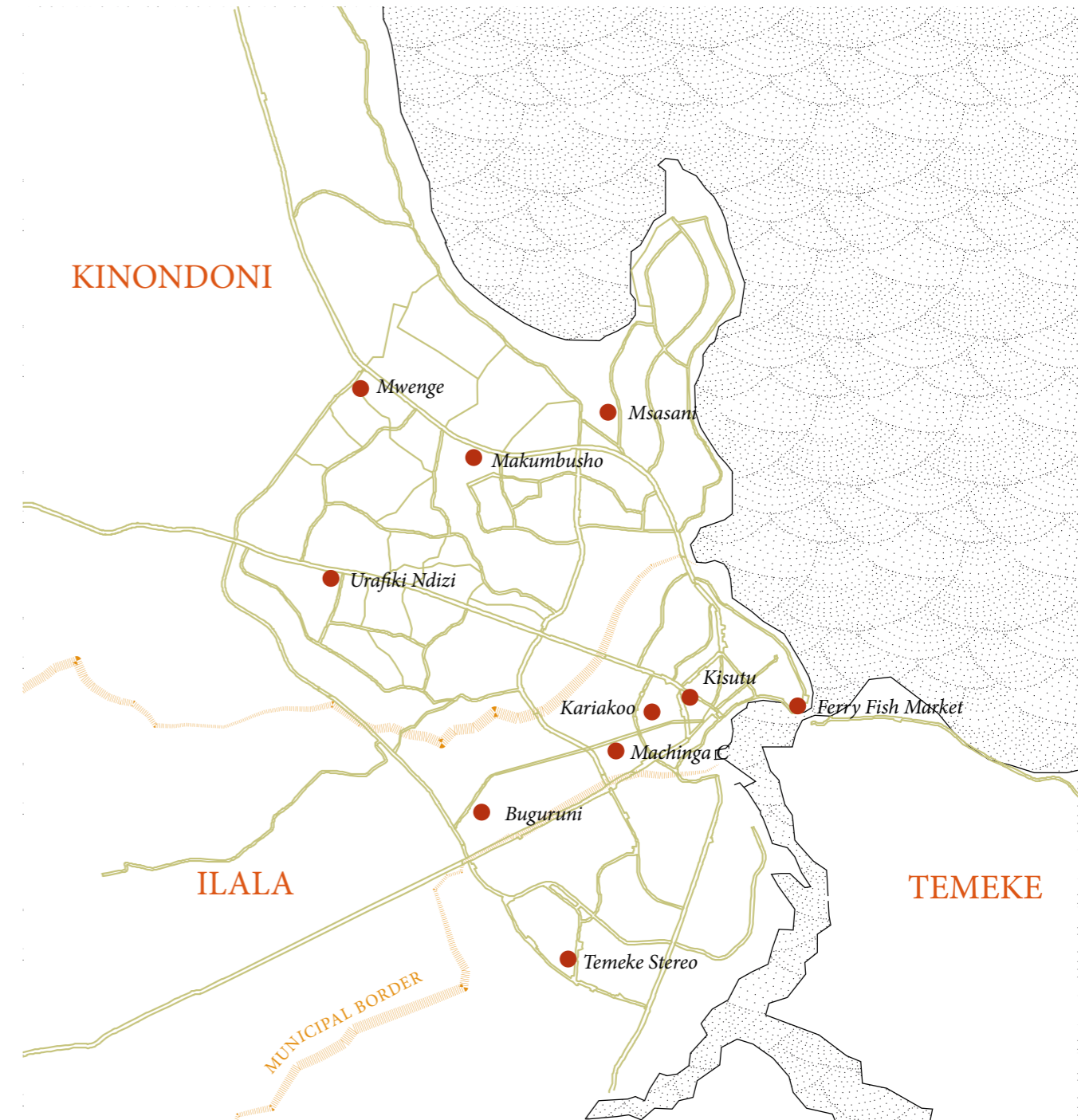
Urafiki Ndizi is an informal marketplace founded in 2001 by traders who invaded open land owned by a textile company. It was meant to last for only two month but is still today flourishing as the largest distributor of bananas in Dar es Salaam, despite attempts from the municipality to tear the market down. The market demonstrates the individual power of traders as well as the necessity of their activity.



Mwenge marketplace and bus stop



Ferry Fish market



Visited marketplaces in Dar es Salaam

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The tropical climate of Dar es Salaam vary between scorching sun and soaking rain which create a large need of market roof structures that shelters traders and their goods from sun and rain. In many markets we have observed how traders have come up with own creative solutions for this issue. At the Temeke Stereo Marketplace the vendors have put together their own roofs out of pieces of plastic and fabric, supported by wooden sticks and bamboo. The structure is called *kampochea*, deriving from *camp for sharing* in skewed Kiswahili and the word is used only at that specific market.

Another commonly observed roof is an open gable roof structure with metal roof supported by trusses and pillars. At Urafiki Ndizi the roof were built by vendors, while at other marketplaces such as Kisutu and Buguruni, they were provided by the municipality.

Most markets have been initiated by vendors and have later on been formalized. The municipality has however done attempts to build a few new markets during the last years to accommodate the rising numbers of traders in the city. One example is the Makumbusho market that consist of four similar concrete structures complemented with some smaller ones, together forming a constellation of buildings and paths. Unlike most markets, the vending tables and stalls are fixed in casted concrete.

Worth mentioning about Makumbusho is the rich greenery consisting of tree alleys between the fixed structures to create shade and spaces for recreation.

Another example of a planned market is the Machinga complex, situated in downtown Dar es Salaam. It was built in 2004 to accommodate the walking vendors- hawkers or *machingas* (from *marching guy*). The market is a six storey structure in concrete with open floors and central stairs. In connection to the stairs small cafés and seating areas are planned and the vending spaces consist of rows of fenced booths.

Both Makumbusho and Machinga complex is today almost empty on costumers and vendors which made us question why that is. The trading spaces in both markets are fixed with predefined sizes and shapes of tables and stalls. This rigid structure therefore leaves very little flexibility for the trader as not everyone has the same amount of goods to sell nor the same requirements for how the goods ought to be displayed. In the Machinga complex we also noted that the little trading activity that existed was located on the first floors, close to the costumers on the streets. This also shows the importance of emphasizing the connection to the street level, both physically and visually, and the issues of providing a several storey building for an activity that depends on being close to the street life.

Kariakoo market is located in the central district of Dar es Salaam and it is the largest market in East Africa (Markes 2011). Kariakoo consists of a street market and a main building from 1974 with two floors and one basement that houses equipment for farming and gardening as well as vegetable and food vending. The large concrete structure with canopies was inspired by tree crowns and was designed to collect and store rain water for the market (Markes, 2011). The first floor is built as an entresol, which creates a strong visual contact between the floors and manages to attract costumers up the stairs.

Another successfully planned marketplace is the vivid Temeke Stereo Marketplace, which started up in the 1950s. Here we observed a variation of fixed roof structures, smaller shops and the temporary *kampuchea*. The walking paths are wide and the ground is paved with a cement-gravel mix which makes it easy to keep clean in comparison to stamped earth floor- a common ground material in other marketplaces such as Buguruni.



Kampochea, Temeke Stereo Marketplace (Photo:Mbisso)



Machinga complex



Playing pool at Urafiki Ndizi



Bar and seating area at Buguruni marketplace

SOCIAL VALUES

The thriving trade in the streets and marketplaces of Dar es Salaam is an important part of the Tanzanian cultural identity. For many the trade stands for the daily income, while for others it is the primal source of foods and goods. The social values lies in the spontaneous meetings between vendor and customer, the loyal return of regulars as well as the unity and competition between vendors.

After the study visits and informal interviews with vendors we have seen examples of the capability and stamina of traders to organize themselves in order to improve their working conditions and environment. All markets have associations that work for the vendors rights and at Urafiki Ndizi there is a court that take stand in any conflicts that may arise.

In Temeke Stereo Marketplace the Muslim traders were tired of walking far away to pray everyday so with permission from the Municipal council they build a small mosque right outside the market (Mbisso, 3/4-2013). At the Buguruni marketplace the vendors associations have their own football teams and the rumour is that the Banana Association are really hard to beat.

Small social spaces form important platforms for interaction and recreation. At Urafiki Ndizi we observed vendors playing pool, which together

*“Welcome to Tanzania.
Here everybody’s hustling!”*

-Eddie

with bao game seems to be a regular social activity whenever there is time.

We have also noticed that there is a strong *build it yourself* mentality since most of the display structures such as tables and pallets are handmade by the traders themselves using recycled material that is available at the moment. The search for identity and individuality is displayed by the rich diversity in shapes, sizes, colors and material. No stall is similar to the other. The vending activity itself also take different shapes and range from the machinga who ply the streets around rush hour, the trader who always parks his *mkokoteni*, pushcart at the same spot every day to await the regular customers, to the vendor who moves between the street and the marketplace to always get the best spot. It is a constant search for street life and it is all about being where the action is. In Dar es Salaam there is truly a vendors galore!

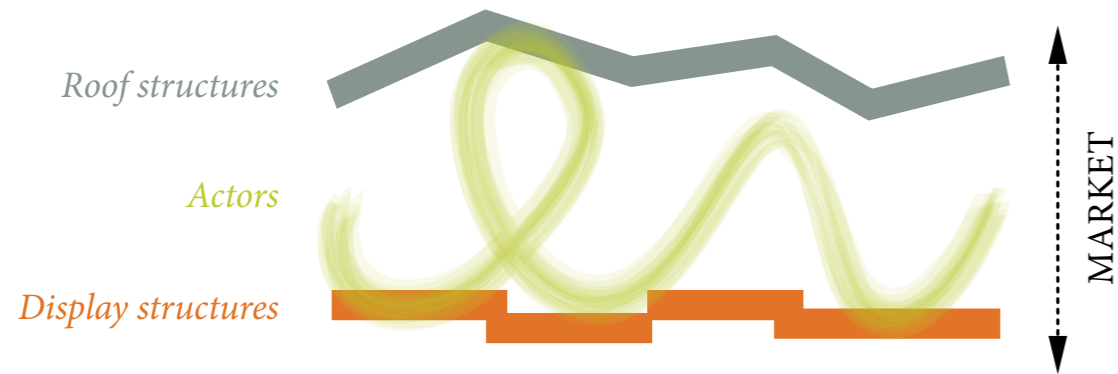


Social meeting place in the shade, Urafiki Ndizi



Bao game with reused water bottle corks

Market layers - typologies of physical elements in the market



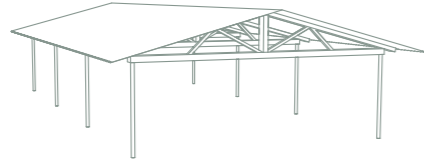
The market has layers of structure, that are changing within but also in relation to, but not necessary due to, each other.

The roof structures are the covering weather protections, they can be fixed or temporary, open or semi-open. The display structures are the physical element on the ground, used for storage, display and work facilities. They can as well be fixed as non

fixed. They are the furniture and physical elements that define the market and the communication in between. They vary in scale and appearance and are usually constructed and planned by the vendors. In between these layers are the actors - the people, who are flexible and in constant movement, they are the energy and the fluidity of the market and there is a hierarchy and relationship in between the actors at the market.



Roof structures



GABLE ROOF STRUCTURE

Corrugated metal roof supported by a truss-and pillar structure in wood, metal or concrete.



KAMPOCHEA

Temporary tent structure of plastic- or fabric canvas, supported by wooden sticks. Kampochea comes from “camp for sharing” and it is used by the vendors at Temeke stereo market (Mbisso, 2011). Kampochea will be used in this thesis since there is no other established word for these structures.

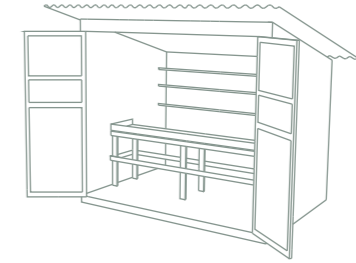


PATCHWORK STRUCTURE

A patchwork of corrugated steel sheets supported by wooden pillars. The structure contains a grid of stalls and tables with walking paths in between.

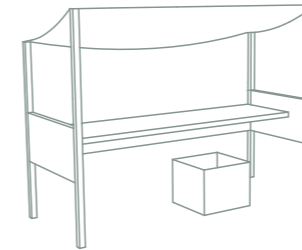


Roof structures



DUKA

A permanent kiosk or shop selling a variety of goods. Several dukas are often attached to each other creating a row of small shops. The word kibanda can be used for a more temporary kiosk. (Mbisso, 130304)



STALL WITH ROOF

Vending stall with a canvas- or wooden plank roof to protect the goods. These stalls are often found on street markets.

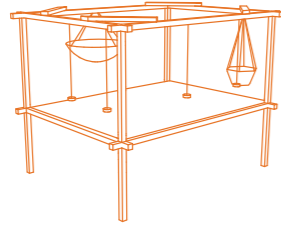


UMBRELLA

Commonly used by street vendors to protect their goods from sun & rain. Often fixed to a table, box or a stone.

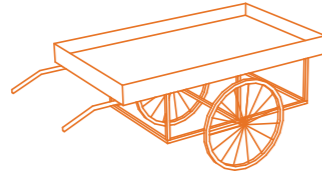


Display structures_stalls



HANGING FRUIT STALL

Wooden structure that is used for hanging baskets and fruits. The table is also used for displaying products. Can be found inside a market building or out on the street.



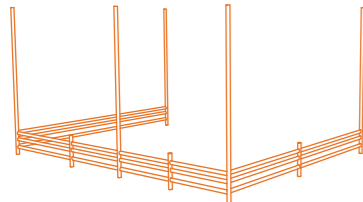
WAGON

Mobile construction on wheels with a tray or box for display.

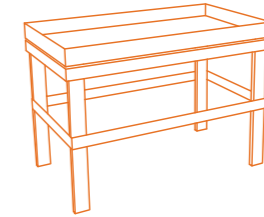


FENCE

A fence out of wooden sticks that is used for gathering and keeping large amounts of fruit e.g. melons. Found in the wholesale area of a marketplace.

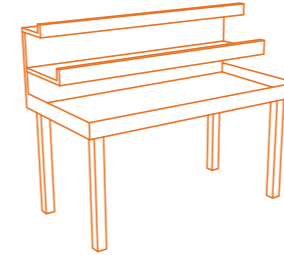


Display structures_tables



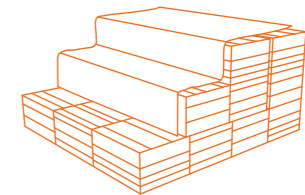
MEZA

A mesa, meaning table in Kiswahili is used for displaying and sorting the products. Storage is usually made beneath the mesa.



MEZA VARIATIONS

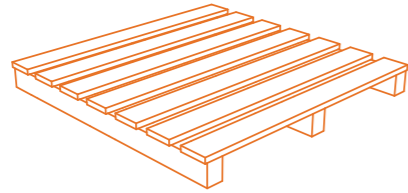
A meza can be assembled into various shapes and designs. Some have shelves for storage at the back, some have built in cages that hold a lot of fruits, some are low and some are high..



STAIR SHAPED TABLE

In order to expose the goods as much as possible it is common that vendors build a stair shaped structure. It can be constructed out of wooden boxes or based on a mesa.

Display structures_vessels etc.



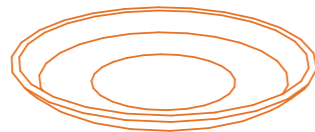
PALLET

Pallets are used for displaying large amounts of fruits. They are common in wholesale areas where the market by-laws order the vendors to keep the fruits and vegetables above ground.



CLOTH

Products are often displayed directly on the ground on top of a fabric cloth. It is commonly seen on street markets and in the more flexible spaces of markets.



RICE TRAY

Dry goods such as rice and beans can be displayed in rice trays. They are also used as strainers for cleaning rice.

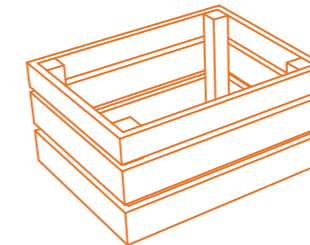


Display structures_vessels etc.



BUCKET

For display and defining amounts in wholesale. Commonly used for potatoes and tomatoes.

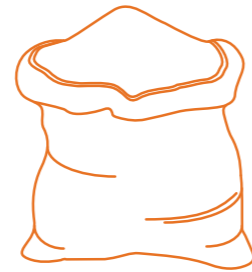
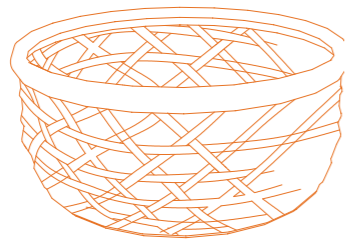


WOODEN BOX

For display and fixed amounts of wholesale, for example with tomatoes. The boxes are also used as construction material to build bigger furnitures or stalls.

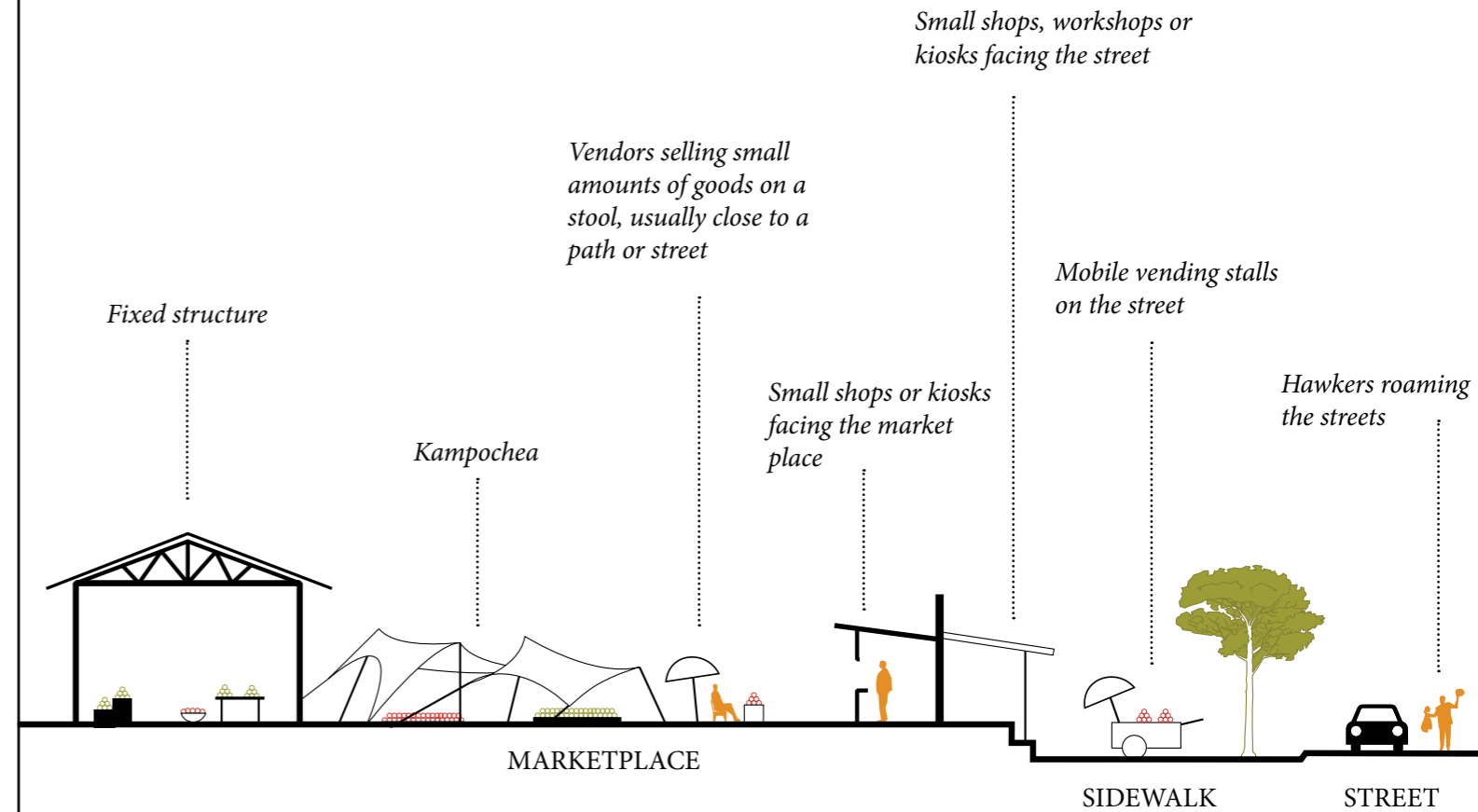


BAMBOO BASKET
 A common basket for big fruits and vegetables, is also used for garbage and storage. The basket is plaited of bamboo and is completely compostable.



SACK
 Large amounts of dry goods such as rice, beans, nuts and seeds are stored and displayed in burlap- or plastic sacks.

Type section - different typologies and spatial configuration in a market

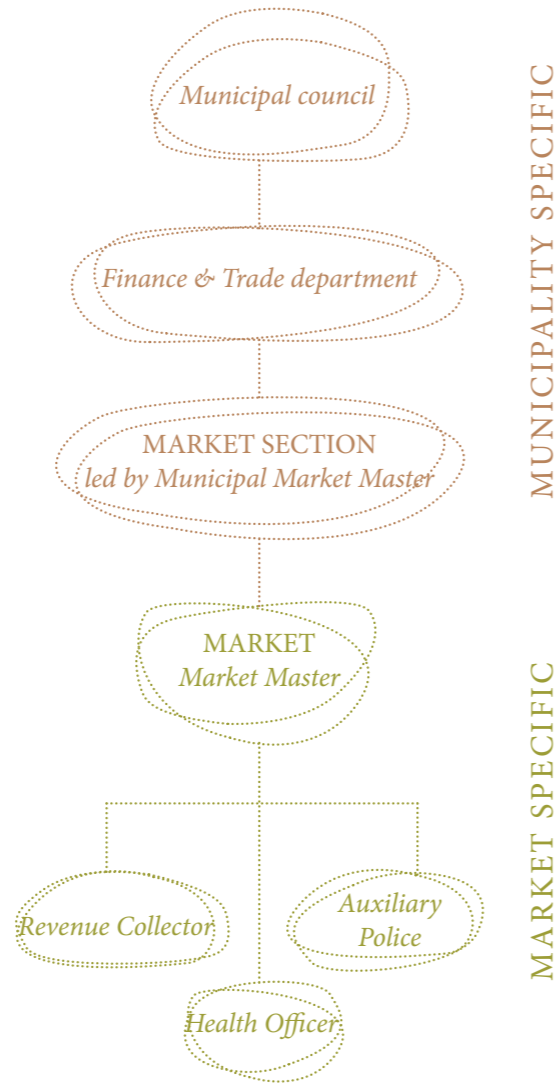


Actors

The marketplaces in Dar es Salaam are governed by two different administrative structures. The first one is on municipal level and the second one is on marketplace level, consisting of businessmen and vendors.

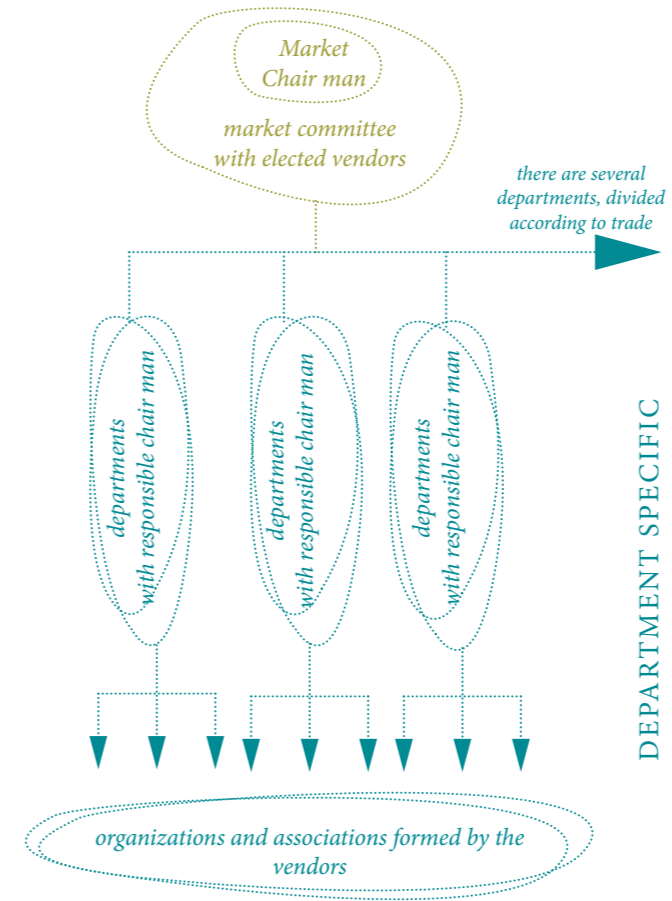
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE - MUNICIPAL LEVEL

The Municipal Council for the three municipalities consists of nine different departments in which the Finance and Trade department handles the business activities in the municipality. Within the Finance and Trade department there are several sections. Marketplaces is one of the sections that covers all matters concerning marketplaces. The head of the market section is the Municipal Market Master who oversees all marketplaces in the municipality. Each marketplace has their own Market Masters who operate on a market level and have their offices at the respective markets. Actors who operate under him/her in the marketplace are the Revenue Collector, the Health Offices and the Auxiliary Police. (Mbisso, 2001 and Shesama; Market Master Buguruni market. Interview 28/2-2013).



ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE - MARKETPLACE LEVEL

The administrative structure at the marketplace is governed by the Market Committee, led by a Market chairman. He is in charge of a market committee consisting of about ten vendors who are voted in position by other vendors. Under the committee there are different departments that are organized according to products they sell, for example the fruit department, the potato department etc. The different departments are led by a respective chairman. Within those departments there are other smaller organizations and associations formed by the vendors, usually divided according to the goods the vendors sell. (Shesama; Market Master Buguruni market. Interview 28/2-2013).



Flexibility

The activity on the market place is constantly shifting in its constellation, goods vary depending on the hour of the day and the season, vendors go where they can sell and the temporary constructions are built and re-built when they are worn out.

On the surrounding roads, the market spread out to a street market and mobile hawkers sell their goods next to and in the roads. This diagram aims to show a typical market and its variations of sale density during a day. (Mbisso, 2011 and observations on site).

Time: 6:00 - 10:00



Deliveries in the morning. Goods are being sold directly from the truck or loaded into the market area.

Banana trade

The big amounts of goods - wholesale business is conducted during the early hours of the day.

Fruits like banana and mango is auctioned in a tent, specially for auctions.

Many street vendors on the large roads

Time: 10:00 - 14:00



The banana trade has left piles of dried banana leaves that is now cleaned away to give room for other business.

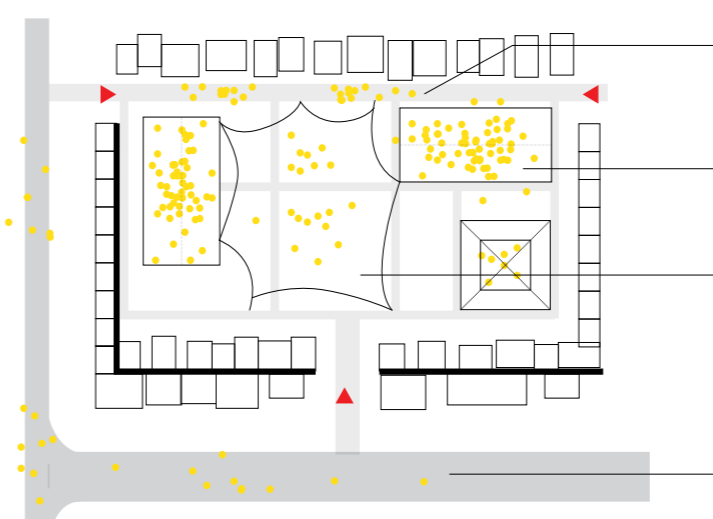
Less activity in the retail department, many of the vendors are resting and waiting for the afternoon business.

The tent used for auction is taken down

After 10.00 many of the street vendors are not allowed to conduct their trading activity on the street, and they pack up. Some of them have a stall inside the market, and move their business there.

A truck comes to collect the waste disposal

Time: 14:00 - 18:00



Cassava trade has now taken over the street

Customers at retail increases, with private persons buying small amounts on the way from home from work.

At the end of the day the traders clean up and finalize their work for the next day.

Hawkers roam the streets to take advantage of the rush hour traffic and the traffic jams.

Interview with Athuman H. Mbelwa - Market master, Ilala municipality 27/2-2013

We meet Mr Mbelwa in his office at Ilala market, the biggest marketplace in the municipality, and with direct overview of the market and the seamstress department just outside the window, he is literary in the centre of action. While talking we see the daily activity start and pass by the window, goods being delivered, sorted and sold, people talking, laughing and shopping.

He starts by telling us about the administrative structure of the marketplaces in Dar es Salaam, being the head of the Market sector at the Department for Market and Trade he has the responsibility for all the markets in Ilala Municipality. He supervise the activities at the markets search for new ways to develop them and find new places to establish markets in the future.

Mbelwa talks about great visions and expansion plans for the future, regarding the marketplaces, they are hoping to have one market in each of the 26 wards in the municipality, today they have 19 plots that they are investigating for future markets. Thus the funding is a problem;

“Dar es Salaam is growing very fast, people come each day, all are coming for jobs. And when they fail, they turn to be a business man at the market, that is the only way they can employ themselves”



Mr. Athuman H. Mbelwa

We want to build a market place in each ward, so that we can move the markets to the nearest residential places. We have these places, so in nearby future we expect, if we can raise money, or have somebody who will aid us to build, we will do so.

One of the most striking impression of the African marketplaces is the crowd and the congestion, and Mbelwa talks about the need for more space for existing vendors, but also to be able to house new workers, moving to Dar es Salaam.

“If you want to solve the problems we have today with the markets, we have to built new markets. That is the only solution.”

Dar es Salaam is growing very fast, because of the location, activity, offices, people come each day, all are coming for jobs. And, when they fail, they turn to be a business man, that is the only way they can employ themselves. And the market is the only place that can take this big number of people. People are looking for self-employment.

Today the streets and public space of Dar is filled with people selling goods and food; those are the Hawkers or Machingas. Mbelwa estimate that there are almost 21 000 people selling on streets today and according to him they are working there in lack of a “home” market, so that if they could choose, that would wish to be on a market.

Regarding the future marketplaces Mbelwa believes in high built structures to replace the existing markets; they are planning new high-rises for markets, at 6-7 up to 25 stories, with housing and offices on top.

Concerning the new supermarkets; on the question if the malls will take over the vending activity, he rather sees them as complements, than opposites:

Dar es Salaam is growing, the activities are attractive people with different need, some will go to markets, to supermarkets, to shopping malls.

What do you think can be done to improve the current situation?

Building of new markets. By taking the advantage of building high. it will solve the problem.

But in the current market, for example in Buguruni, do you think that something can be done to improve the situations?

It will only be temporary measure. If you want to solve the problems we have today with the markets, we have to built new markets. That is the only solution.

chapter **2**
ANALYSIS



chapter 2.1

CASE STUDY
BUGURUNI CONTEXT

Case study *Buguruni market*

The Buguruni marketplace was chosen as a case study because of its potential in position and surrounding. The bus stop and the large road already generates activity and it benefits the market. It is also a relatively small market (in relation to Temeke Stereo and Urafiki Ndizi) but big enough to be interesting for development.

The market place has a clear definition by the surrounding blocks and roads but the activity is varied with different typologies and activity, from built fixed structures to walking hawkers and mobile vending stalls. The different levels of fixed and non-fixed structures and spatial situations gives us the possibility to complement the already built facilities, which is a good start for a project, as well as it is challenging to design in an already established environment.

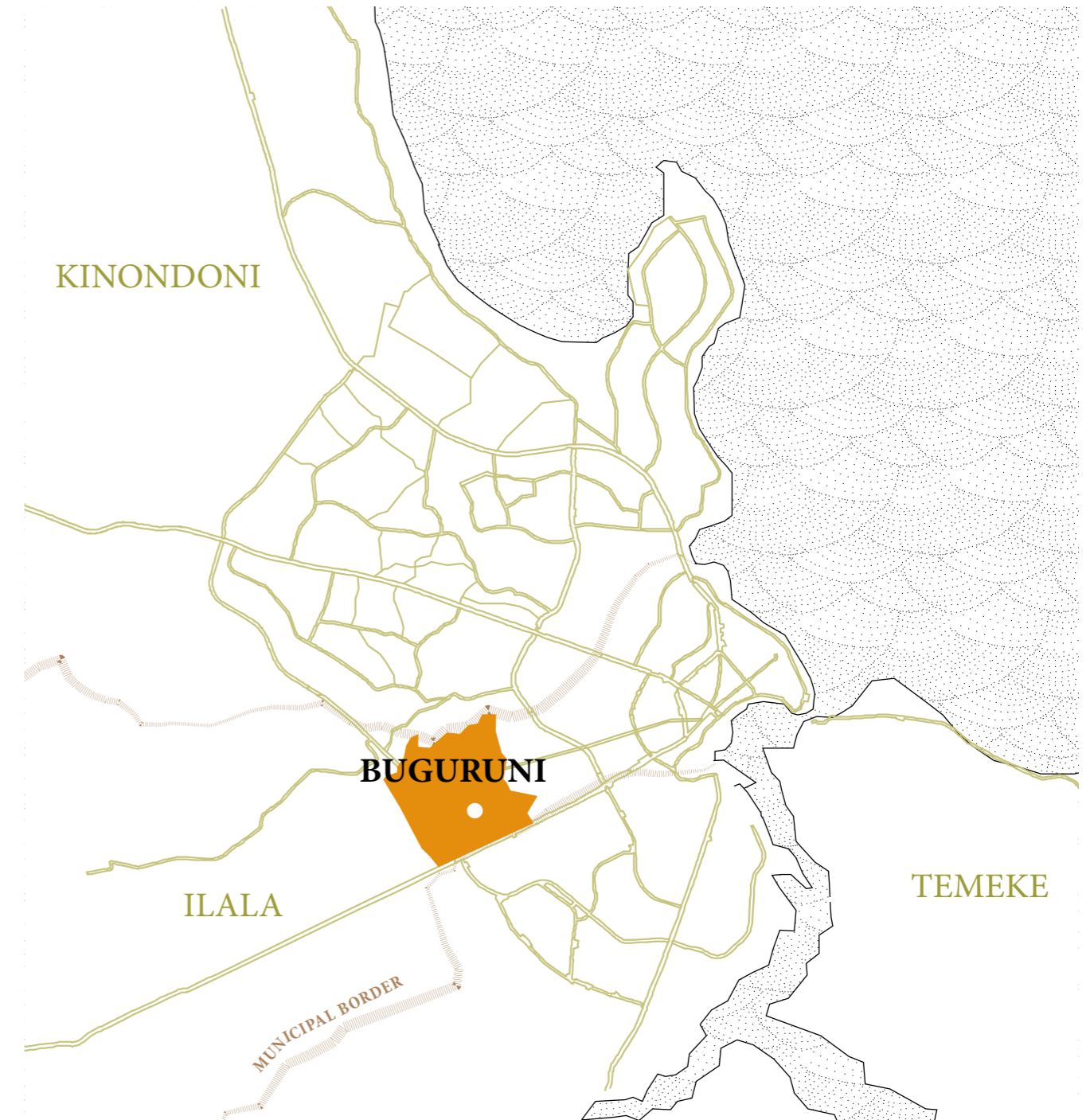
There is a suggestion from the municipality to build a new shopping mall at Buguruni market. This gives a basis for discussion also about the general attitudes and future of marketplaces in Dar es Salaam.



Buguruni marketplace



Street market on Uhuru Street



Buguruni ward situated south- west of central Dar es Salaam

Buguruni ward

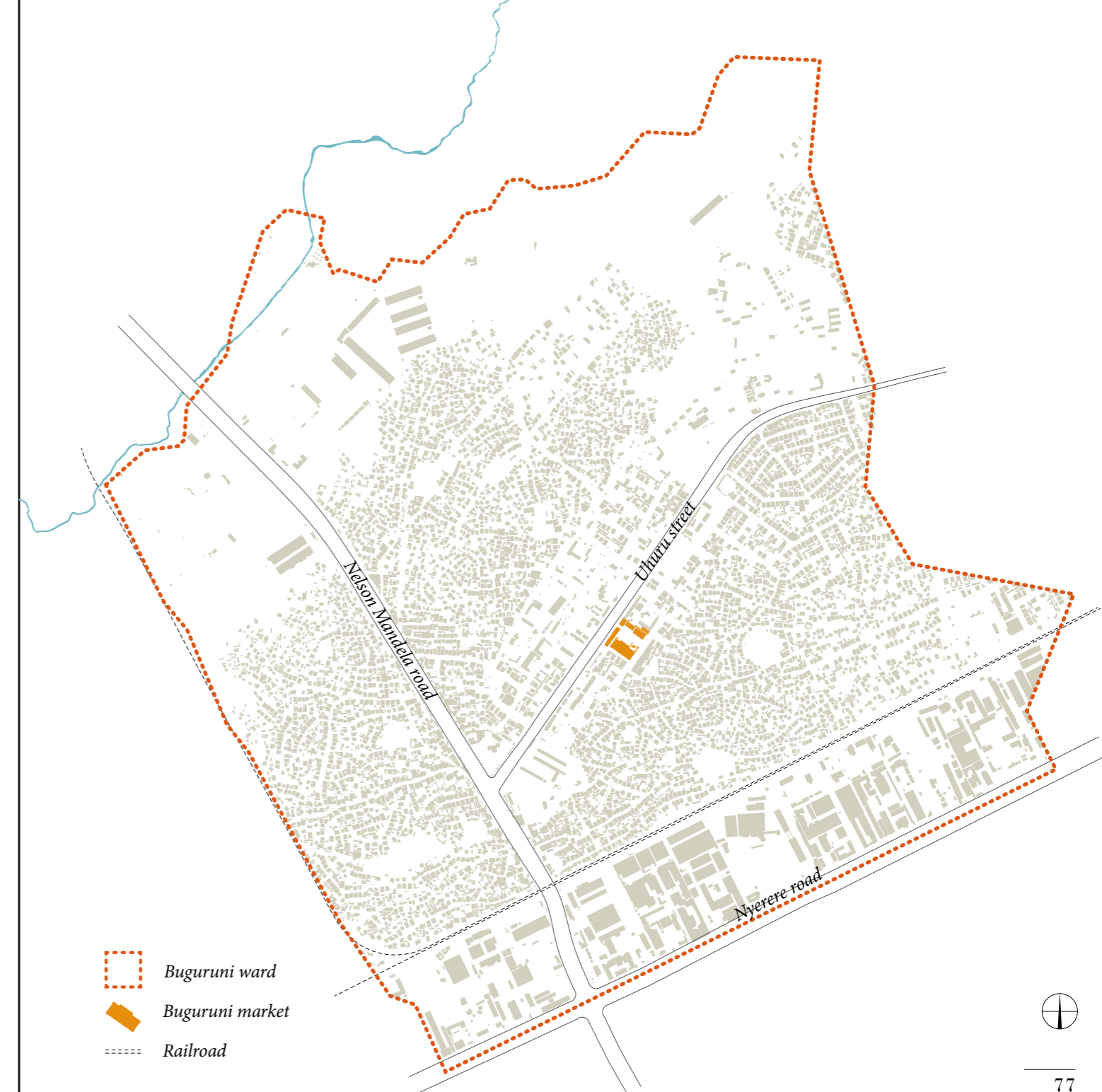
DEMOGRAPHY

Buguruni is a district in Ilala municipality in Southwest of Dar es Salaam, it is one of 22 of the municipality's wards. It had a recorded population of 67,028 in the 2002 Census (Bourque, 2010). It is in general a low income area but it has big variations in economic resources; one third, 33 % earn less than 30 000 Tsh per month; that is about 25 USD and about 118 SEK, 29% earns 30 000-60 000 Tsh (US\$ 25-50), 24 % earns between 60 000-90 000 Tsh (US\$ 50-70) and 14 % has a monthly income over 90 000 Tsh (US\$ 75) (Bourque, 2010).

Figures from the 2007's National Household Survey says that the average monthly income in Tanzania is 80 144 Tsh (about US\$ 50 and 318 SEK) and in relation to this Buguruni has a low income, but is above basic needs poverty line of 17 941 Tsh /month (US\$ 11, 71 SEK) (Bourque, 2010). As in most parts of Dar es Salaam, the majority of the population are working in the informal sector; in this case 54 % (Bourque, 2010).

HISTORY

The area has a history of politics, conflict and rapid change. As in the rest of the city, the population in Buguruni are in constant growth, due to people moving in from other part of the country and the city. During the colonial period and the 60's independence years, Buguruni was nicknamed Alabama, as a reference to the southern American state that was a symbol for the civil rights movements and black people's rights. Some conflicts that has set its marks on the history of Buguruni are the Mumiani riots from 1959 when the Buguruni population accused the police and officials for killing residents for witchcraft, and the tax revolt in the 1990' when 70% of the home owners in the area refused to pay proper tax in protest of bad community service (Bourque, 2010)



Surrounding area

In the neighbourhood area there are small shops, dwellings, workshops, garages, small industries and wood shops. Opposite to the market at Uhuru street there is a police station and close-by there is a bank and a school. At the junction to Nelson Mandela road there is a gas station and another bus stop. On the streets around the market, especially on Uhuru street there are vendors with mobile stalls and hawkers selling their goods.

The area is lively and the market well-visited. Uhuru street is lined with trees and small shops outside the market.



Bus stop at Buguruni marketplace



Dukas right across the street from the market

- market 
- residences (mainly informal) 
- villas and single storey houses 
- industry 
- commercial / residential 
- public service 
- education 
- bus stop 



Different activities / businesses in the surrounding area

chapter 2.2

CASE STUDY
BUGURUNI MARKETPLACE



Buguruni marketplace

A SELF-BUILT MARKET

The Buguruni Market was initiated in 1972 as a small local market that served its immediate neighborhood (Mbelwa, Athuman H; Municipal Market Master. Interview 27/2-2013). The market was completely built by the vendors themselves after approval from the municipality. In 1983 the municipality provided a development plan for the market showing where the vendors should construct a structure to cover the goods. The structure was made of wooden pillars with steel roof and it is still used today (Habibu, Said; Chairman of Buguruni market. Interview 28/2-2013).

As the market grew with more vendors and goods, safety and health became a big issue. There was only a single pit latrine and one water standpipe that served the whole market. The water supply was irregular, the sanitation system was inadequate and there was no system for waste collection and disposal. The market lacked central administration and maintenance, and food inspections were infrequent. (WHO, 2006).

WHO & HEALTHY MARKETPLACES

In 1997 WHO was invited by the Ministry of Health to collaborate with municipal authorities in Dar es Salaam to initiate a project called Healthy Marketplaces, as a component of the Dar es Salaam Healthy City Project. Based on its size, types of food sold, potential for collaboration with

agencies and market participants the Buguruni Market was chosen to serve as a pilot project. The Buguruni Healthy Marketplaces Task Force (BHMTF) was established in order to develop the Healthy Marketplaces project. The task force consisted of participants from governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as vendors from the market. Later in year 1997 the Buguruni Healthy Market Strategy and Plan of Action was created by the BHMTF envisioning a long-term comprehensive approach to promote food safety. As a result of the action plan toilet and hand washing facilities as well as an underground water tank were constructed. A solid waste storage bay and a system for collection and sorting solid waste were introduced (WHO, 2006).

Roads were built around the market to improve access for deliveries, and in the year 2000 two fixed roof structures, one large and one small were constructed. (Mbelwa, Athuman H; Municipal Market Master. Interview 27/2-2013). The BHMTF also educated vendors in the Buguruni market about good hygienic behavior (Moy, 1998). As the Healthy Marketplace project turned out to be a success, Buguruni Marketplace was presented at the Expo 2000 in Hannover, Germany (Dar es Salaam City Council, 2004).

Built environment

The Buguruni market has today about 1200 vendors, 850 formal and 350 informal. The formal are the vendors inside the market, the informal are the ones outside the market area (Shesama; Market Master Buguruni market. Interview 28/2-2013). The market is located close to the big road Uhuru street and near Nelson Mandela road next to the bus stop Sokoni. It is a regional market that sells both retail and wholesale.

The marketplace is an open market that measures about 72 times x 85 meters, with surrounding small kiosks and stores. The land is owned and taxed by the Dar es Salaam City Commission (Mbelwa, Athuman H; Municipal Market Master. Interview 27/2-2013).




The physical environment is a mixture of built fixed structures and temporary tent area. On the north side of the market there are two fixed gable roof structures built by the government who are concrete and steel truss structure with corrugated metal roof (Mbisso, 2011) On the south side of the

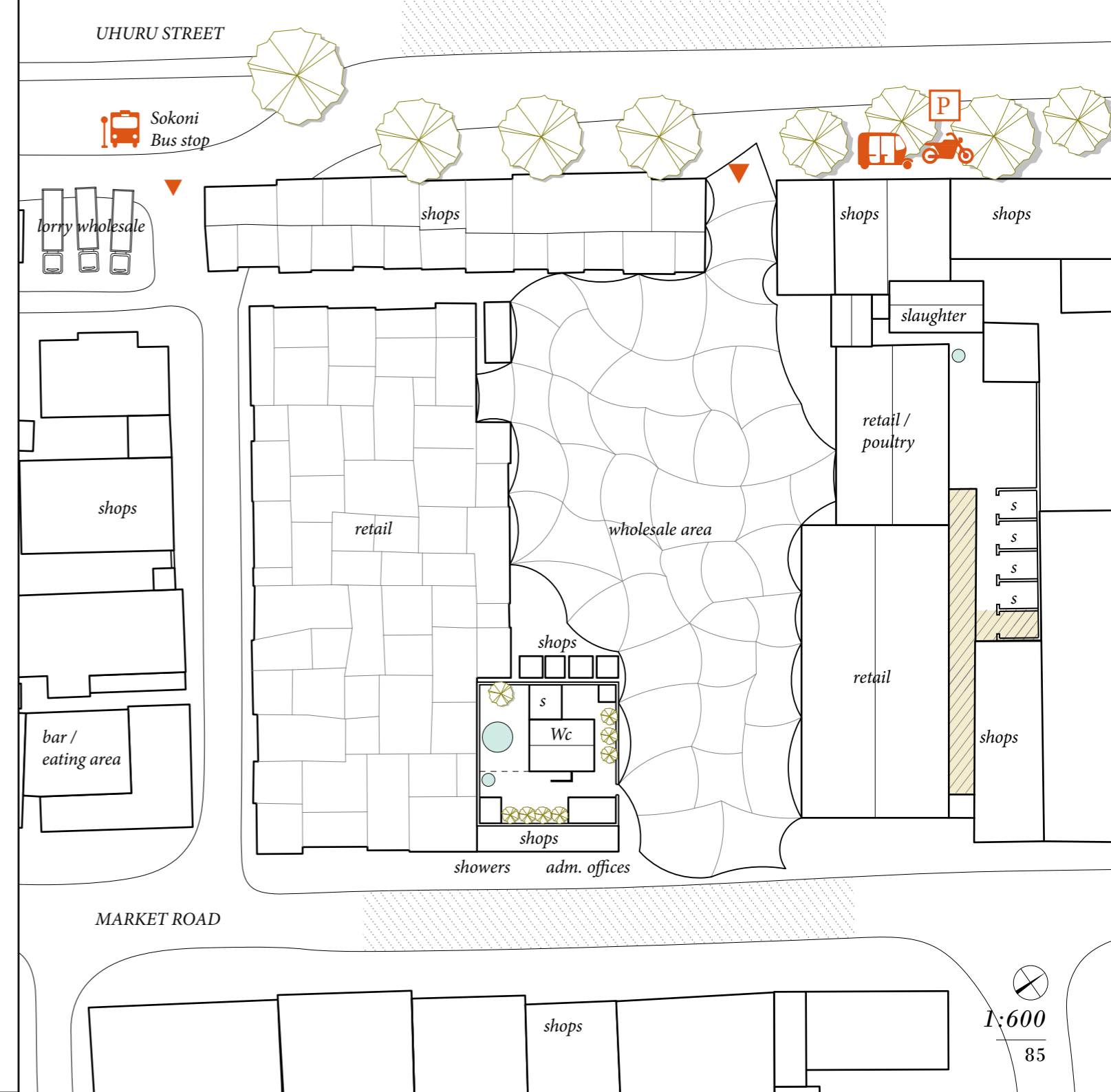
marketplace there is a big wooden structure with a flat roof, which is a patchwork consisting of smaller structures with metal sheets roofs. This structure is build by different vendors.

In between these fixed structure is the temporary tent area, that is put up by the vendors themselves. Along Market road there are temporary trading activity and cars delivering goods. The drainage system does not work. It was constructed during the WHO project but they are not covered, thus they are clogged by garbage.

The cooking is today done under a low metal roof. This could be a fire hazard and the soot from the fires are not healthy to inhale. The area is paved, but the paving is uneven, has cracks and big bumps. At some places, there are no paving, only stamped earth floor. This generates dust when it is hot, mud when it is raining and is difficult to clean. When it rains, the temporary makeshift roofs fail to protect the goods and part of the market floods.

Roof plan

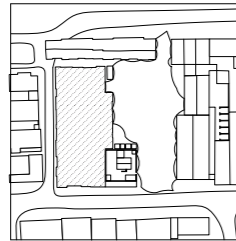
- mama lishe (food vendors) 
- loading / waste collection 
- water tank 





PATCHWORK STRUCTURE

The patchwork structure as we call it is constructed with wooden pillars and beams that are covered with corrugated steel sheets.



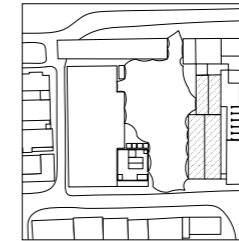
KAMPOCHEA

The kampochea is made out of plastic and fabric sheets, supported by bamboo or wooden sticks which are not anchored in the ground.



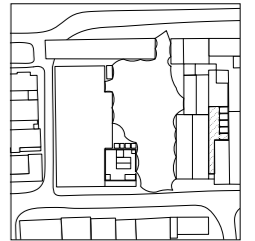
GABLE ROOF STRUCTURE

One of the two gable roof structures. Constructed with concrete pillars that support the steel trusses and corrugated steel roof.



MAMA LISHE

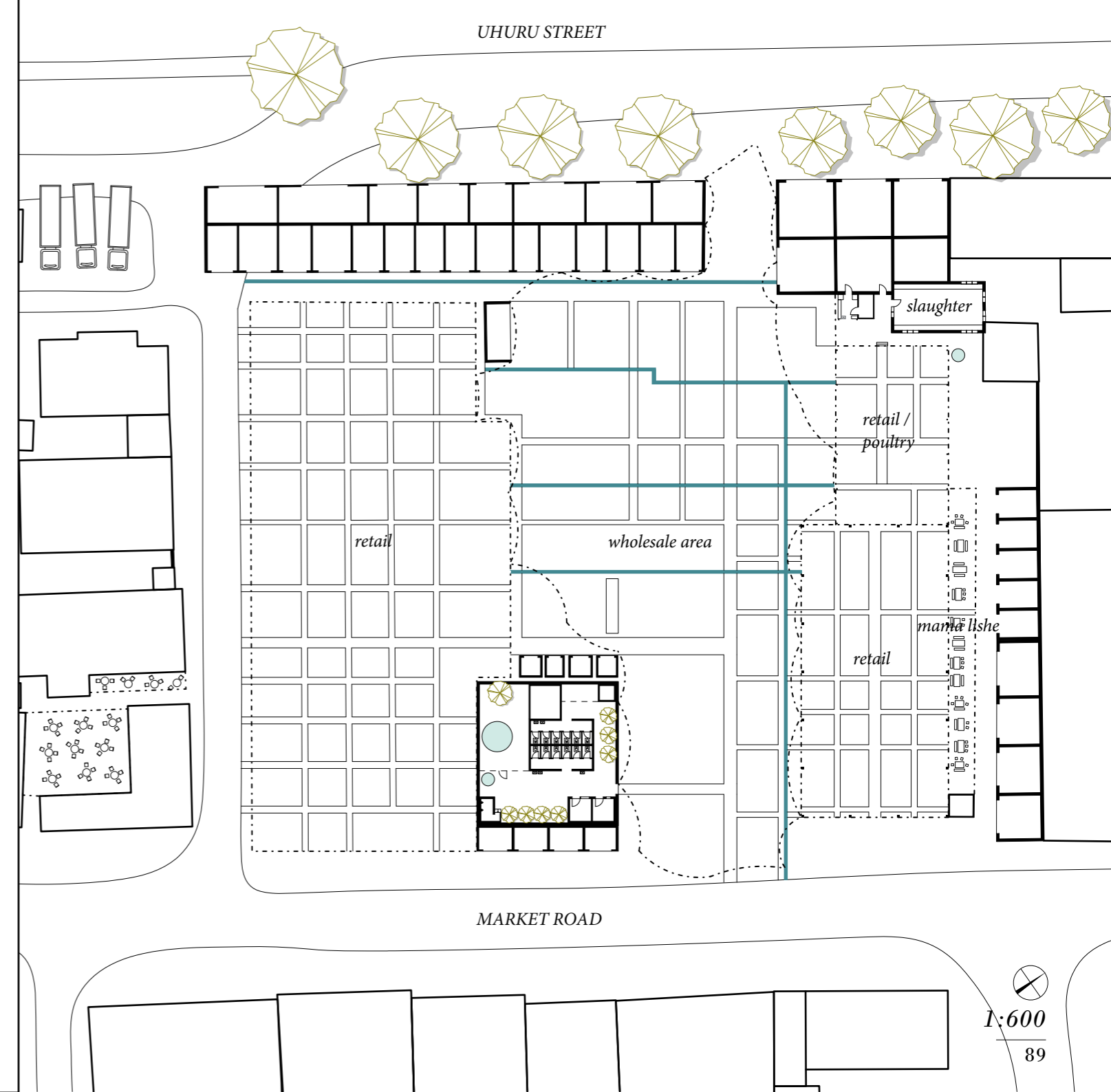
The food vendors, Mama lishe, are located in a narrow space next to the poultry which can be a health hazard due to contamination risks.



Ground floor

The area is accessed by several narrow paths. The paths are often directed to the clogged drainage system, meaning that the walk area is a thin space between the drainage and the vending area. Thresholds and other objects such as buckets and boxes are often blocking the walkways.

There is today no garbage station where vendors can put their garbage until the garbage truck arrives resulting in waste lying on the ground, in the pathways and in the drainage channels. Piles of garbage are also formed in several places. The slaughter area in the northern corner lies in direct contact with one of the fixed structures, with poultry. When a customer wants a chicken, they go to the slaughter house to talk to the staff.





Man selling retail vegetables

Retail and wholesale

This information is based on observations and discussion with vendors and chair man at the market. The retail business is usually conducted on furnitures such as tables or stalls, displayed in piles or in vessels.

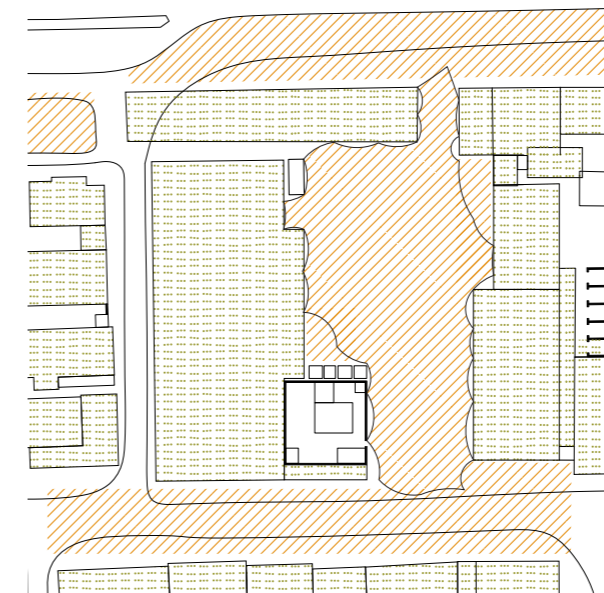
The wholesale needs big spaces and are usually displayed in big piles at the ground or at low pallets. When designing a market, it is important to understand the needs and situations of different vendors as well as spatial requirements for storage and selling of goods.





Small amounts of goods in retail



Large amounts of goods in wholesale

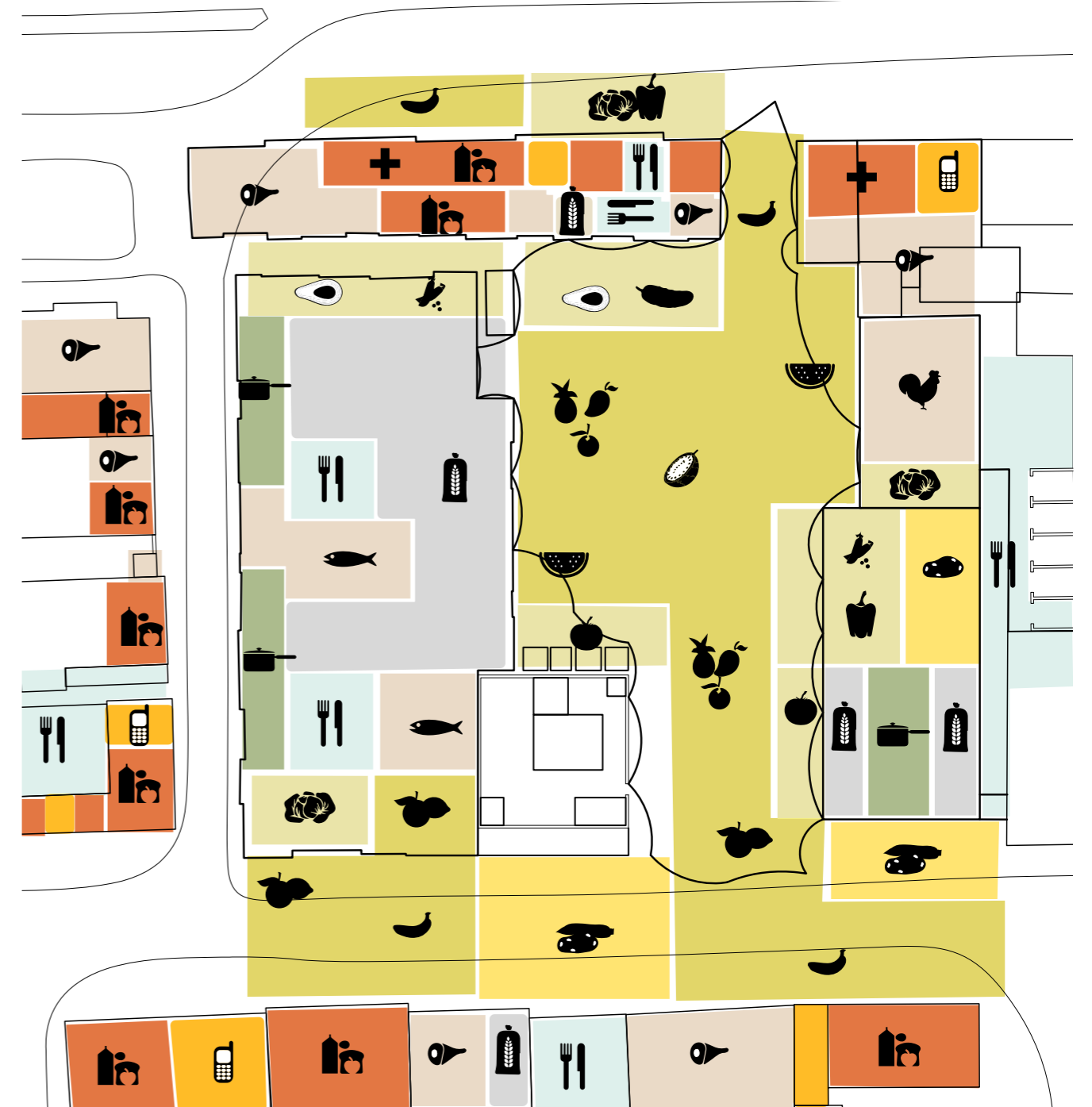
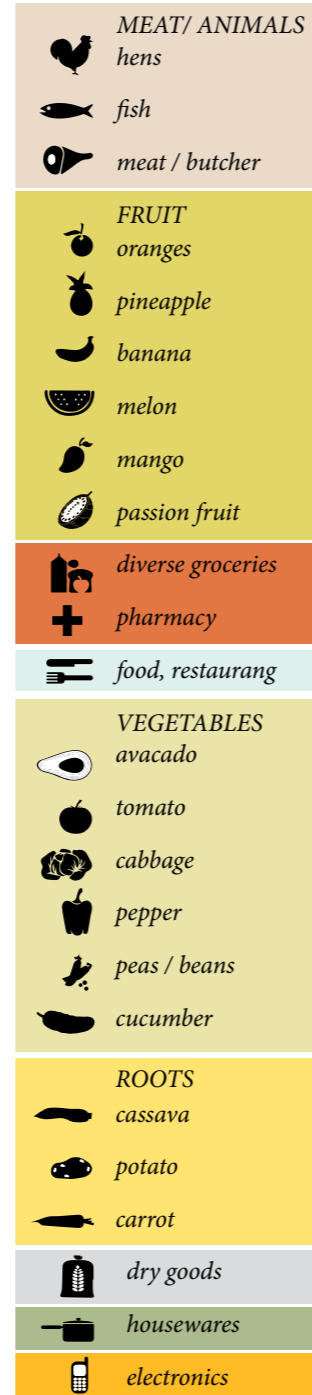


retail 
wholesale 

Goods sold at the market

The diagram is based on observations and mapping during visits in February and March of 2013. The goods vary depending on season and has also variation during the day. This diagram shows how the different goods tend to be sold in different areas and how they are zoned together with other goods. This gives us an understanding for the needs for planning and zoning of the market.

For a safe and healthy market place it is important to zone the goods and separate clean and dirty functions, such as butchery and kitchen.



chapter 2.3

MARKET VENDORS



Female vendors, Buguruni marketplace

“Study after study have taught us that there is no tool for development more efficient than the empowerment of women”

-Kofi Annan



Working with female vendors

To understand the dynamic of the market, it is important to understand the situations for the vendors and their relationship with the costumers and involve them in the process. A majority of the vendors are men, in 2009 there were 40 % women at Buguruni market, which is a high number compared to other markets (EfG, 2009)

Women are usually the ones taking care of home, family and food supplies and it has been shown that they are motivated to take action and prioritize health and environmental matters. Working with women is a way of reaching out to society, as they have a social role that allows them to interact with neighbors, community and schools more easily (WHO, 2006). Therefore we have chosen to focus on women in our interviews and personal contacts. We have worked with them, interviewed them and they wrote diaries to us. This gives us a general understanding of the needs of the vendors at Buguruni, but also the specific needs of vulnerable groups such as women and their children.

Vendors at the market

MAMA LISHE

The food vendors are locally called Mama lishes and are in general women. Some of the vendors went through the WHO training for hygiene and food safety from 1997 and they are training the other women. They have a demand for hygiene, they cover their hair, wear white jackets and are careful with washing hands and dish-washing. Vedestina Joseph was one of the cooks who took part in the training and she is today the head of the Mama lish department. She usually wakes up at around 4:30, prepare her children for school and work between 6-15.00, preparing breakfast and lunch.

The last hours of the day is spent hunting down payments from the vendors who didn't pay during the day. When the fixed structure was built in 2000, the kitchen department was supposed to have a space under the roof, but they were pushed away by vendors and are now working on the outside the structure under patched makeshift roofs, cooking on the ground and on wooden tables.



Vedestina Joseph
Mama lish
(food vendor)



Hadija Adam Marizese & Fatuma Rajab
Cucumber vendors



CUCUMBER WHOLESALERS

In the kampochea area, Fatuma and Hadidja sell cucumber, called tango in Swahili, together with a group of women. Hadidja usually buys the cucumber from the big market Temeke Stereo to sell them at Buguruni. They work morning hours, from 4:00-13:00.

They rent the net tables that they display the goods on, and sit on the ground or on buckets and boxes. They are surrounded by men, who sometimes are harassing them for working at the market. They have children, now in school age, but when the kids were small they brought them to the market.

POTATO VENDOR AT MARKET ROAD

Rebeka Sentura sells potato, cassava and fruits according to season. She also rents out parasols to other vendors to get extra income. She thinks that it is good to work outside, there are a street of costumers passing by and the air is good, but it is a hard sun. During the nights she locks her things in a storage. She would prefer to have a table, to sit under a roof and work in an environment that is easier to clean.

She works between 6:00-18:00, she awakes at 4:00 to prepare breakfast for her family and take the bus to Buguruni, it takes about one hour in the morning rush traffic. She earns about 15 000-30 000 Tsh / month (~70-150 SEK) Because of this job she was able to build her own house and support her family.



Rebeka Sentura
Potato vendor



Sarhah John
Fish vendor

FISH VENDOR

Sarhah John sells dried fish and help her colleague next to her to sell dry goods such as beans, rice and grains. She rents her space in second hand from a man who has built that particular piece of roof. Second hand rent of stalls is a frequent system (Shesama; Market Master Buguruni market. Interview 28/2-2013). It is not legal, but common. The official rent for a stall is 300 Tsh per day (6000 Tsh /month), but Sarhah John pays 20000 Tsh / month for her spot.

She thinks that her working conditions are good, she has a spot under a fixed roof and she has an income, but the conditions are still poor, the ventilation is bad and when it rains the roof and the drainage system can't handle the water, the market easily floods. She has four children and also takes care of two orphans and her mother.

Interview with Jane N Magigita - Executive Director, Equality for growth 5/3-2013



Mrs. Jane N Magigita

It has often been stated, that supporting women in developing countries, is one of the best ways to secure development. Tanzania is a country that goes through big social changes, previous norms and behaviour pattern are loosen up and changing - for good and bad. On the good side, the role of women are changing, and girls are more and more taking part of work outside the home, education and politics.

Though, Tanzania is still in many ways a man's world with strong patriarchal values. It is common for women to be house wives, also in poor families, or to work within the home.

We met a NGO working to empower women in their economic- and working life called EfG; Equality for Growth, personified by the Executive Director Jane Magigita; a meeting that opened our eyes as well as inspired us to redefine the focus for our whole work.

Could you tell us about EfG and your work?

Most of the NGO in Tanzania they focus on human rights, on women rights and gender based violence, but the economic side of it has not been well addressed. If a woman is economical empowered, she becomes a good negotiator of other rights too. Since we are talking about women who are very vulnerable and marginalized because of their economic status, if you ask them what's your priority areas, in terms of capacity building, they will start talking about economic issues.

Now there is a big shift of women coming out of the private home sphere, and going out looking for something to do, either it is petty trading business or similar. But now women are tired of everyday asking for money from their partners.

Women who work outside their home are often scorned and mocked by their colleagues and costumers. They hear comments like "Why are you not taking care of your family?!" and they

"When you get service, be responsible and pay her"

have problems with getting paid for their goods or services. The last hours of the days for the Mama lishes are spent on hunting payment from the vendors. EfG drives a campaign to respect and pay female vendors.

There is a lot of verbal abuse, economic abuse, especially for the Mama lishes. Some people say that they will pay tomorrow or that they want more food. Women take them to their heart, and they fear to lose the customer, but we think that it is not right. We developed some posters; "give her rights, not abusive language"; "When you get service, be responsible and pay her", the posters focus on abusive language and economic rights. They will be at all markets.

Magigita also points out practical measures that is necessary to improve the situations for women; such as micro loans, female organizations and networks and education about rights and politics. Women often have double work, since they on the side of their work also have to take care of the family; waking early to prepare the day and the kids for school, cooking and cleaning after work; little time and energy is left for gathering information or reflecting about their working situating. By the



EfG's marketplace signs advocates women's rights

newspaper stand where people flock every morning to read the new headlines it is very rare to see women.

The key issue is organization. Women will have a voice and a visibility only when they organize themselves. The informal sector it is not seen by the government, so they have to be organized to get a collective voice. Women usually are too busy to bother or think about their political role. They need confidence and facilities to organize and meet.

There is also the challenge of the women that bring their babies to work. Some women can't afford to pay for house maids. The environment is not good for kids. They would need something like a crèche or a place, where they can go to breast feed and be comfortable, may be a room with window.

chapter 2.4

FUTURE PLANS
BUGURUNI MARKET

We meet Mr. Mike T'chawi, principal of NTM Architects + Planners to discuss their proposal for a new shopping mall at Buguruni market, which they did for the municipality. The new proposal has 4 floors, with 400m² on each floor. The food vending is on first floor with small shops and then dry goods and techniques is on the above floors. They will room almost half of the existing vendors, when they calculate that each vendor need 12 m² each, and if they have smaller needs they can join together in a vending area, or sell in shifts. The vendors that won't have a space in the new market will be directed to a new market that is planned close to Buguruni.



Architect Mike Tchawi

So it is a lizard?

Yes, a pregnant lizard, or a tortoise. With a tail and a head. It would give a different picture than the rest of the buildings in Ilala.

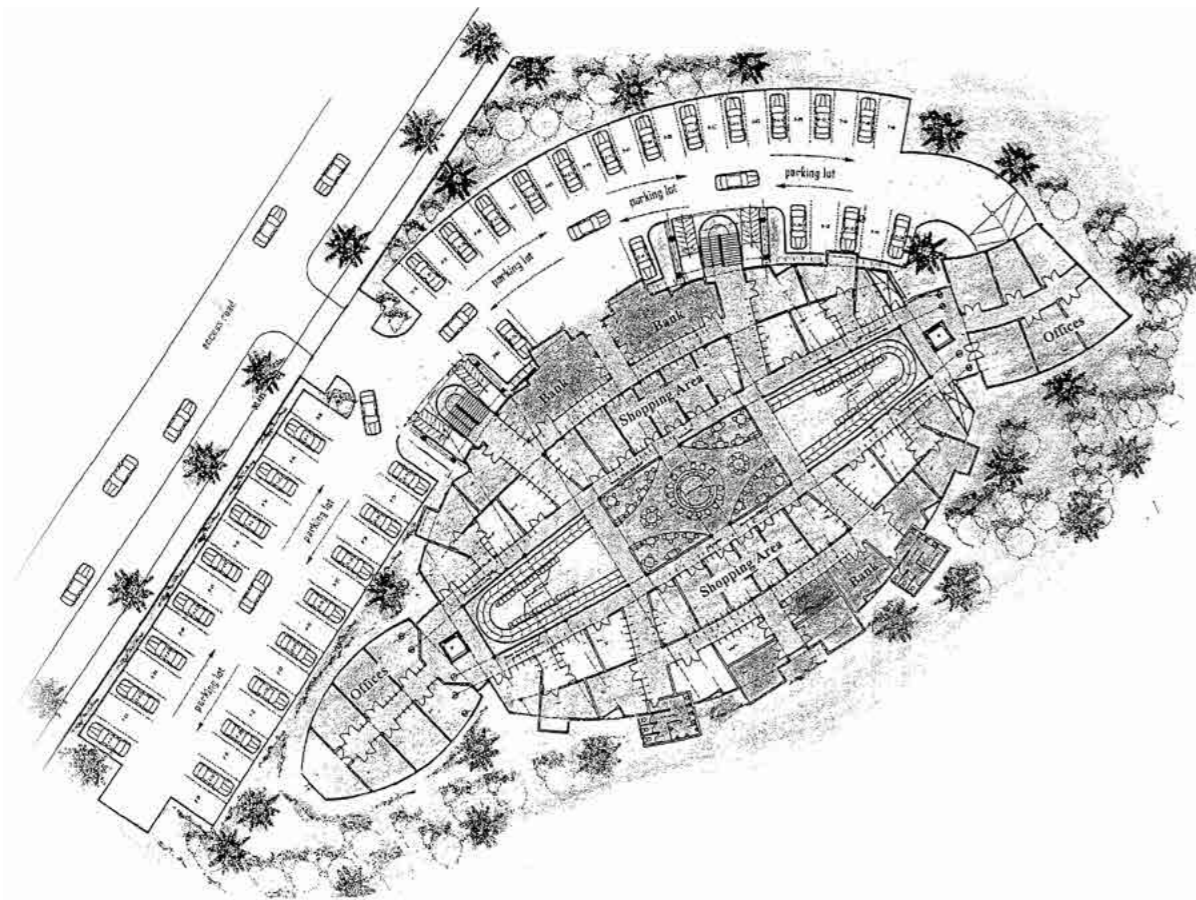
In the discussion with the municipality, T'chawi advised to already now build high, as he expect the demand to grow.

In a few years, a four floor building will be useless, go to 6-8, but not beyond 10. The top floors can be rented to offices. We hope that they will change their mind and increase the numbers of floors later. They will room office and residences.

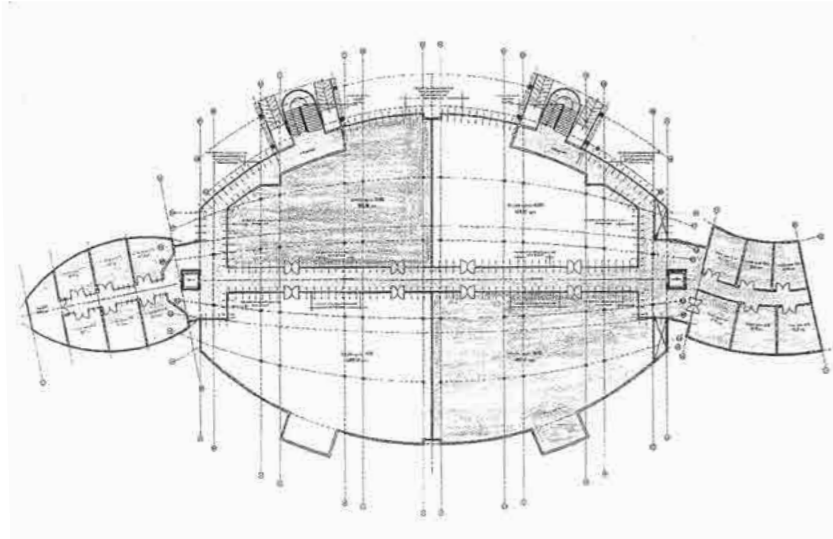
First the municipality wanted to demolish the market and move it, because there is no funds to built something new, but we felt that it was a waste of a good site, so we suggested to make a design anyway and then wait for funding in the future.

The concept is actually not suited for a market, it's better for a hotel. When I visited the site I found a lot of lizards. So we made a concept from there. I have worked a lot with animal concepts before.

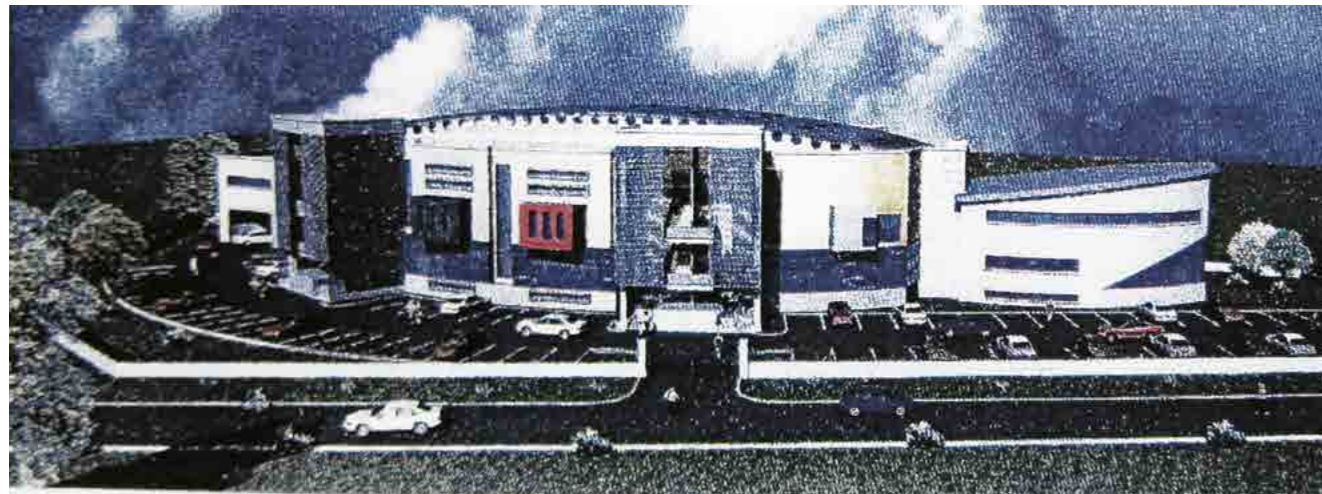
*"So it is a lizard?
Yes, a pregnant lizard"*



NTM's proposal of a shoppingmall in Buguruni. Ground floor



Floor plan. 2nd-4th floor



View of main entrance and parking

When discussing the use of the market and the number of vendors, Mr T'chawi refers to the Machinga complex as "the white elephant", the big fail that the municipality wants to avoid.

The problem with Machinga complex is not that the vendors doesn't want to move in, there is a second market of the vending spaces making it too expensive for people to have a space at Machinga. The machingas are roaming around the streets because they don't have a fixed place for their activity. If it is affordable and a fair system, the machingas will come.

How is the design adapted for petty traders - i.e. small scale traders with small quantities?

The design is not really made for petty traders, but rather for a in between of petty traders and shopping mall. It is supposed to be similar to Kariakoo, where small scale vendors sell next to shops and dukas. It was supposed to mix the personal relationship of a traditional African market, the European market and a modern supermarket. We aimed for upcoming middle incomers as a target group.

When we talk about how we have experienced the African market culture, T'chawi points out that the personal relationship between vendor and costumer is essential in the culture.

"There is a phenomena; you go to a vendor one, two, three days and on the third day he is your friend"

There is a phenomena; you go to a vendor one, two, three days and on the third day he is your friend, and every time you go to the market, you will look for that person, and if he is not there, his colleagues will get him for you.

In relation to that, and the fact that the shopping malls that exist in Tanzania today are seen as very expensive, how do you think people will perceive a market like this?

It should be a place where the upper class and the lower class people can come and meet, and the products should be affordable. On the ground floor you can find the cheap food market and upstairs there are more expensive stores. Today not many people from Oyster bay (a rich expatriate area Downtown, author notes) or from the university goes to Buguruni, we want to change that. The costumers that come to Buguruni today will still come to the new shopping mall. It will be something new, not another Mlimani city, but a mixture.

chapter **3**

DESIGN PROPOSAL



chapter 3.1
CONCEPT

Inspiration from Dar es Salaam



Trees rising over the rooftops

Dar es Salaam has an eclectic mix of styles and people. The earth is red and the green treetops rises over the corrugated metal roofs. The climate is warm and dry, but the city is still green. Under the trees people and activities gather. The thin gaps between the houses is used for shaded balconies and small business activities. No area is too small for a small shop or a food serving.



Narrow spaces between the houses

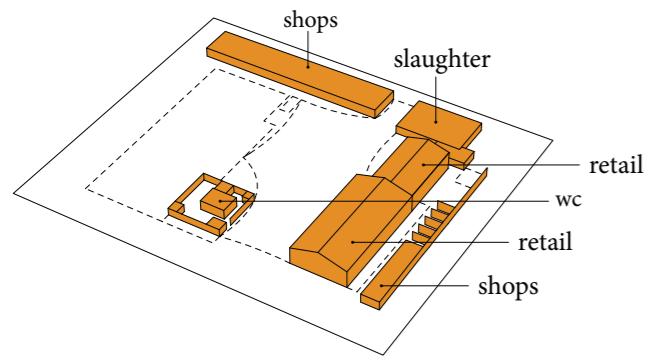


Individuality and dynamic mix in the same building

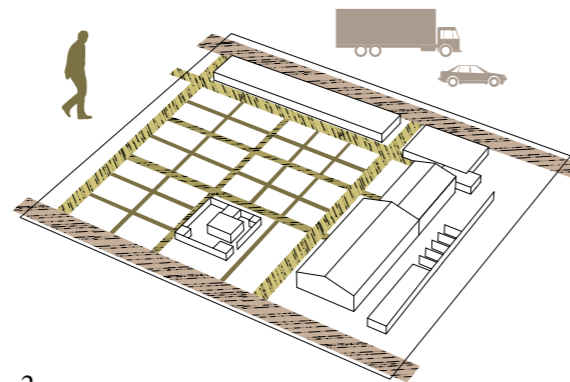


Meetings under the trees

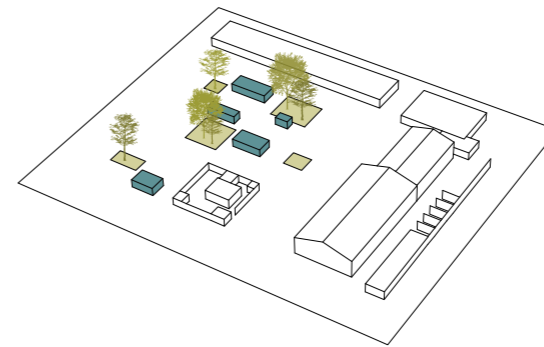
Development of design



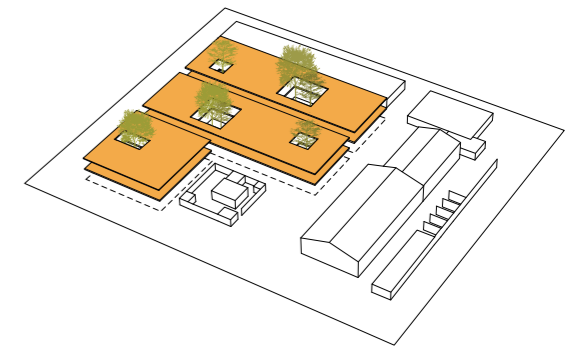
1.
Preserve well- functioning existing structures.



2.
Introduce street hierarchy with separated pedestrian and vehicle traffic.



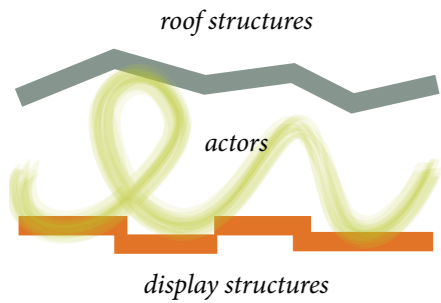
3.
Define green, social and common spaces.



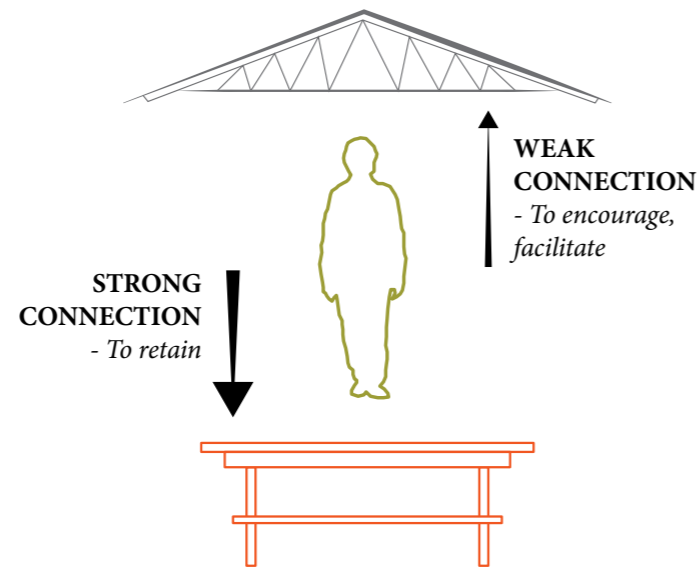
4.
To accommodate all existing vendors a second floor is added. The building is divided to create lit up streets and break down the scale. The greenery penetrate the building and rise above the roof tops.

Implementing the typology layers

ANALYSIS OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT IN LAYERS

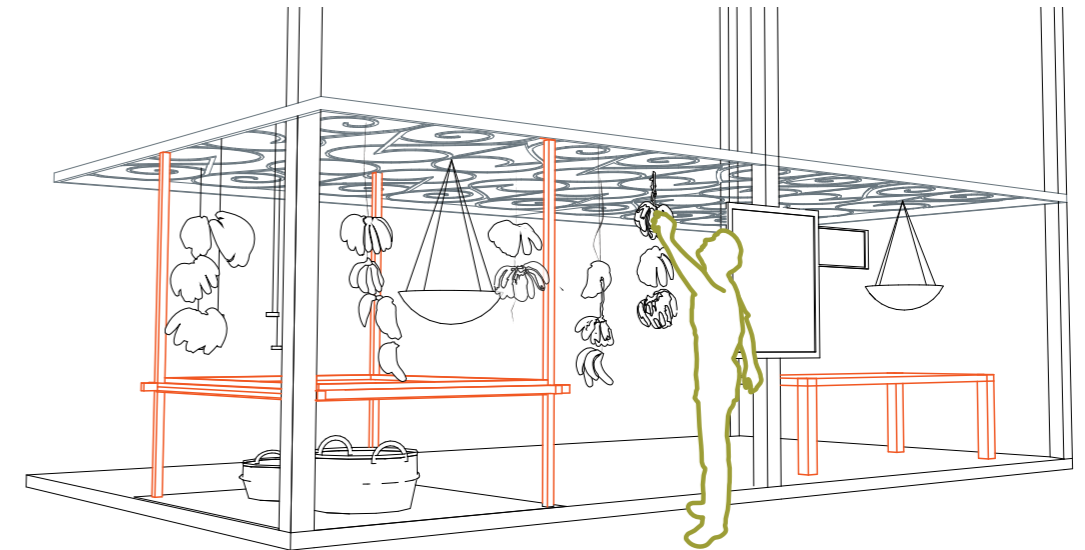


ANALYSIS OF INTERACTION BETWEEN THE LAYERS



IMPLEMENTATION IN DESIGN

Steel grilles above the vending spaces offers an opportunity for the vendors to hang their goods and vessels and personalize their space.



The display layer with furnitures and stalls is built by the vendors themselves. The wooden pillars and the grille roof facilitate the construction.

chapter **3.2**

DESIGN

BUGURUNI MARKETPLACE

Program

SOCIAL SPACES **520 m²**

Social meeting places i.e. public seating, street food eating area	205 m ²
Children's play park	138 m ²
Pool table + bao game	84 m ²
Women's room for resting + breastfeeding	25 m ²
Men's room for resting	15 m ²
Conference space for group meetings	28 m ²
Prayer plaza	24 m ²

TRADE **3830 m²**

Retail vending:	1930 m ²
Market building	860 m ²
Existing structures	630 m ²
Street market	200 m ²
Dukas	90 m ²
Poultry	150 m ²
Wholesale vending	1900 m ²

MAMA LISHE **138 m²**

Kitchen	45 m ²
Selling area	15 m ²
Changing room	8 m ²
Eating area	70 m ²

FACILITIES **452 m²**

Administrative offices	36 m ²
Wc / Disabled wc (existing + new)	85 m ²
Showers (existing + new)	24 m ²
Washing stations	24 m ²
Storages- vendors	140 m ²
Storages- marketplace	20 m ²
Slaughter house	55 m ²
Slaughter shop	18 m ²
Garbage station	50 m ²

TOTAL AREA **4940 m²**



Site plan 1:2000



0 200 400 600 800 1000 m





Bird's eye view over the marketplace



View over the rooftops



Bird's eye view over the marketplace

Ground floor 1:400

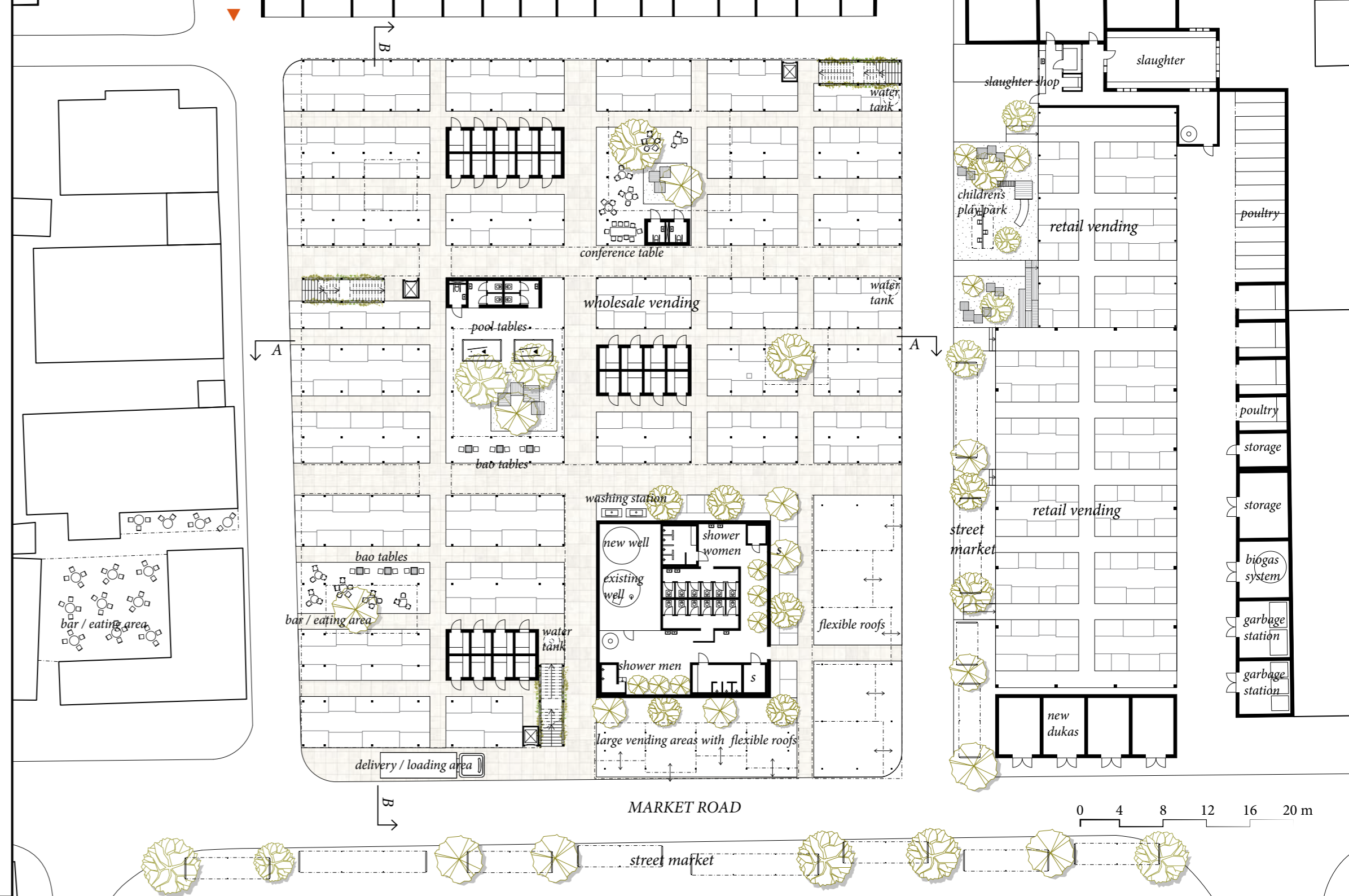
The new marketplace is a wooden structure that is open towards its surroundings, allowing an unimpeded flow of people and goods to stream through the market. A street net of pedestrian paths create a grid of selling areas that are elevated 10 cm from the ground to mark the division between trade activity and walking path.


Within the marketplace are social spaces with shading trees, seating areas and games. These spaces add social value to the marketplace and provide oases for relaxation or a place for the associations to gather during meetings. The social spaces are open towards the sky and create atriums for visual connections between the floors.

The trade activity at the marketplace is zoned with all wholesale vending on the ground floor and retail vending on the first floor. In that way the wholesale vendors, who sell large and heavy amounts of goods have easy access to deliveries.

The existing, enclosed toilet area is upgraded with showers also for women, and the office building is transformed into one more shower room for men. New sanitary facilities are added in the marketplace as well as shared storages for the wholesale vendors to keep their goods overnight.

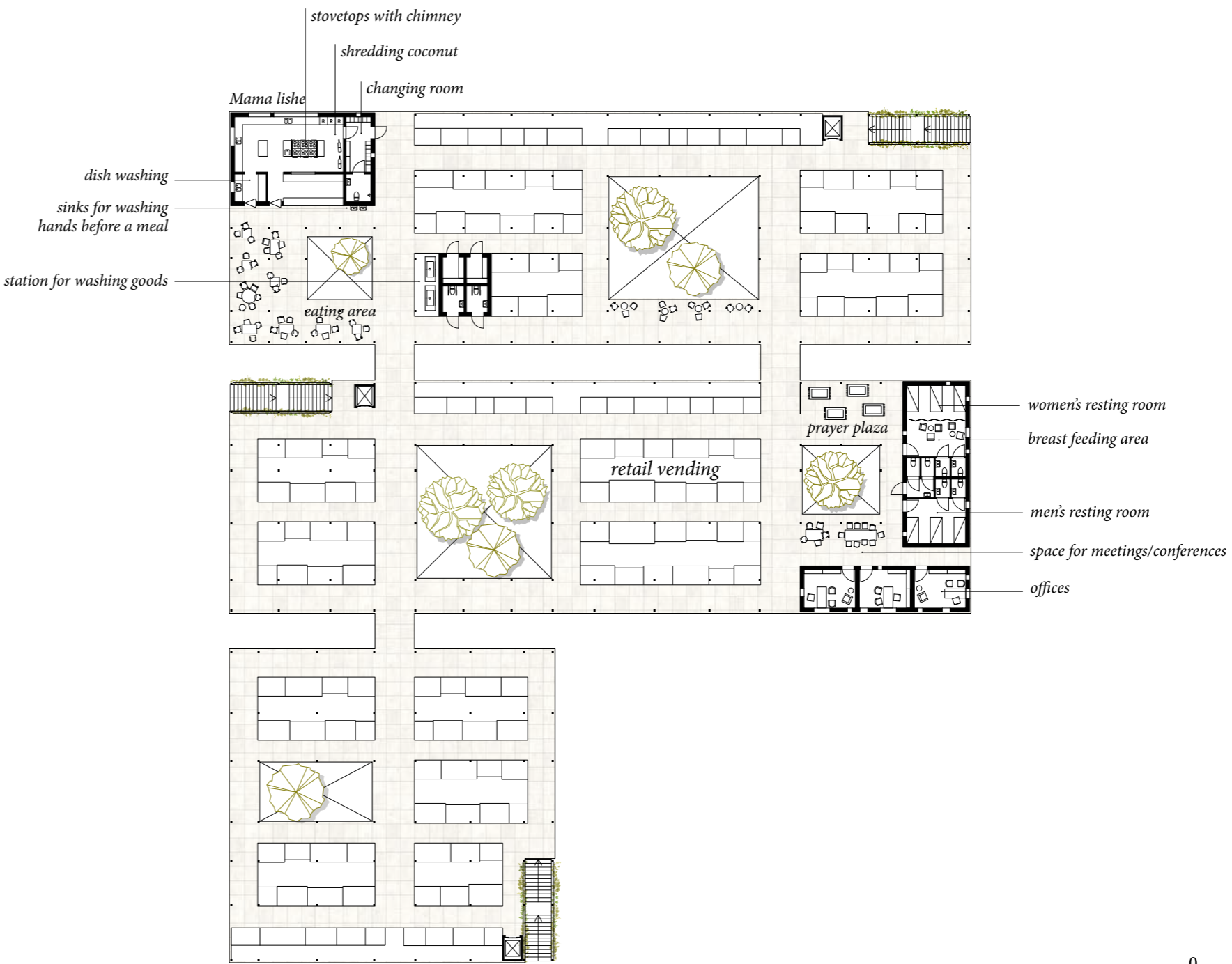
The existing gable roof structures are preserved as they are but reorganized in terms of selling areas.



1st floor 1:400 

Mama lische is positioned on the first floor and acts as an attraction point for costumers. Calmer activities such as administrative offices and resting rooms are gathered together to form a quiet corner on the first floor. There is also a prayer plaza for Muslim vendors and a space for associations and administrative staff to hold meetings.

The first floor can be accessed from three sides of the market building. Climbing plants along the staircases advertises the vertical communication.



Section A-A 1:100

space for associations and administrative staff to hold meetings

vendors can hang goods and baskets from grills that are attached to the pillars

atriums create visual contact between levels

retail and wholesale vending are separated on different floors to structure the market and facilitate costumers and vendors

to attract costumers to the second floor, all retail vending is located there

the vending spaces are non-fixed to be flexibility in terms of the size and how the goods should be displayed

vendors bring or build their own furniture to inhabit and personalize the vending spaces

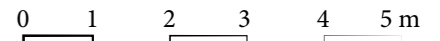
vendors are provided with wheelbarrows so that they don't have to carry heavy goods

wholesale vendors have storages where they can put their goods overnight

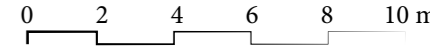
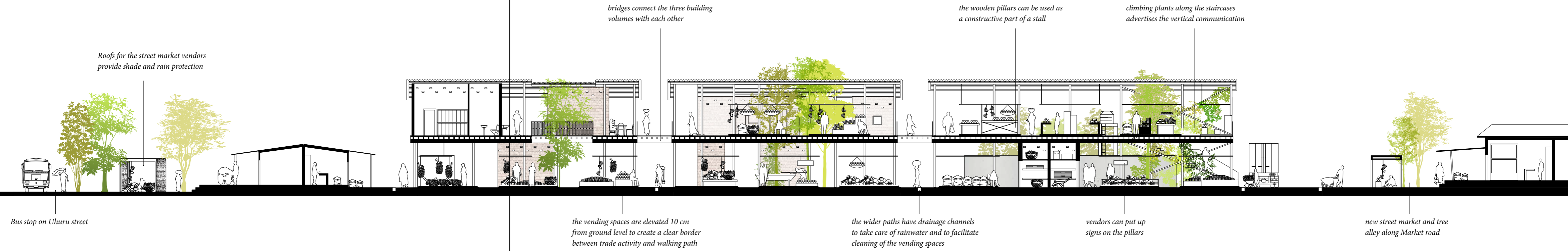
social space pool table and hang out area

greenery provide shade and comfortable microclimate

all wholesale vending is located on the ground floor to be close to deliveries



Section B-B 1:200

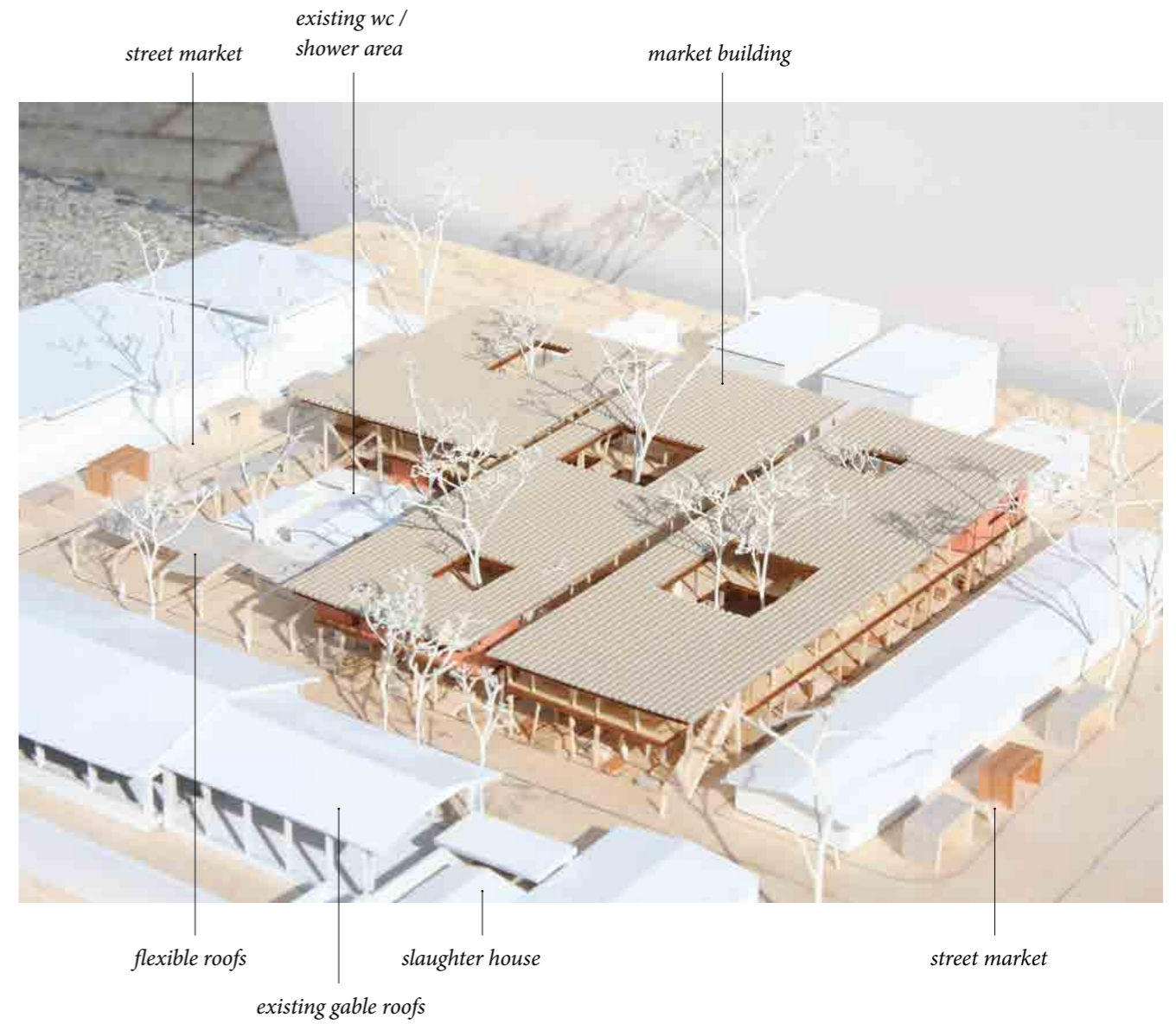




Bird's eye view over the marketplace



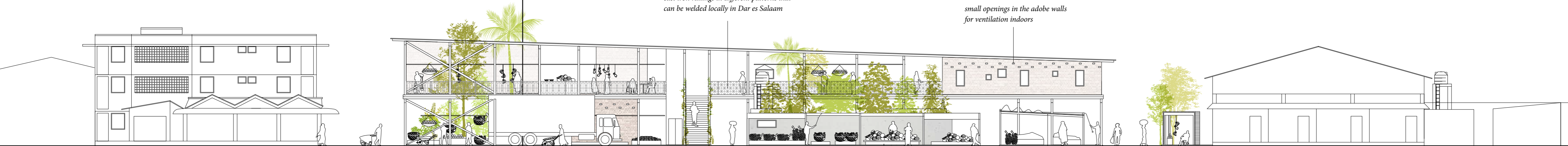
Greenery penetrate the market building





View over the atrium park in the centre of the building

Elevations 1:200



Southeast

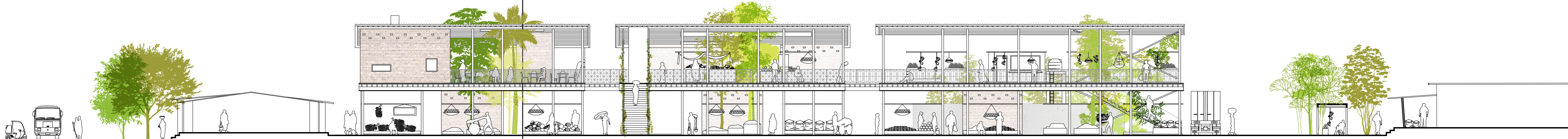
cast iron railings in different patterns that can be welded locally in Dar es Salaam

small openings in the adobe walls for ventilation indoors

stabilizing crosses by the stairs with climbing plants

large vending spaces that are suitable for wholesale or auctions

the roofs can be folded away when needed



Southwest



Elevations 1:200



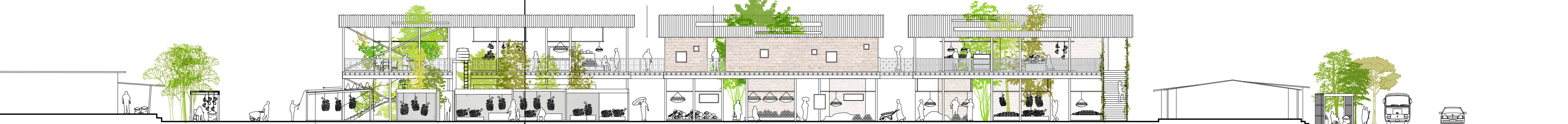
Northwest

a prayer plaza provides the Muslim vendors with a space to pray

mama liche is visible from Uhuru street and creates a strong attraction point up to the first floor

street market with fixed wooden roofs that any vendor can move into during one hour or day

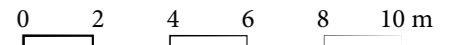
fixed wooden roof gives shelter to people waiting for the bus



Northeast

flexible roofs

openings in the building inspired by the narrow alleys between many of the traditional houses in central Dar es Salaam





Entrance from the bus stop



Mama lise and restaurant on the 1st floor



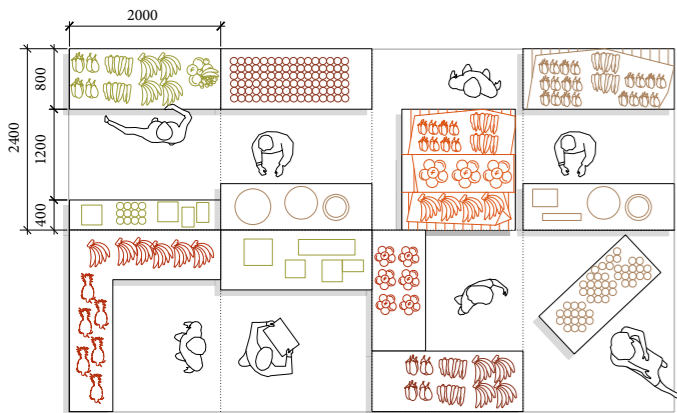
The new street between the gable roofs and market building



Market road with street market and new dukas

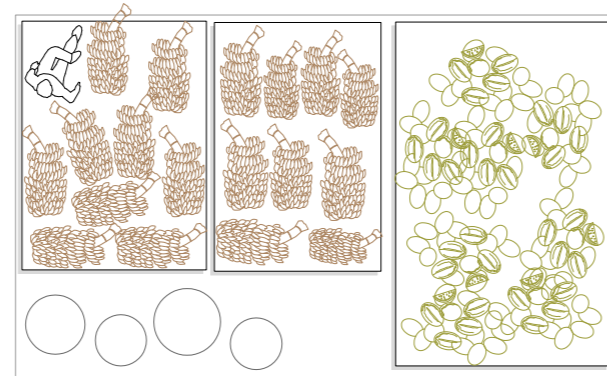
Vending spaces 1:100

Two examples of how the different vending activities can utilize a selling area. By not fixing the individual vending spaces, but instead providing a frame for it, the vendors can inhabit it as they wish, and the flexible and dynamic activity can continue living as it does today.



EXAMPLE RETAIL VENDING

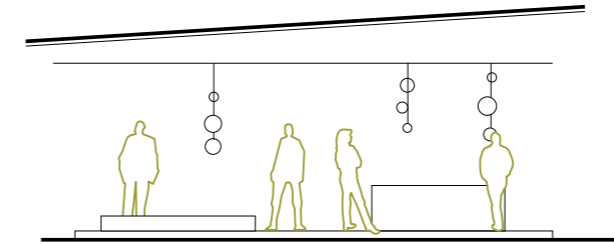
small amounts of goods on tables and furnitures



EXAMPLE WHOLESALE VENDING

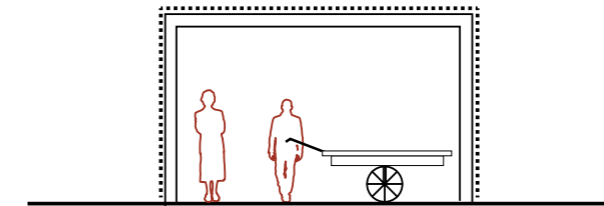
large amounts of goods on pallets or tables

Different types of vending spaces



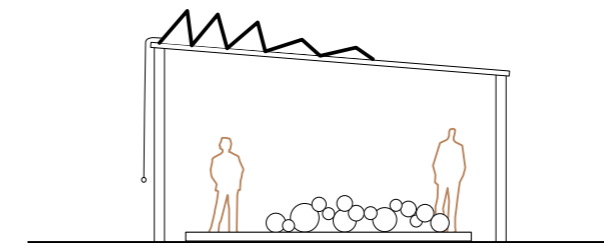
MARKET BUILDING

Rented vending areas with fixed roof and self built stalls.



STREET MARKET

Fixed roofs open for any vendor to use. Can at night time or when not occupied also be used as social space or similar.



FLEXIBLE ROOFS

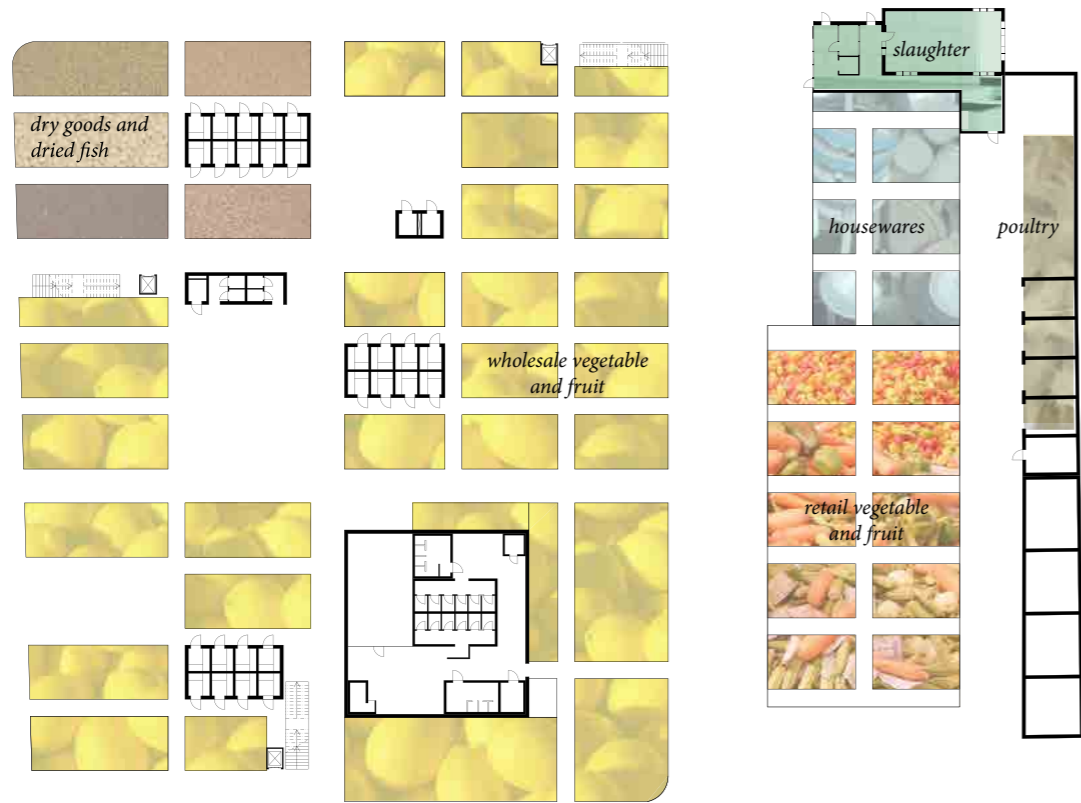
Foldable roofs in the market close to the Wc area with large open areas, can be used for large amounts of goods or auctions. The roof can be adjusted to different needs.



Street market on Uhuru street

Zoning

For a safe and healthy market it is essential to zone the activity and sold goods, separate dirty functions such as live animals from clean functions such as cooking. Each zone should be separated by a drainage channel. Zoning in combination with hygienic education and proper infrastructure is a base for a functioning marketplace.



Zoning ground floor and existing structures



Zoning 1st floor

chapter **3.3**

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION

Materials

All materials can be found and produced locally in Tanzania or in the Dar es Salaam region and constructed with traditional building techniques. The materials are ecologically sustainable and easy to maintain in a low-technical manner.



ROOF
corrugated metal roof + wooden construction + bamboo mat

CLOSED VOLUMES
adobe earth walls (load bearing)

SLAB
reinforced a adobe earth floor + wooden construction

CONSTRUCTION
wooden pillars and beams

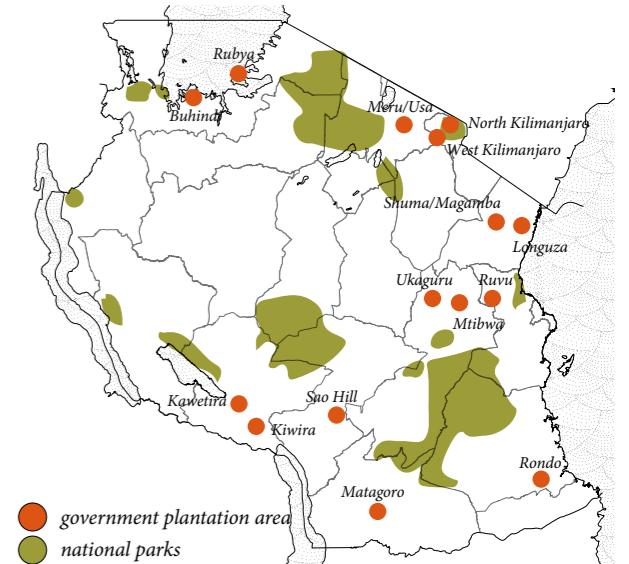
PAVING
reinforced earth floor



Timber

TIMBER

Tanzania is a country with large wood resources. Of the total area 945 000 km², about 334 000 km² is forest. Tanzania has several distinct climatic zones which provide a wide range of tree species. One of the most common species are pine and cypress (Ngaga, 2011). There is also wood from the rain forest and slow growing threes such as teak and mahogany, which are rare species that are essential to preserve. Therefore it is important to choose a certified wood producer. The two largest international forest certification programs are the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programmed for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). Tanzania's Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) works locally for a sustainable wood production.



FIRE AND TERMITE PROTECTION

Borate chemicals protect the lumber from termites, silverfish, cockroaches, and other insects vermin as well as brown and white fungi and wet rot which can slowly cause the wood to deteriorate. The advantages of treating lumber with borate chemicals is that they are not highly toxic to people or mammals. It is composed by natural borax minerals that can be found in dry climates. It comes as a powder that it is mixed with water and sprayed or painted on the wood. If mixed with zinc it is also fire retardant.



Garten G. Martin Rauch Architect and Miller & Maranta.
Landscape. Arch. Rotzler Krebs Partner

EARTH FLOORS

There are several ways of composing an earth floor. A typical floor might include 70% and 30% clay. When the clay is mixed with lime, it hardens when the lime burns and can be compacted with a vibrating plate machine. For a stronger finish the surface can be treated with linseed oil or soap. (<http://www.lehmtonerde.at/de/produkte/produkt.php?aID=8>, 3/5-2013). The clay can also be mixed with about 5% concrete to get a harder surface.



Adobe earth walls

ADOBE EARTH WALLS

Adobe is a natural building material made from sand, clay, water and mixed with organic material such as straw. Buildings made out of adobe, sun-dried earth blocks, are common in west Africa and the building technique is one of the oldest in the world. Earth can be collected from the site or the near surroundings, and then pressed into frames for sun-drying.



Steel grill with pattern

STEEL GRILLE

Artistically fabricated steel grille is used as a burglary protection for windows and railings. These types of grills are commonly seen in Dar es Salaam and produced locally in the workshops all around the city.

CORRUGATED METAL ROOF

Corrugated metal roof is commonly used in Tanzania and other parts of Africa, due to its durability and accessibility. There are several local producers of metal sheets, such as Kiboko or “Simba mabati” from Aluminium Africa; all manufactured in Dar es Salaam. Aluminum sheets are the best for the coastal regions as they are resistant to salty chemicals evaporating from the sea.



Bamboo mat

BAMBOO

Bamboo is fertile almost everywhere in Tanzania. However, the coastal zone where Dar es Salaam is located, highlands and Lake regions have the best conditions for bamboo forests. Bamboo is contributing in poverty reduction since products made out of bamboo are traded from rural inhabitants. The material has multi-purpose use and is almost in every household in Tanzania a bamboo product is found either as a basket, mat, screen or trays. (<http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/x6700e/X6700E01.htm>)

Construction principle



Inspiration Cassia Co-op Training Centre Indonesia,
TYIN tegnestue Architects,



chapter **3.4**

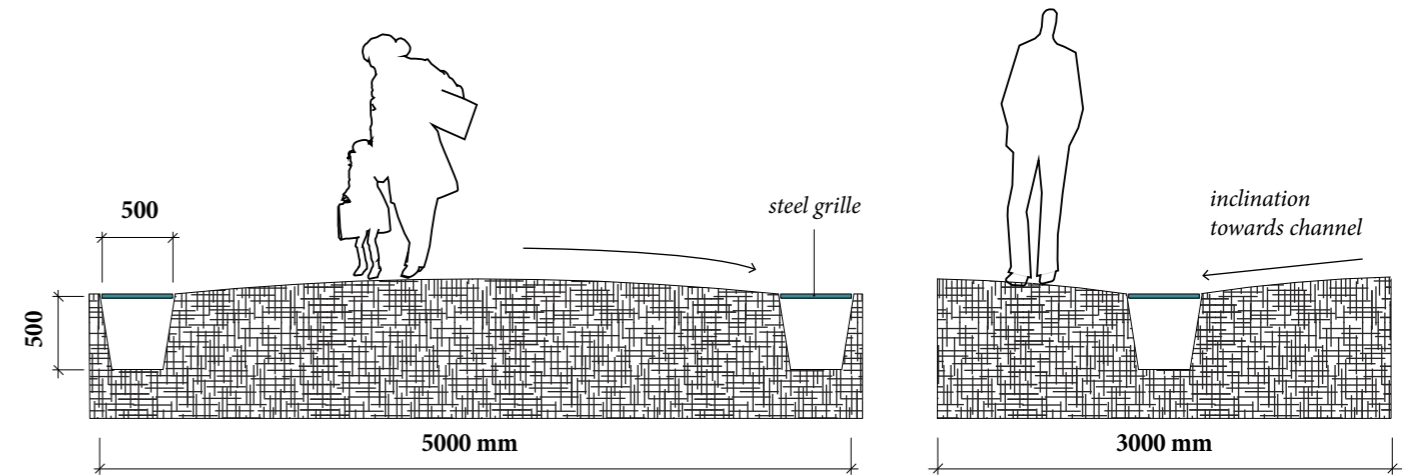
INFRASTRUCTURE
WATER, ENERGY & WASTE

Infrastructure



- Existing water well
- Rain water harvesting tank
- Lifted tank
- Delivery / shipping
- Garbage station
- ✕ Biogas plant
- ⋯ Drainage

Drainage principle 1:50

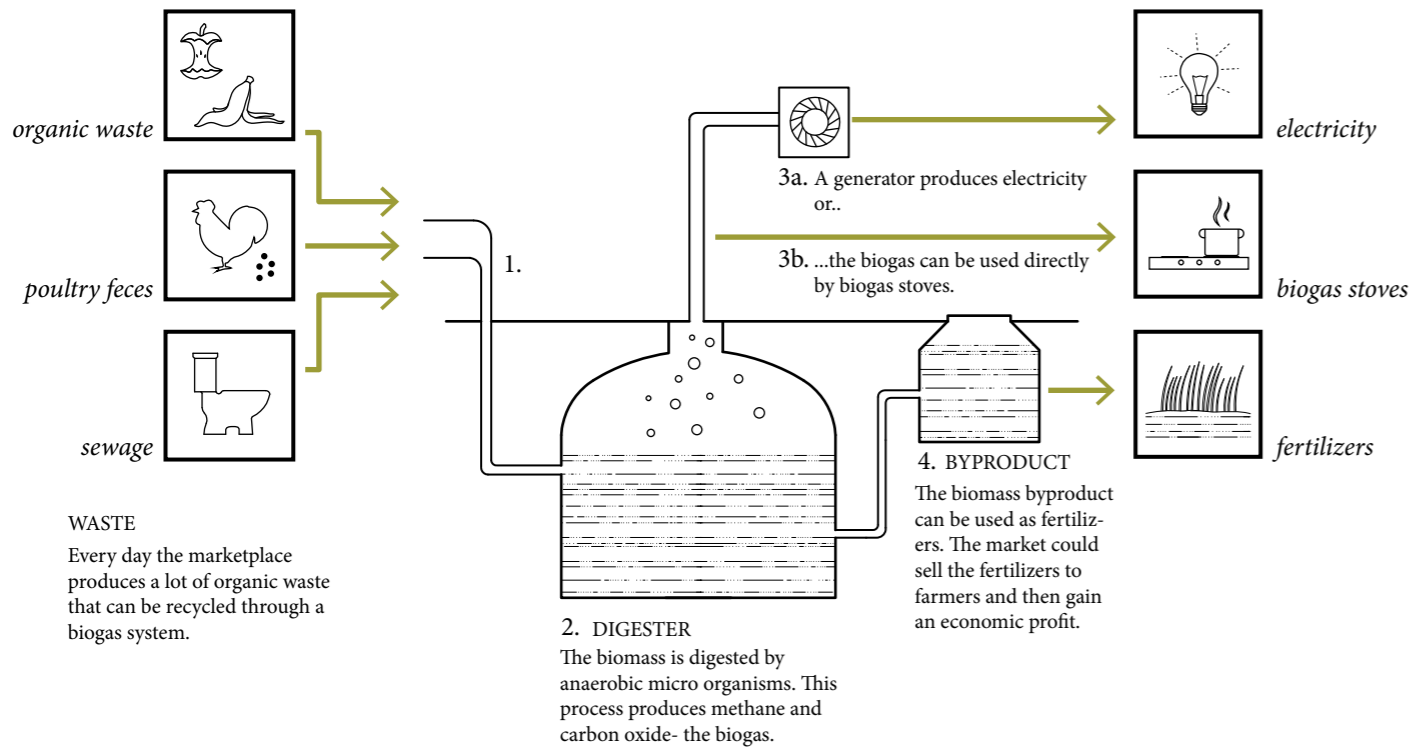


The drainage channels are 500 mm broad as well as deep and covered with a steel grilles to simplify maintenance. The broad 5 meters roads has one channel on each side, leading out to the public sewage system on the big vehicle roads. The 3 meter roads has channels in the centre.

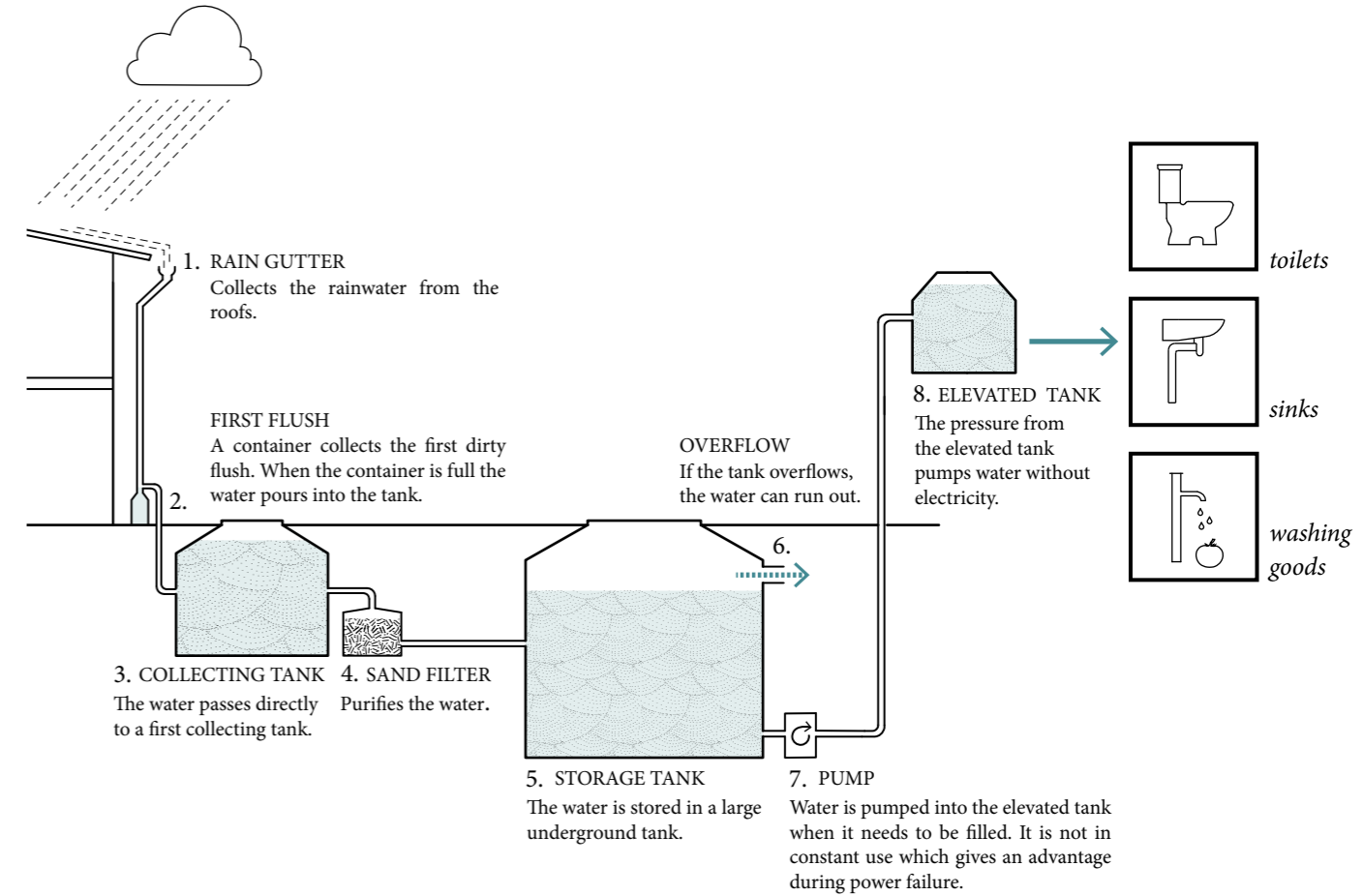
Waste management principle

All vendors sort their garbage at their vending space, separating organic waste for the biogas and other waste for the garbage truck to collect. Each day the vendors take their waste to the garbage collection to the poultry department.

Biogas system principle



Rain water harvesting principle





chapter **4**
CLOSING

chapter 4.1

DISCUSSION

Working with marketplaces

We have learned that it is essential for a project in a developing context such as Tanzania to be flexible and let a part of the project self-grow. There are structural difficulties on a large scale, such as the lack of infrastructure, corruption and the notion of formal and informality. These questions can't be fully dealt with or solved by a single architecture project, but it can be considered, the project must have the elasticity to handle eventual complications and changes. Too technical and site-specific public project has failed due to the lack of flexibility and self management.

Machinga complex is an example of a failed market project. A common attitude that we have met regarding Machinga complex and the reason it failed is that the second hand rent made it difficult for vendors to afford it and that all hawkers would choose to be at a fixed market if they had the opportunity. Today it is close to empty on the five giant floors. The Tanzanians in general and the petty traders in specific are very skilled at finding opportunities for trade and new usages for empty spaces. We believe that if the space in Machinga complex would be desirable, they would have used it, formally or informal. Therefore we believe that the reason that the market is not working goes beyond high rates.

The hawkers and machingas are selling different products than the market vendors. They sell things that are meant to appeal to impulsive purchases such as snacks, gifts, small packages of dried goods, water when it is hot and umbrellas when it is raining. Often it is not basic needs, but "luxury" products. They search for the customer. The food market places have an opposite logic, when the customer finds the market, and mostly come there for planned and essential needs such as vegetables and fruit. Machinga complex failed due to its rigidity and its bad position, far away from the customer.

We believe that the street vending and the market activity need an amount of self control to not become rigid and die. Self control to some extent also means possibility to self management, if things are advanced and need professional maintenance, it will be expensive, and exclusive. These are important lessons in general when working with low income countries with a major informal society.

Another important aspect for a successful project is information and education in combination with a physical change. One of the biggest changes in the WHO collaboration at Buguruni in 1997 was the hygiene education of the Mama liche and those findings and knowledge are still alive among the women today, they train each other and are proud of their diplomas and their education.

Several of the machines and changes are gone from the project, but the knowledge has survived. Therefore we think it is important to give physical injections for structural changes, such as organizations and educations.

Perhaps the most essential learning from this experience is the importance of getting to know the activity through the people that are using it on a daily basis, in our case the vendors. They gave us the understanding of the everyday life at the market works and provided us with tacit knowledge that we never would have found out otherwise.

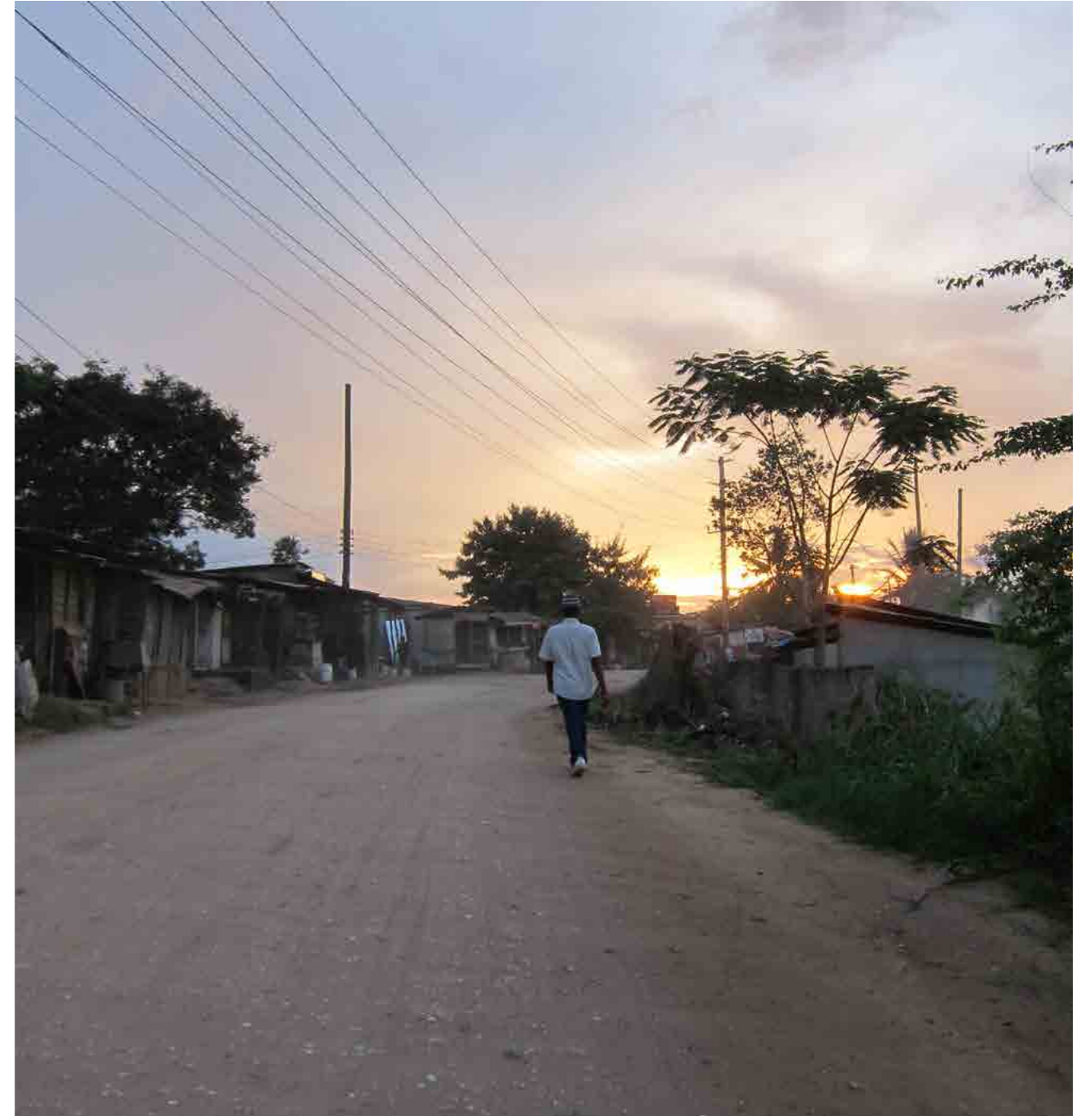


Hawker selling snacks

Reflections on the project

Since we have worked with a social and cultural approach in our study, we chose to focus on the common spaces and let them define the architecture. However, when we in retrospect reflect upon and discuss our work, we think that it generally is recommended to start a project in an developing context with fundamental infrastructural parameters such as, energy supply, water, communication and construction. To provide a robust and sustainable base for the project, it must be adapted to the surrounding facilities, and if we had based the design process on this, many design- and construction issues would have been easier to solve. For further studies on the same or similar topics, we therefore recommend to begin with a simple construction and infrastructure.

For further studies we recommend a deeper research on how energy supply could be combined with and supply a marketplace or how the micro climate affects the building. Another focus topic could be the gender aspects in society and its impact on trading activity and markets. When interviewing Mrs. Magigita at Equality for growth she suggested that some students could design a market only for women, and this could as a suggestion be carried out in collaboration with Efg and female vendors.



Evening walk in Dar es Salaam

Personal reflections

This work has been a great experience for us, both as architects and as individuals. By working at the market we received important tacit knowledge that has been essential in the further architectural work. Not only did we create understanding about the physical environment and how the market practically functions, but we also got familiar with unmeasurable facts such as emotional values and social structures of the people who work at the market on a daily basis. This very hands-on way of working with a user collaboration is something that we will remember and try to implement in our profession as architects.

To be able to collaborate with PhD- student Daniel Mbisso has been valuable in our process and an interesting way of working. Since Daniel also researches the subject of marketplaces but on a higher academical level he has been someone to brainstorm thoughts and ideas with throughout our work.

It has been a good learning to adjust the project to a real scenario with specific needs. We discussed each decision and design idea thoroughly and it was important for us that the proposal would work in a Tanzanian context. This brought us to discussions about constructions and details that we have never had before, and it has been interesting, educational and difficult.

For the project it has been crucial to be on site in Tanzania in order to experience the context and warmth of the Tanzanian people. The atmosphere affected our work, and gave it a personal dimension that reinforced our energy as well as our empathy. It has given us appetite for these kind of projects and we are hoping to be able to meet Tanzania and the world of marketplaces again in our future career.



At Landvetter Airport on the way to Tanzania, 10/2-2013

chapter 4.2

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