FOOD SAFETY REGULATION STREET FOOD VENDORS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STREET VENDORS OF INDIA
NASVI Started as a network...

- Started in Patna as a networking organization, now located in Delhi - Gathered information about street vendor organizations, laws, policies, practices, problem
- No information about street vendor organizations - whether they exist or not - even Municipal Bodies did not have information.
- NASVI was initiated as a Network of only 20 organizations but evolved later as a federation of street vendor organizations.
- Formal shape was given in November 2003.
- Registered under Societies registration Act of 1860, NASVI constitution provides for membership to Trade Unions, community based organizations, N.G.Os and professionals
- Membership based organizations contribute 50 paise per vendors member of that organization annually. N.G.Os and individuals pay Rs. 100 annually.
- Only membership based organization have the right to vote.
- Moving towards forming a National Trade Union
- 732 organizations representing 3.6 Lakh street vendors from 23 states have taken the formal membership contributing membership fee
Street-vended foods & Urban food supply

- As per government’s own admission, the total number of street vendors in the country is estimated at around 1 crore.
- Some studies estimate that street vendors constitute approximately 2 per cent of the population of a metropolis.
- Street-vended foods to be a significant part of the urban food supply;
- Street-vended foods included foods as diverse as meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, grains, cereals, frozen produce and beverages;
- Types of preparation included foods without any preparation, ready-to-eat food and food cooked on site.
- They also make a very large contribution to the national economy
- Vending facilities varied from mobile carts to fixed stalls and food centers
- Infrastructure developments were relatively limited with restricted access to potable water, toilets, refrigeration and washing and waste disposal facilities
Street Food Vendors

Street-Vended Food provide:

- a source of inexpensive, convenient and often nutritious food for urban and rural poor;
- a major source of income for a vast number of persons, particularly women; and a chance for self-employment and the opportunity to develop business skills with low capital investment.
- a source of attractive and varied food for tourists and the economically advantaged;
Street-vended foods & public health

- Lack of basic infrastructure and services, such as potable water supplies.
- Difficulty in controlling the large numbers of street food vending operations because of their diversity, mobility and temporary nature.
- Insufficient resources for inspection and laboratory analysis.
- General lack of factual knowledge about the microbiological status or the precise epidemiological significance of many street-vended foods.
- Poor knowledge of street vendors in basic food safety measures.
- Inadequate public awareness of hazards posed by certain street foods.
Policy issues

- Street food vendors must be Regulated and Governed
- Availability and reliability of data, financial provisions, monitoring and quality
- Vendors as partners in the urban food supply system providing control and supervision to ensure nutrition and safety value of the foods
- FSSA - Legitimacy and Regulation of vendors (The location of the vending unit should be in a place approved by the local authorities and not blocking traffic or pedestrians or near unhygienic locations.)
- Considering elements of Public Health, Sanitation and Food Safety
- Need for training of vendors on the basic principles of sanitation, manufacturing quality and safety besides consumer rights and education
FOOD SAFETY STANDARDS ACT – 2011

Acknowledgement is not enough its longtime due an Action

- It’s a step forward in the policy legitimizing and categorizing the street food under section “Sanitary And Hygienic Requirements For Street Food Vendors And Units Other Than Manufacturing/Processing” in the Act.

**FSSA - Act describes Food Contamination, Food Safety and Hygiene for street food vendors**

- Clean vending premises
- Food handling, storage & service standards
- Safe food from infections
- But the Act omits the will to pursue a rightful need of promotion of safe food
- Though regulation was the focus - it avoided street vendors licensing questions
- No mention of promotion of standards health and social protection concerns of millions of unorganized workers in the Food processing industries
National Policy on Urban Street Vendors - 2009

Considering the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors Food Safety and Standards Bill (now Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006) was being discussed in the Parliament, Ministry of Food Processing Industries issued the concern of the hawkers and street food vendors, as they have been kept out of the purview of the licensing provisions of the Act.

About 4300 street food vendors in 9 cities were identified and surveyed regarding their knowledge, attitude and practices of food preparation and presentation to the customers, their economic conditions and also their health conditions.

National policy mandates Town vending Committees for sanitation & Public Health in Urban areas
Scheme of Up gradation of Quality of Street Food
Government of India
Ministry of Food Processing and Industries

**Food-Street**
- Upgradation of façade of existing food stalls,
- Electrification and installation of modern electrical equipments/fittings,
- Upgradation/Installation of Water supply and drainage system,
- Waste management system,
- Public utilities,
- Environmental beautification in the form of fountains, lighting arrangements, seating arrangements like benches, etc; and
- Any other intervention as required for achieving the stated objectives.
• **Safe Food Towns**
  • Provide training to the street food vendors to enable them to voluntarily adopt the hygienic practices to improve the quality of food served.
  • Assist them in getting registered and provide them with identity cards, possession of authorized vending spaces in the vending zones from the municipal authorities.
  • Health checks to ascertain the status of health of the vendors/ their families and follow up immunization programme.
  • Insurance; health cover for the vendor and a maximum of 4 members in her/his family, life insurance cover for accidental death/ dismemberment/ partial disability and insurance cover for the processing and vending equipment/cart/kiosk avoiding overlap and duplication of other public funded schemes.
  • Grant of 25% towards the cost of a scientifically designed safe & hygienic food cart/kiosk or
  • Facilitating micro-finance to the selected vendors for the rest of the amount for cart/kiosk and working capital.
  • Promote the concept of ‘Clean and Tasty’ street food through awards for the best vendors, municipalities.
The policy of food safety overlaps the public health and hygiene components

- An Empowered Coordination & Monitoring Mechanism at National, State, City And Village Level will bring a convergence in implementation.
- At National and State Level the Committees in the lines of Urban Sanitation Policy can look into matters of policy advocacy and food safety & Hygiene.
- The composition of committee should include the CEO/Representative of LSGI, Food Safety officer, Health Officer, rep. food processing industry, food retailers, street food vendors and consumers and civil society.
- Regular meetings, defined roles and responsibilities
- Promotional Activities – Food festivals and developing models
The policy for social security provisions for the vendors & workers of the FPU

• A Health Insurance scheme
• Provision for Free and compulsory Health check-ups for workers handling food

Current/proposed infrastructure available

- *The City level Sanitation Cell formed at the ULB level under National Urban Sanitation Policy* can be expanded with concerns of public health and hygiene.
- The Village Health and Sanitation Committees formed in the rural areas with NRHM
- An integration of central schemes like RSBY with the policy.
National Urban Sanitation Policy
ULB level Coordination and Monitoring

- City level Urban Sanitation Cell:

  A City level Sanitation Cell shall be formed at the ULB level. The cell shall be responsible for preparation and implementation of the city sanitation plan. Commissioner/CMO shall be the head of the cell and he/she may appoint a suitable officer as the officer-in-charge. Commissioner/CMO may also nominate other suitable officers as members of the Cell.

| 1. Commissioner/CMO of the ULB | Chief |
| 2. Assistant Engineer/Sub Engineer | Technical Officer |
| (City Engg. Water works and drainage)/Asst Engg., | |
| (City Engg. PWD)/ZO, | |
| Dy Comm. (Estd.) | |
| (HOD Water Supply), | |
| Garden Suptd. | |
| 3. Health Officer/Sanitary Inspector | Technical Officer |
| (Chief Health Officer) | |
| (Health Officer) | |
| (Sanitary Inspector) | |
| 4. Sanitation worker | Social Organizer |
| 5. Chairperson of Sanitary Workers Association | Social Expert |
It’s a process not an Act

Food safety legislation should accommodate safe street food in tune with the scheme for up gradation of street food vendors.

There should be levels of coordination & monitoring mechanism for regulation than rules.

There is a need for greater awareness and participation at implementation
Thank You