



Urbanization in the context of public service delivery in Sub- Saharan Africa

Victoria Falls Municipality



Artifacts Market Stalls



Starting Point

- Unemployment among locals
- Youths, women, elderly and the unskilled
- Unemployment as challenge affects households uniformly across segments

Institutional setting

- ZIMASSET/SDGs/MDGs/TSP...poverty eradication in urban areas
- Councillors, ward representatives, women groups, youth groups, people living disability

Approach

- Internal funding of developing market stall infrastructure via budget
- We encourage women, youths and less privilege to form groups with similar needs so that Council addressing their needs collectively
- Meeting between Council, make request to Councillor and Budget consultative meetings

Outputs

- Increase in the number of women, youths and handicapped people employed
- Increased income on households
- Propensity to spend on basic services offered by the Local Authority is increase
- Grassroots is directly tapping into the tourism industry
- Reduce friction between groups of the society and the Local Authority
- Encourage to form committees

Negative effects

- Political interference in the allocation of bays

Lessons Learnt

- Multifaceted approach to resolve a Cosmopolitan challenge
- Dependency syndrome
- Inheritance challenges
- Question of sustainability in terms of funding the market and seed money
- Can not mix males and females in trading places
- Males and females are equally affected by poverty

Transfer

- Assessment of needs and funding are key
- Needs assessments through community engagement
- Different needs and age groups of males and female
- Whether these people have employed spouses
- Whether families are female, male, child-headed or not