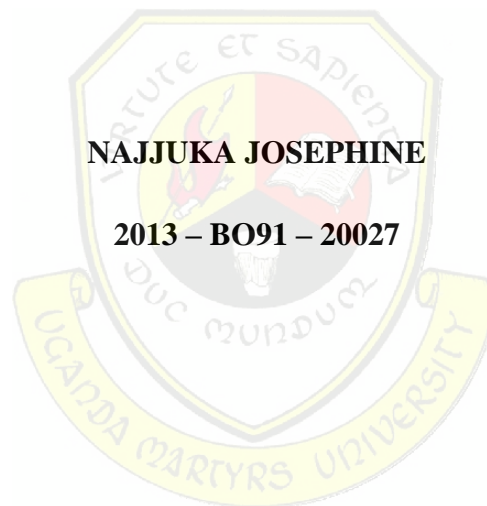


**THE SOCIO – ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF THE DISPLACEMENT OF STREET
VENDORS BY KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AUTHORITY
FROM KAMPALA CITY.**

BY



**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF AN AWARD OF A BACHELORS DEGREE
IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COUNSELING OF
UGANDA MARTYRS UNIVERSITY.**

2016

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research report to the Family of Mr. Kamuddu Charles and Rose Mary N. for their continued support towards my academic excellence and success in life via their moral and financial support surrendered to me.

May the God I serve greatly reward you abundantly!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to thank the almighty God for keeping me alive and providing me with wisdom, capacity and courage to go through the three year course successfully.

I appreciate and also humbled to give my special thanks to my supervisor Mr. Kabiito Benedict for guidance and knowledge offered to me towards accomplishing this dissertation. Am glad to acknowledge the great work done by Ms. Abbi Kasoma and Mr. Ssentongo Spire who have surrendered their valuable time, knowledge and support to me while carrying out different study activities since the start of my academic course till accomplishment. .

GOD BLESS YOU ALL.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents

Declaration	i
Approval	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Table of Contents	v
List of Tables	viii
Abstract	ix
CHAPTER ONE	1
GENERAL INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Back Ground of the Study.....	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 General Objective	4
1.3.1 Specific Objective.....	4
1.4 Research Questions.....	4
1.5 Scope of the Study	4
1.5.1 Content Scope	4
1.5.2 Geographical Scope	5
1.5.3 Time Scope	5
1.6 Justification of the Study	5
1.7 Significance of the Study.....	6
1.8 Conceptual Framework.....	7
CHAPTER TWO	8
LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.0 Introduction.....	8
2.1 Street Vending Activities.....	8
2.2 The Social Implications of the Displacement of Street Vendors	22
2.2 Economic Implications of Displacement of Street Vendors.....	25

CHAPTER THREE	32
METHODOLOGY	32
3.1 Introduction.....	32
3.2 Study Design.....	32
3.3 Study Area	32
3.4 Study Population.....	32
3.5 Sample Size.....	32
3.6 Sampling Methods	33
3.7 Data Collection Techniques and Instruments	33
3.7.1 Questionnaire	33
3.7.2 Interview Method.....	33
3.7.3 Observation Method.....	33
3.7.4 Documentary Analysis.....	33
3.8 Data Processing, Analysis and Presentation.	34
3.8.1 Data Processing.....	34
3.8.2 Data Analysis	34
3.9 Ethical Consideration.....	34
3.9 Limitations and Delimitations of the Study.	34
CHAPTER FOUR.....	36
PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS	36
4.0 Introduction.....	36
4.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents.	36
4.2 Reasons why Vendors enter into the Vending Business.....	38
4.3 The Socio – Economic Costs of Street Vending in Kampala.	41
4.4 Reasons as to why KCCA displace street vendors.	43
4.5 Social Implications of Displacing Vendors from the Street of Kampala City.....	45
4.6 Economic Implications of Displacing Street Vendors from Kampala city.....	48
4.7 How Street vendors cope up with life after displacement from street in Kampala city.	50
4.8 Conclusion.	51

CHAPTER FIVE	52
SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	52
5.0 Introduction.....	52
5.1 Summary of the Findings.....	52
5.2 Conclusion	53
5.3 Recommendations.....	54
5.4 Further area of study	55
References.....	56
Appendix I: Interview Guide for the Study Respondents.....	59
Appendix II: Interview Guide for the Study Respondents.....	61

LIST OF TABLES

Contents

Table 1: Socio – Economic Characteristics of the Respondents.....	36
Table 2 Reasons why Vendors entered into the Street Vending Business.	38
Table 3: Socio – Economic Costs of Street Vending in Kampala.	41
Table 4: Reasons as to why KCCA displaces Street Vendors from Streets of Kampala.....	43
Table 5: Social Implications of Displacing Vendors from the Streets of Kampala City.....	45
Table 6: Economic Implications of Displacing Vendors from Streets of Kampala City.....	48
Table 7: Patterns how Street Vendors cope up with life after Displacement from Streets in Kampala City.	50

ABSTRACT

The research intended to establish the socio – economic implications of the displacement of street vendors by Kampala Capital City Authority. The study was guided by a number of objectives that is to say; to find out the social implications of displacement of street vendors by KCCA from Kampala city; to find out the economic implications of displacing street vendors from the streets of Kampala and to find out how the street vendors cope up with the displacement in the city.

The study took a survey research design whereby qualitative approach was used while collecting and analyzing information from the primary and secondary data sources. It was carried out in Katwe located in the city of Kampala which involved street traders, residents of Kampala and the local government officers from its divisions.

Street vending business in Kampala involves many people who enter in such kind of business with different reason which include unemployment, family neglect, business failure, and most of individuals enter the business for the sake of survival. But as the vending business is conducted on the street of the city, the society attain congestion on the pathways, the environment becomes untidy, thieves use such place where vendors operators as avenues of grabbing other people's properties, some practitioners sell substandard goods to the customers, poor relations do exist between vendors and shop attendants, while some vendors also lead to noise in the environment.

The management of KCCA tend to come in and displace street vendors in order to resettle them in other places with an organize manner such as market centres, reduce on congestion, marginalise theft on the street, improve on the sanitation levels with a clean and tidy environment and revenue collections are also enhanced with well settlements that are licensed and registered with the regulatory authorities. Vendors are normally affected much with the displacement as they become unemployed, poor standards of living, poverty becomes rampant, dependency on spouse income increases, migrate to villages to participate agriculture which results into government loss of popularity, conflicts arouse between vendors and traders under the management of KACITA.

The study examined the economic implications of displacing street vendors from Kampala city and findings revealed that unemployment increases as practitioners stay jobless, income inequality among nationals widens, household income reduces, standards of living become poor, shop attendants enjoy increased market for their goods, poverty among the local population increases and corruption grows as vendors try their level best to persuade enforcement officers to leave them in business.

Vendors cope up with situation after being displaced and findings revealed that abandonment of their current employment opportunities make them seek for employment in the formal sector, practitioners become dependents, participation in the agricultural activities increases, joint ventures are established, rural urban migration becomes the order of the day as others seek for credit facilities make them financial institutions.

Basing on the findings, different recommendations were drawn which include proper sensitization, prohibiting vending of certain items, provision of legal licenses, abolition of vending from some areas among others.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Many countries in Africa like Uganda, Zambia, Nigeria, and Ghana among other, street vending is still a challenge to urban development despite the different measures and strategies set to handle it. This chapter I discuss the background of the study, statement of the problem, general objectives, specific objectives, and research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study, justification of the study, conceptual framework and definition of terms.

1.1 Back Ground of the Study

Street vending is one of the most visible activities in the informal economy and is found everywhere in the world, both in developed and developing countries. It may involve trading without a permit trading, outside formally designated trading locations, and non-payment of municipal/national taxes or self-allocations of shelters for trading (Lyons and Snoxell 2005).

According to UNICEF (2010), a street vendor is broadly defined as a person who offers goods for sale to the public at large without having a permanent built up structure from where they sell. Street vendors may be stationary in the sense that they occupy space on the pavements or other public/ private spaces or they may be mobile in the sense that move from place to place by carrying out their wares on push carts on in the baskets on their heads.

Street vendors are self-employed workers in the informal economy who are either stationary or mobile, as defined as a “person trading from the street who offer goods for sale to the public without having a permanent built-up structure from which to sell” (Bhowmik 2005)

Bromley (2000), identifies the location of trade as street and related public axes such as alleyways, avenues, and boulevards, and Mitullah (2004) describes street trade as an activity which takes place “outside enclosed premises or covered workspace” on street pavement, sidewalks, but also at bus stops and in other public places.

On the other hand, Cross (1998) uses legal infringement as the defining principles. He defines street vending as “the production and exchange of legal goods and services that involve the lack of appropriate business permits, violation of zoning codes, failure to report tax liability, non-

compliance with labour regulations governing contracts, work conditions, and/or legal guaranties in relations with supplies and clients”(Cross, 1998)

Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) is a legal entity, established by the Ugandan parliament that is responsible for the operations of the capital city of Uganda. Furthermore, the Uganda parliament on the request of the cabinet passed the Kampala Capital City Authority Act in November 2010 to become effective on 1st March 2011. Because of a faced number of challenges, which include the following that were listed in a published report by Mulondo in 2011 in daily monitor; high population, corruption, garbage, roads, sewer services, construction, traffic management, health services, environment, stray livestock and management of markets among others. Additionally, Kampala is divided into five divisions, each headed by a popularly elected major and these divisions are preserved under the new KCCA law.

Uganda, like other African countries, has implemented reforms to decentralize political authority to local governments and reintroduce multi-party elections. This combination creates opportunities for national partisan struggles to emerge in local arenas and influence local service delivery. Uganda’s capital city, Kampala, has been described as a ‘modern “executive slum” because of the breakdown in most of its social services’ (Otage and Ngosa, 2011).

Uganda’s decentralization policy gives local governments responsibility for local service provision in critical policy areas, including education, water and sanitation, solid waste management and roads with a composite of effective general trading. Like Kampala, most urban governments in the country struggle to fulfill these responsibilities. Many factors influence their ability to deliver critical services to urban residents.

The country’s rapid urbanization, estimated at nearly 5% a year, certainly increases the demand for services from urban councils, contributing to the widely held view that urban governments are not doing enough to meet the needs of residents. The municipal government in Kampala, in particular, faces additional structural constraints, given the high rates of migration to the capital city and the large portion of the city identified as wetland areas.

Sheri, (2001) presents that as a result of modernization, economies since the Second World War adopted the progressive transition from a pre-modern or traditional to a modern society as expressed with the modernization theory from 1950s and 1960s, and then went into a deep

eclipse. The modernization theory both attempts to identify the social variables that contributed social progress and development of societies in a very organized way. It also looks at internal dynamics while referring to social and cultural structures and the adaptation of new technologies modernization theory maintains that traditional societies will develop as they adopt more modern practices.

Globally, many countries like Moroccan, Geneva, Senegal, Nigeria, Uganda among others and this is because most of these countries are informal economies, they have faced an issue of street vending. In these informal economies, take an example of Geneva and its legal population which is made up of immigrants and a home to six hundred thousand people where Geneva is still a developing global city (Italian National Institutional of statistics 2006). Genevise street vendors, for example sell to a more diverse local population, and to a number of tourists.

Narrowing it to the national level, in Uganda instant urbanization has been associated with development of congested areas and roadways as massive populations utilize the narrow ways on which certain traders do also use them to provide their commodities to open public (Akello, 2001). Kampala city due to different structural reforms and implementation of the planning processes,

it has presently street vendors are being removed from the streets of Kampala by KCCA as there is a need for it as a body responsible for Kampala's cleanliness to be kept and taken to particular standard it is support to achieve.

1.2 Problem Statement

Street and roadside trade is an important economic activity that sustains a significant percentage of rural and urban dwellers, especially within developing countries like Uganda. The activity falls among the Small and Micro Enterprises (SME) that form the main thrust for economic development in developing countries. In Uganda, the sector has operated outside the mainstream economic development, and falls within the informal economic activities.

However due to the need for modernization, planning and structural adjustment of Uganda's cities, the demerits of street vending such as congestion, untidy conditions, sell of duplicated goods, robbery and others have made the local government administrators and authorities to view street vending as a barrier to urbanization and development. This has led to the banning of

street trading activities by city management authorities such KCCA in Kampala thus bring street vending to an end. Nevertheless, no proper preparations are made before or after displacing street vendors which put them in serious danger with a focal view that their survival is on a sharp blade.

Basing on the above, there is a great doubt and question on what happens to the street vendors and how they cope with life after their displacement from the streets of Kampala as their previous work places thus the study intends to thoroughly investigate its socioeconomic implications.

1.3 General Objective

To establish the socio-economic implication of the displacement of street vendors by Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) from Kampala city.

1.3.1 Specific Objective

1. To find out the social implications of the displacement of street vendors by KCCA from Kampala city.
2. To find out the economic implications of the displacement of street vendors by KCCA from Kampala city.
3. To find out how the street vendors cope with the displacement in the city.

1.4 Research Questions.

1. What are the social implications of the displacement of street vendors in Kampala City?
2. What are the economic implications of the displacement of the street vendors in Kampala City?
3. How do street vendors cope up with the displacement from Kampala City?

1.5 Scope of the Study

1.5.1 Content Scope

The study was confined on the social and economic implications of the displacement of street vendors in Kampala by Kampala Capital city Authority.

1.5.2 Geographical Scope

The study was carried out from Kampala district where KCCA acts as a legislative and administrative body for all developmental operations exercised in the capital city of the Pearl.

1.5.3 Time Scope

The study was confined on the period of four years of operations. This time range was selected basing on the fact that KCCA has made many reforms secreting vendors away from street trading.

1.6 Justification of the Study

Vending business is one of the most supportive economic activities to which majority of the families in Kampala benefit through purchase of their materials, employment and income gain from street vending.

However, despite the street vending importance to its practitioners and economic growth of the state government agencies and ministries are looking forward to evict the street vending business away from the streets Kampala. Currently H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni the President of Uganda backed the eviction as he said “Vendors must go”, as he expressed the selling merchandize on pavements as Suicidal (New Vision, Thursday, November 4, 2016).

Though the President criticized the conduct of Opposition politicians who incite vendors as cheap politics, which he can not tolerate as he ideally expressed that shop owners who pay taxes to maintain the roads and if their business collapse, it will be committing suicide, street vendors are Ugandans and so they deserve a good and decent life.

The displacement of street vendors with out proper demarcation of where they are going do business from is more of worse as these people are expected to remain jobless and live in a poor state of life. The currently areas being suggested to street vendors to occupy are claimed not be favorable to their business operations due to limited resources and high need of daily restocking of the few capital structure they have. Therefore the study intended to examine the socio-economic implications of the displacement of street vendors by Kampala Capital City Authority from Kampala City.

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study may help scholars to know more about the socio-economic implications of street vendors after their displacement by KCCA from Kampala city and furthermore, what happen to them after their displacement from Kampala city. This will help to establish alternative measures for handling street vendors in Kampala city.

The study may also aid scholars with much awareness on the implication of street vending abandonment in order to design and implement appropriate measures that may have limited effects to the general society.

The study will add more literature about socio- economic implications of street vending in Kampala city which can be used for references by other scholars and authors.

1.8 Conceptual Framework

This refers to the diagrammatic presentations of the study variables that is to say the independent, dependent and the intervening variables used in the study. For the sake of this study, Vendors' displacement is regarded as the independent variable, socio – economic implications is considered as the dependent variable and other factors are presented as intervening businesses.

Independent Variable

Vendors' Displacement

- ✓ Business reallocation
- ✓ Abolition of trading on certain streets.
- ✓ Confiscation of capital resources

Dependent Variable

Socio – Economic implications.

Social implications.

- Unemployment levels
- Social instability
- Government unpopularity
- Poor standards of living

Economic implications

- Abject poverty
- Poor business performance
- Income inequality

Intervening Variables

Possible measures to the implications.

- ✓ Nature of the vending business
- ✓ Local government policies
- ✓ Business administration
- ✓ Trade organization activities

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents reviewed literature by various scholars and researchers over the years in relations to the implications of displacing street vendors. Its major purpose is to establish what has been already researched in this area of the study.

2.1 Street Vending Activities

Trading Sites and Structures for Displaying Goods

Street trade and service provision in African cities occur in different parts of streets and roads. Most traders locate themselves at strategic points with heavy human traffic, while others walk from one place to the other. They locate themselves along main roads and streets, near shopping centres or at corners where they can be seen by pedestrians and motorists. Traders settle in streets spontaneously without any official allocation. However, the case study from Kenya shows that there are informal methods used in locating and operating within a particular site. A few traders consult the owners of neighboring yard, others negotiate with acquaintances, others, are allocated spaces by the Local Authorities, while some share with friends and colleagues.

In all cities covered, availability of an acceptable site of operation is a pre-condition for compliance with various statues relating to business operation. Most street vendors in Africa have no authorized sites of operation, which results in incidences of confrontation and brutality between street vendors and urban authorities. The authorities are reluctant to allocate vending sites, especially within the CBD. In Nairobi and Kampala, vendors have severally been allocated vending sites outside the CBD that they have rejected, arguing that they are not accessible to customers.

While the urban authorities in the cities view vending sites as temporary, the vendors view them as permanent. It is the urban authorities perception of street trading as temporary that makes them not see the need to provide vendors with proper market facilities.

Traders use different structures, including tables, racks, wheel burrows, handcarts, and bicycle seats to display their goods. Others display their goods on the ground over a mat or gunny bag,

while others simply carry their commodities on their hands, heads and shoulders. There are also those that hang their goods such as clothes on walls, trees, fences and an advanced group that construct temporary shades with stands for displaying their goods.

Most street traders have no tenure for the sites they use, and hence the temporary nature of the structures and display tools they use. The numbers that have tenure are negligible as compared to the total numbers that are engaged in street vending activities. This gap can be captured by looking at the numbers of street vendors licensed to trade, compared to the numbers that trade. For example, within the city of Nairobi, where there are over 100,000 street and roadside traders, at no point have the authorities licensed more than 10,000 traders.

Commodities of Trade

Street vendors trade in a variety of commodities ranging from food stuff, both fresh and processed, largely dominated by women, fabrics/clothes, shoes, cosmetics, flowers, traditional herbs, craft/ artwork/ pottery, kitchen ware, plastic products, hardware, electrical appliances and general merchandise such as office stationary, school supplies, books, sweets, brooms, tobacco and newspapers among others.

Knowledge of the volume of sales is relevant for efficient planning and appreciation of the contribution of street trade. However, this information is generally lacking since most traders lack written records of income and expenditure. The Ghana study notes that even in the council markets such as Race Course, the volume of goods that go in and out of the market are not documented; and the market officials have no idea about the volume of various goods that enter and leave the market. Indeed, this neglect of record keeping can explain the little importance given to street and market trade. These activities are viewed more as casual nuisance services as opposed to the economic production that requires recording and quantification.

Volume of Sales and Earnings

The profit margins made by street traders depend on the size of business, the location of the business, tax burden, and the commodities of trade. However, given the poor conditions of work most traders make minimal profits. In Ghana, majority of the vendors at Race Course Market earned upto 100,000 cedis while in South Africa, street traders earn between Rand 600 and 800

per month. In Cocody market in Cote d'Ivoire, traders make a moderate profit margin of CFA 96.251 in a month.

Access to Markets and Market Relations

The market for street vendors is largely the pedestrians who pass by on their own businesses. In a few cases, especially when street vendors have done business in one spot for a long time, customer relations develop thereby expanding the market beyond the pedestrians. Some street vendors look for customers in offices, homes and beyond the urban areas where they are based. This is quite dominant among those who have invested substantially in the street trade, especially those who use trucks, pick-ups and bicycles. Such vendors trade in cooked food, fruits, vegetables and clothes. Overall, the high transport costs and low profits prohibit street traders from accessing better markets in most of the case studies.

The market relations are mutual, except in cases where there is intense competition among street vendors. Poor location of business, low purchasing power among customers and unreliability of customers who take goods on credit also affects the market. In addition, low levels of professionalism due to low technical education among vendors and low access to modern information communication technologies on productivity information hinders their performance in business marketing [*more]. Other factors that affect the market include: use of abusive language by male customers as reflected in the case of Uganda and the high levels of insecurity as reflected in the Uganda, Ghana and Kenya case studies.

Business Development Services

Street vendors require a number of services, which include financial and non-financial services. The non-financial services include: Business Development Services [BDS], storage facilities, sanitary services, water, and electricity. Whereas the financial services are minimal, the non-financial services are hardly provided to street traders. A few Micro Financial Institutions focus on informal economy activities. However, their interest rates are high some charging more than 20 per cent. At the same time they have restrictive requirements for support, for example

In view of the above, the main sources of finance for traders are cooperatives, Rotating Savings Credit Associations [ROSCAs], relatives and friends. These sources provide low amounts of

finances that are not adequate for expanding the businesses. In addition, the associations are plagued by governance problems, including leadership and mismanagement.

In countries such as Kenya, street traders have suggested the establishment of Micro Entrepreneurs bank that can avail loans to MSE operators at reasonable interest rates. Entrepreneurs think that such an establishment might operate better if placed under the umbrella of a Ministry of MSE development.

Institutional Framework

Efficient institutional and legal framework is important for ensuring the smooth operations of business. Inappropriate regulations raise the cost of business entry, growth and distort markets. The institutional framework for informal activities including street trade has generally been hostile in most African countries. The policies, by-laws, regulations, registration, licensing, organising, relations with government and other partners are major issues of concern as discussed in this section.

Policies and Regulations

Policies are tools for setting standards in the provision of public goods and services. Policies protect consumers, investors and the general public, while by-laws set controls that ensure that urban areas are safe and clean. In the area of street vending, by-laws set standards in the provision of public goods and services provided by the street vendors and the expected manner of operations. They also enable the Local Authorities to collect revenue for payment of services such as refuse collection and management of vending sites.

Local Authorities in Africa are a major obstacle to the development of informal sector activities. Most of them use out-dated restrictive policies, by-laws and regulations originally intended to control and regulate the growth of indigenous enterprises. The restrictions make vending principally illegal, and view vendors as responsible making cities dirty, obstructing traffic and therefore a public nuisance. Such provisions and perceptions were for dealing with cities planned for colonial governors. The policies did not provide for any trade within the Central Business District [CBD], and most street trading activities that take place within the CBD had no legal provisions. The policies did not appreciate the role of street vending in an urban economy. In Uganda, the Local Government Act of 1997 does not engender a review of by-laws. The Act

simply gives powers to Local Authorities to enforce laws and by-laws consistent with the National framework. This implies that the Local Authorities have to review their by-laws to be in line with the 1997 Local Government Act.

The case studies revealed that most Local Authorities are operating with out dated by-laws that require review. Most cities have placed the responsibility for street trading in wrong departments, with most of them managing street traders through the Traffic and Enforcement Departments. In this respect, vendors are viewed as a problem that has to be controlled rather than to production units that contribute to the urban economy. Although South Africa is still a young country, it has initiated processes through its Constitution, that have potential for improving the business environment for MSE, providing services to communities and promoting social and economic development.

The South African National Government is committed to creating a conducive environment for small informal economic activities, including street trading. In order to realise this, at National, Provincial, and Local Levels, new laws are in place or about to be put in place. The Business Act of 1991 changed the legal approach to informal trading. The Act acknowledged street traders as business people who contribute to the economy. The Act has provided the traders with the right to trade, whereby the Local Authorities merely regulate but cannot prevent traders from trading.

The White Paper on National Strategy for Development and Promotion of Small Businesses in South Africa of March 1995, commits the Government to the creation of an environment that encourages and assists the development of all categories of the informal economy. The 1998 White Paper on Local Government requires that Local Government be committed to 'working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and to improve the quality of their lives'. South Africa also has laws and policies aimed at protecting the rights of women and raising their status in the country. They include the requirement that 1/3 of all ANC Parliamentarians must be women, establishment of a Commission on gender equity in 1996, setting up an office on the status of women to ensure gender equity

The progress made in South Africa, differs across South African cities with Durban having the best environment for street vendor operations. Durban has a Department of Informal Trade and Small Business Opportunities. The Council has also designed innovative private sector based

approaches for managing street vending. The approach include street vendors organisations leasing land from the Council and further leasing to traders on organisation's terms, property owners applying for sidewalk lease and public/private sector management of markets planned for street vendors.

The situation in the cities of Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Ghana and Cote D'Ivoire is almost the same. The policies and regulations are not appropriate for street vendors while and the street vendors are hardly consulted in the development of the by-laws and planning vending sites in respective urban areas. Additionally, except for Kenya and Uganda, street vendors are not aware of the by-laws applicable to their operations. Research in Zimbabwe shows that many street vendors are unaware of the existence of by-laws, and have no access to them, while others know but choose to ignore them. This is made worse by the lack of effective street vendors associations to expose vendors to policies and regulations and to lobby for the review of policies, by-laws and integration of vending activities in urban development. This is a major obstacle to the growth of street vending activities in Africa.

In Kenya, majority of street vendors indicated that the policies were inappropriate, while only a few indicated that they were appropriate. The reasons for thinking that policies are inappropriate include: expensive daily charges, poor and insecure working locations, inappropriate hours of business, poor locations for business, constant harassment, confiscation and loss of goods by urban authorities and poor enforcement approaches by urban authorities.

The studies show that, although the urban authorities collect revenue from vendors, street vendors hardly participate in important issues such as planning and management of urban development. There is poor communication between the urban authorities and street vendors and their associations. There is hardly any dialogue, and relationships are largely determined by favoritism, nepotism and corrupt practices. Thus, the vendors have no influence on any policies developed for managing their operations, while the urban authorities hardly provide services nor are they accountable to vendors. This has affected potential joint action and impaired relationships between vendors and urban authorities. This is partly due to a lack of joint action by the different weak vendors associations. Their weakness has partly contributed to the imposition of decisions by urban authorities on their operations. In order for street vendors and

their associations to influence policy, they need to be organized with well-established effective channels of communication with urban authorities.

Registration and Licensing

Most traders in the case studies pay some form of tax or dues to enable them operate in various locations. The taxes vary from region to region or town to country. They include Municipal tax, license, security tax, rent for space or table, cleaning tax, electricity tax, and association/union fees. Most urban authorities have no consistent policies and regulations applying to vendors as far as regulations and registration is concerned. They view street trade as a nuisance, and in some cases, even the licensed vendors are harassed in generalized raids.

The Ghanaian case study notes the arbitrary nature of urban authorities and their inability to formulate clear and consistent policies and regulations. The study points out that aspects of inconsistency include a mix of uncoordinated, privatized, and public service for eating houses, operated by women street vendors. The women are affected by the collection of fees by private firms while health inspection, is done by urban authorities. Due to lack of coordination between the two providers, women end up paying fees and failing to operate due to their inability to meet the health requirements. In order to continue operating in such a poorly coordinated environment, women are pushed to bribes, and in some cases offer sexual favors to enforcement officers. This is detrimental to women's health, especially with the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

In Kenya licensing of street traders is a major problem and has contributed to the confrontation between street traders and urban authorities. Few street vendors have a license to trade. The prevailing situation is that many vendors are trading without any license. Some urban authorities charge daily fees, while others fear that this would attract more street vendors in the streets. The process of obtaining a license is cumbersome in most of the case study cities, and most urban authorities issue very few vending licenses and generally have a negative attitude towards vending. In Kenya, those who get a license have to either pay a bribe or are well connected to urban authorities or influential personalities.

Obtaining a license does not give street vendors full trading rights. Vendors have to observe other trading requirements, for example, trading in approved or designated areas, and observing health requirements. While this is appropriate, a majority of street traders are not aware of the

details of the health requirement. This results in their licenses being confiscated for not observing health requirements.

Associations of Street Vendors

Participation of street vendors in planning their activities and general urban development is very limited due to weak and poorly organized associations. The associations have no bargaining power and cannot effectively advocate for their right to trade and to contribute to the urban economy. All the case studies except South Africa show that most associations address largely welfare issues, with very few focusing on business issues affecting their operations such as services, site of operation, licensing, policy and advocacy.

In South Africa, associations provide some business services for members, such as bulk purchase, storage, marketing, training, negotiation and advocacy. For instance, Queenstown Hawkers Association in South Africa, represented street traders from various groups during negotiation of By-laws; while Self Employed Women's Union [SEWU] negotiated with the Durban Central Council for the improvement of facilities such as water supplies and toilets, shelter, and child care facilities for its members. Street vendors from the other case studies have not ventured into negotiating such services to members. As opposed to the case of South Africa, vendors from other case studies lack shelter, water and sanitary facilities, services that a significant number of street vendors in South Africa have.

Most of the organizations in the cases studies are issue driven. They appear, disappear and reappear depending on a felt need. For example, the Oxford Street Association in South Africa was formed to put pressure on Local Governments to reduce the number of foreign street traders.

There is hardly any inter-associational cooperation between street vendors associations. This issue has been of concern to StreetNet International, an international organisation established to assist street vendors in organising and advocacy on issues affecting their operations. In Africa, especially Kenya the efforts of StreetNet are already bearing fruit in major urban areas such as Kisumu and Nairobi. Even in the case of South Africa where there is a strong culture of worker organisation, organisation in the informal sector is relatively new and organisations get little support from the formal economy unions. Among the case studies, South Africa, Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire have established links with formal economy trade unions. This is quite relevant if the

street vendors have to succeed in their negotiations and advocacy for integration in the urban economy.

The case of Pretoria Informal Business Association [PIBA] and the National Independent Business Development Association [NIBDA] provide good examples of what business associations can do. NIBDA supports its members in bulk buying from the formal economy, while PIBA does training in business skills for street traders. PIBA was set up with the support of the urban authority and has become a partner of the Local Authority, and is responsible for removing traders who are a problem. This is a responsibility that is often very confrontational when taken by Local Authorities as demonstrated in the other case studies. Gompo, another independent association in South Africa has a lot of influence over Local Government. The association is consulted on issues such as bye-laws and the development of trading areas. Other associations such as the Green Point Flea market Traders Association and the Cape Town Deck Traders Association have been contracted by the local Authority to manage trading areas.

Traders across the case study cities have the capacity to organize and assist in the management of their sites of operation. However, there is need to facilitate this process, especially where associations are young and not quite organized. In other case studies, especially Kenya and Ghana, street vendors organisations are new and have began engaging the urban authorities. This relationship is often abrasive, especially where urban authorities have not accepted street vending as an important economic activity. The section below discusses some of the problems vendors experienced in their relations with government authorities.

Relations with Government and Other Development Partners

The Street Vendors mostly relate with local and central government. However, this relation is limited to a few individuals or vendors associations who are grafted in the identification of trading sites, licensing and payment of daily fees and related issues. The relations between them is generally poor, especially that between the vendors and urban authorities. It varies from opposition, cooperation, indifference or support depending on the issue at hand. Except in isolated cases, and more so in South Africa, the relations are limited to enforcement of regulations, allocation of trading sites, obtaining licenses, registration of associations, fund raising, arbitration of disputes, joint cleansing exercises, and rent seeking from street vendors.

In both Kenya and Uganda, apart from interacting with authorities while processing licence, or being allocated a trading site, harassment is the main mode of interaction between street vendors and authorities. In both Kampala Municipal Council and cities covered in Kenya law enforcement is inhuman, gender insensitive and largely exploitative. The vendors respond to this situation by resorting to corruption, while many enforcement officers openly ask for bribes. In some cases, for example in Kenya, the Central Government officials arbitrate between street vendors and the urban authorities. This leaves the street vendors in perpetual poverty.

The case study from Ghana observes that strikes and demonstrations as a way of voicing vendors concerns have not been successful because vendors depend on vending for daily livelihoods and a day of strike means no income. Due to their weak associations, the vendors have weak bargaining power. The urban authorities do not provide services in spite of collecting revenue, but the vendors are not strong enough to push for their right to services. In Zimbabwe and Cote d'Ivoire, there are hardly any associations for street vendors. The case study from Cote d'Ivoire points out that lack of information, confidence in leaders and resources prevent street traders from joining associations. Without associations, street vendors cannot effectively participate in policy reviews and in the enactment of by-laws. In South Africa, the street vendors have a working relationship with urban authorities. Urban authorities negotiate with the informal economy workers through their associations. In cases where associations do not exist, urban authorities have insisted that associations be formed to represent informal traders.

Street vendors have minimal relations with other development partners. The case study from Kenya shows that only 6.3 per cent of the sample interviewed, had any relations with other development partners, and the relations was limited to training and provision of credit. The partners that support street vendors in relation to business are the Micro Financial Institutions [MFI]. Most of these financial institutions require street vendors to form groups.

Infrastructure and service provision

The case studies show that most street vendors operate in places that lack infrastructure and services such as access roads, water, electricity, refuse collection, sanitary and storage facilities. In few trading sites refuse collection is done, but water and sanitation, electricity, storage and day care facilities are lacking. The urban authorities use the fact that the traders are not licensed, as a justification for not providing services. However, in many of the cities street vendors are

charged daily fees, which is cumulatively more expensive than the cost of an annual license. Since the street vendors either lack or have weak associations, they are not able to lobby for service provision and fair fees.

In Ghana a day care centre is available in Kumasi Market and has made a great difference to women trading in this particular market.

Recent changes in Kenya have resulted in street vendors being allocated spaces on back-street lanes outside the Central Business District [CBD]. Most of the lanes have no services, although plans are underway to provide services. The case of South Africa is unique. The enabling policies are resulting in partnership approaches to service provision being developed between urban authorities and street traders. Urban authorities such as Durban provide a number of services to traders.

Transporting goods is a problem for all street vendors. Often, the vendors cannot afford to pay for the cost of motor vehicles and they have to rely on porters, wheel barrows, trolleys and handcarts. The latter is the dominant mode in Kenya. In isolated cases where vendors operate from one location, they use group transport, while in some cases the entrepreneurs provide wholesale services at the sites of operation.

The transport situation is compounded by the lack of storage facilities. This implies that each day, the vendors have to carry their commodities to and from sites of operation. This is because the spaces are not planned for trade and therefore do not have infrastructure and services. In South Africa, some Local Authorities like Durban have managed to provide storage facilities. However, the facilities are expensive for an average trader. In Kenya along the roadsides, the vendors pay night security personnel to ensure security of commodities left on open sites of operation. Race Course Market in Ghana is approved by the Kumasi Municipal Authority, but the stalls provided are temporary structures without adequate protection against weather. There is also limited security since it is an open space. Additionally, access roads are in poor condition. Nevertheless, the urban authorities collect daily fees from the vendors.

In Uganda, the case study notes that vendors operate in harsh and uncertain conditions. They work in open spaces without shelter, and lack storage. Some areas such as Park yard totally lack toilets, while a large market such as Balikuddembe Market with over 100,000 traders has only

four toilets. Refuse collection is inefficiently done. The few available garbage dumps overflow with waste due to irregular collection by authorities. In Kenya heaps of uncollected garbage is a common sight around vendors markets or street and roadside areas where vendors operate.

Training and Technology

A few financial institutions relate with street vendors, however, this relationship is restricted to training and accessing credit. In South Africa, an effort between the street vendors association, Pretoria Informal Business Association [PIBA] and Pretoria Local Authority has negotiated a free, full time five-week training at Pretoria college for their members. PIBA was created in response to a crisis over the control of trading sites in the city. In Uganda some traders have attended courses run by the police force on issues of general law and order, while in Zimbabwe the case study indicates that the involving nature of trade does not allow traders to attend training. Instead, they opt to support education programme for their children and other dependants.

In Kenya and Cote d'Ivoire the case studies show that street traders had training in different areas along conventional gender lines. Women had training in nursing, tailoring, hair dressing, secretarial, sales and catering; whereas men had training in engraving, mechanics, joinery, tapestry, metal and electrical work among others. The studies further reveal that, women street traders require various forms of business training including business management. However, the study from Kenya shows that only few who access credit from MFIs benefit from such training. The case study from South Africa shows that many street traders, especially women do not find professional business training management a priority. Most of them view access to adequate finance as the key to good business, and yet without effective business management very little progress can be made.

Training for street vendors is largely done by the civil society organisations that provide financial support or those working in the area of human rights.

Conflict Management

Street vendors are exposed to conflicts among themselves, with urban authorities and with formal traders. Apart from South Africa where Section 122 of the Constitution and the White Paper on Local Government protects street traders, others case studies have no legal provisions

that protects street vendors. The South African legal provisions have improved the business environment of street vendors. In cases of problems Local Governments have to negotiate with the informal economy workers. In cases where vendors have not organised themselves, Local Governments have insisted on umbrella organisations to be formed to represent street traders organisations, while in some cases street vendors have formed organisations for negotiation and lobbying. Associations such as SEWU, Queenstown Hawkers and Gompo Association in South Africa are serving these purposes.

In other countries such as Kenya, conflicts between street traders and Local Authorities are frequent. They mainly arise from the site of operation, and the consequent arrests and confiscation of goods. Previously, violent confrontation has been the predominant way of solving conflict. However, due to research and consultations between the street traders and the Local Authorities facilitated by the Institute for Development Studies [IDS] of the University of Nairobi, dialogue between the two parties has been opened.

The IDS facilitation resulted in some Local Authorities reviewing their outdated By-Laws on street trade, examining the position of street trade in urban development, with a policy coming from Central Government for Local Authorities to relocate traders specific vending sites outside the Central Business District [CBD]. The latter has reduced confrontation between street vendors and the Local Authorities, thereby improving the business environment. However, there is still need to facilitate street vendors to organise themselves in strong associations in order to influence changes taking place in their favour.

The case study from Uganda demonstrates the conflict between street traders and owners of shops and banks in the city of Kampala. Dispute between the groups culminated into a strike by shop owners and bankers. The latter complained of unfair competition and business stagnation due to the presence of street vendors on the streets. They threatened to stop paying taxes. The traders based at St. Balikuddembe market who also complained of reduced sales because of vendors, followed with a strike, threatened and closed the market. These threats and actions were followed by 'Operation Clean City' by the Kampala Municipal Council on April 2002. The plan to rid the city streets of street vendors was communicated to street vendors and on the material day the vendors were removed without confrontation, as was often the case.

The Kampala incidence compelled the Kampala City Council [KCC] to come up with alternative sites for relocation around the CBD, while at the same time, some days were set aside for trading in specified sites within the CBD. It is important to note the role played by the Kampala City Traders Association [KACITA] in championing the interests of its members in this exercise. It provided the vendors with a voice for negotiation and participation in the movement and relocation.

In Kenya where street vendors relocation was done in Nairobi City Council, the authorities did not use associations of street vendors. They selected individuals located in different sites where vendors operate to form a 'listening and order based team' as opposed to a negotiation team. Although relocation has been done outside the CBD, the process encountered a number of problems, which affected the outcome. The relocation process involved a lot of fight and constant placement of NCC enforcement officers in former street vendors sites of operation aimed at ensuring that they do not continue trading.

The Nairobi case shows lack of dialogue and adequate negotiation, an aspect that can be attributed to the failure to use established associations and leaders who the vendors identify with. An appropriate approach for dealing with street vendors has to be based on street vendors associations. In cases where associations either do not exist or are weak, the authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders have to take the deliberate option of nurturing associations.

Crime and Security

A secure environment is a pre-requisite for any type of business. In most streets of major cities in Africa, security is a major concern for formal and informal businesses as well as the general public. Street traders worry about their own security, and the security of their goods and customers. They view security and safety as an economic priority, and not simply one of personal safety. The case study from South Africa points out that crime results in loss of customers, frightens tourists, cripples businesses, and reduces incomes and generally interferes with trading. The case study shows that in Johannesburg, 10 per cent of street traders had been assaulted, while 55 per cent had been robbed. As a result of this some traders have formed voluntary associations to fight crime, while the police are often viewed as collaborators since they do not arrest some known criminals.

The insecurity in the streets is sometimes used as an excuse to evict street traders. In both Kenya and Uganda, sites for street trade are viewed by urban authorities as dens for thugs and robbers. The Uganda case study has observed that aggravation of city thefts and insecurity in Kampala were used by the city authorities as grounds for evicting vendors from the streets in 2001. It is argued that due to the overcrowding in the streets, pick pocketing and petty thieves were rampant in the streets of Kampala. While the Kenya case study points out that, it is due to high insecurity in other parts of the city that, the vendors invaded the CBD to find a more secure environment, where customers could shop freely.

Market women in Kampala also complain about conmen and thieves who confiscate their commodities, and discourage customers from going to the markets. In Ghana, as well, the Race Course market, women complained of insecurity. They indicated that thieves at times pounce on their goods, especially bales of clothes, causing heavy loss to the traders. Drug pushers are also rampant within Race Course market.

2.2 The Social Implications of the Displacement of Street Vendors

In many countries like Uganda and most African countries, there is promotion of economic development which remains a contested one: optimists believe potential entrepreneurs are capable of supporting themselves and their families, perhaps with the assistance of interventions; pessimists; meanwhile, see such individuals as subject to forces of global capitalism with which they cannot contend and who must survive increasingly difficult housing, living and environmental conditions which threaten their security (John & Phil , 2010).

Maneepong and Walsh (2009) mention that some vendors have fought against sequestration and fought to retain those physical positions which keep them as close as possible to their customers. Maneepong and Walsh (2009) further contended that " street vending in African cities: a synthesis of empirical finding from Kenya, Cote D' Ivoire, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Uganda and south Africa", it has been observed that aggravation of city thieves and insecurity in these cities has increased were by city authorities ground for eviction of vendors from the streets in 2001. Furthermore, it is argued that, due loss of jobs since they are displaced to place they can't manage in payment or where customers can't reach them, they have resorted to pick pocketing, petty theft were it is rampant in these cities.

Street trade is undertaken by both men and women outside enclosed premises or covered workspace. This includes street pavements, corners, sidewalks, neighborhood sidewalks and by main transport nodes such as railway stations, bus stops/lorry parks, construction sites and around sports complexes. Adiko and Anoh in their study of Abidjan observe that women dominate both street and market trade, although they share their allocated trading spaces with male traders (Adiko and Anoh, 2003).

People engaged in vending are bread winners taking care of large families that include dependents. The South African study revealed that 75 per cent of street traders were sole bread winners, while a further 33 per cent had other bread earners supplementing their efforts. Most of these traders are self-employed with few working as assistants. This is contrary to the general belief that most street traders are "poorly paid" hirelings of big business. This study further observes that street trade has created jobs in transport, security, and stall assistants (the barrow and trolley boys, taxi drivers and bambellas).

Those dealing with street vendors are often concerned about whether street traders are doing their own businesses or are hired by others. In Kenya, the new breed of street vendors who sale expensive electrical equipment and leather products has often attracted attention. Most of these new breed of vendors are agents of formal firms and sell on commission. Charmes argues that street vendors might not be as independent as they appear. They may purchase or hire the goods they sell from the same supplier; they may be given goods by the supplier who pays more or less the equivalent of salary (Charmes, 1998). However, all street vendors are informal workers and are exposed to similar problems.

Charmes, (1998), notes that most of them had been driven into the streets due to landlessness, retrenchment and poverty. Across Africa, street vendors have indicated several reasons that have driven them into the streets: lack of space in the markets, lack of school fees, search for economic opportunity and income, strategic nature of street vending, family influence in form of supporting family member, entrepreneurship, lack of finance for larger business, evading taxation, orphan-hood, widowhood, low level of education and poverty.

Trading life in the street is quite difficult. It begins as early as 4.30 am and ends as late at mid night depending on the country and city. A recent survey of 7,500 informal traders in Johannesburg, indicate that traders work on average between 8 to 11 hours a day, but in certain

areas like Alexandra township the hours are much longer. A study of street vending in Ghana points out that trading begins between 4.30 am and 9 am with majority arriving at 7 am. Closing business occurs between 5.30 and 6 pm due to lack of lighting which makes vending sites insecure, especially for women.

In Kenya, street vendors begin work as early as 5.30 am but trade until around 9 pm. Those trading late are located in areas with concentration of people such as transport nodes, bus parks/stops, clubs and other night spots. In Ghana, where street food has become popular due to the need for women to save time in food preparation, street vendors operate from all strategic locations at all hours of the day and night. They serve customers with spicy foods and beverages at reasonable and affordable prices (Johnson and Yawson, 2000).

Unlike market traders, street traders in most African cities are not organized (Aboagye 1996). They do not belong to trade unions and are generally unorganized (Armacost 1996). In South Africa, for example, by 1998 only 15 per cent of the traders belonged to an association (Lund 1998); while in Kenya, a baseline survey of women street traders during the same years showed that 60.5 per cent belonged to some association (Graham et al 1998). Armacost attributes the poor organizational level of street vendors to their being in the informal sector. She argues that those operating within the informal sector are not typical targets for organizing efforts by trade unions and other organizations focused on the situation of the working poor (Amarcost 1996).

Furthermore, Amarcost (1996) contends that Water, sewerage, and garbage collections exposes them to poor working conditions. While secure sites for operations remains a major pre-requisite of street trade, research from most African cities points out that very few cities have planned sites for vending. Most city authorities expect street vendors to move into markets, or stop operating illegally. This expectation has not been fulfilled and few innovative cities in South Africa such as Durban have initiated programmes that integrate street vendors in urban development. Others, such as Nairobi, have accepted the operations of street vendors by setting aside specific lanes outside the central parts of the city for vendors, they however, are still to have specific policy relating to the informal economy and street trade in particular. Although relocation of street traders is a major step, the sites still lack services, while others are located away from busy areas and the vendors are reluctant to move to them.

In other countries such as Kenya, conflicts between street traders and Local Authorities are frequent. They mainly arise from the site of operation, and the consequent arrests and confiscation of goods. Previously, violent confrontation has been the predominant way of solving conflict. However, due to research and consultations between the street traders and the Local Authorities facilitated by the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) of the University of Nairobi, dialogue between the two parties has been opened.

2.2 Economic Implications of Displacement of Street Vendors.

According to Winnie V. (2003), the study showed that majority of the street vendors are females with many large families they support. Street vending is one of the economic activities at micro levels through which Ugandans are seeking to create self-employment. Street vendors trade in a number of commodities in different locations of cities and provide a variety of services such as transport, shoe polishing, transport, hairdressing, photography, commercial pay phone services, barbering, mechanical repairs, music recording and accessories, security, designing, manufacturing and all types of repair work including garment, shoes, watch and clock repairs among others. The section below discusses commodities and volume of trade.

Street trade and service provision in African cities occur in different parts of streets and roads. Most traders locate themselves at strategic points with heavy human traffic, while others walk from one place to the other. They locate themselves along main roads and streets, near shopping centres or at corners where they can be seen by pedestrians and motorists. Traders settle in streets spontaneously without any official allocation. However, the case study from Kenya shows that there are informal methods used in locating and operating within a particular site. A few traders consult the owners of neighbouring yard, others negotiate with acquaintances, others, are allocated spaces by the Local Authorities, while some share with friends and colleagues.

In all cities covered, availability of an acceptable site of operation is a pre-condition for compliance with various statues relating to business operation. Most street vendors in Africa have no authorized sites of operation, which results in incidences of confrontation and brutality between street vendors and urban authorities. The authorities are reluctant to allocate vending sites, especially within the CBD. In Nairobi and Kampala, vendors have severally been allocated vending sites outside the CBD that they have rejected, arguing that they are not accessible to customers.

While the urban authorities in the cities view vending sites as temporary, the vendors view them as permanent. It is the urban authorities' perception of street trading as temporary that makes them not see the need to provide vendors with proper market facilities.

Traders use different structures, including tables, racks, wheel burrows, handcarts, and bicycle seats to display their goods. Others display their goods on the ground over a mat or gunny bag, while others simply carry their commodities on their hands, heads and shoulders. There are also those that hang their goods such as clothes on walls, trees, fences and an advanced group that construct temporary shades with stands for displaying their goods.

Most street traders have no tenure for the sites they use, and hence the temporary nature of the structures and display tools they use. The numbers that have tenure are negligible as compared to the total numbers that are engaged in street vending activities. This gap can be captured by looking at the numbers of street vendors licensed to trade, compared to the numbers that trade. For example, within the city of Nairobi, where there are over 100,000 street and roadside traders, at no point have the authorities' licensed more than 10,000 traders.

Street vendors trade in a variety of commodities ranging from food stuff, both fresh and processed, largely dominated by women, fabrics/clothes, shoes, cosmetics, flowers, traditional herbs, craft/artwork/pottery, kitchen ware, plastic products, hardware, electrical appliances and general merchandise such as office stationary, school supplies, books, sweets, brooms, tobacco and newspapers among others.

Knowledge of the volume of sales is relevant for efficient planning and appreciation of the contribution of street trade. However, this information is generally lacking since most traders lack written records of income and expenditure. The Ghana study notes that even in the council markets such as Race Course, the volume of goods that go in and out of the market are not documented; and the market officials have no idea about the volume of various goods that enter and leave the market. Indeed, this neglect of record keeping can explain the little importance given to street and market trade. These activities are viewed more as casual nuisance services as opposed to the economic production that requires recording and quantification.

Street vendors require a number of services, which include financial and non-financial services. The non-financial services include: Business Development Services (BDS), storage facilities,

sanitary services, water, and electricity. Whereas the financial services are minimal, the non-financial services are hardly provided to street traders. A few Micro Financial Institutions focus on informal economy activities. However, their interest rates are high some charging more than 20 per cent.

Currently, it would be difficult to justify the level of investment that would be required to create any kind of large-scale facility for street vendors, providing water and electricity supplies in return for a regular fee. Monitoring of the numbers of visitors coming to Vung Tau and some continued research into the nature of street vending businesses and, indeed, the retail sector as a whole should help the local authorities to determine when such an investment might become justified. In any case, the planning for the future should aim to preserve the close relationships between vendors and customers, since these appear to be valued to some extent by both parties and, also, because it would help retain the street vending interaction as the vibrant and memorable experience that can improve the tourist experience. As the retail sector in Vung Tau continues to develop, it is likely that larger shops, particularly multiple chain retailers, will take a larger portion of trade overall. Street vendors will only be able to survive as a viable operators if they are able to offer some kind of competitive advantage in a changing environment. It will be very difficult for them to do this if they lack the education and training to understand these market dynamics and perhaps some advice concerning switching to the marketing of alternative goods or services.

The findings overall tend towards the understanding of the informal sector articulated by Davis (2007), in which existing niche opportunities disappear as new capital formation captures market demand. The existing vendors find themselves competing for decreasing income and their prospects dim. There are, it must be presumed, mechanisms by which the displaced vendors enter the expanded labour market without this being an intrinsic quality of their business development. However, the creation and operation of these mechanisms remains obscure. In other words, street vendors may find permanent jobs but not because of their own efforts but because, in the case of Vung Tau, the economy is growing. More research is required to explore this issue further.

Participation of street vendors in planning their activities and general urban development is very limited due to weak and poorly organized associations. The associations have no bargaining

power and cannot effectively advocate for their right to trade and to contribute to the urban economy. All the case studies except South Africa show that most associations address largely welfare issues, with very few focusing on business issues affecting their operations such as services, site of operation, licensing, policy and advocacy.

The Street Vendors mostly relate with local and central government. However, this relation is limited to a few individuals or vendors associations who are grafted in the identification of trading sites, licensing and payment of daily fees and related issues. The relations between them is generally poor, especially that between the vendors and urban authorities. It varies from opposition, cooperation, indifference or support depending on the issue at hand. Except in isolated cases, and more so in South Africa, the relations are limited to enforcement of regulations, allocation of trading sites, obtaining licenses, registration of associations, fund raising, and arbitration of disputes, joint cleansing exercises, and rent seeking from street vendors.

The street traders work in hostile environment without basic infrastructure and services, but full of harassment, including beating and confiscation of goods by urban authorities. They face both market and investment problems. Overcrowding, dwindling sales due to poor location and low purchasing power among customers are some of the market problems. Investment problems include: lack of capital, secure site of operation, corruption, heavy taxation and confiscation of goods by urban authorities among others. Although traders pay dues to urban authorities, the authorities are not able to adequately deliver required services.

Street vendors have no access to formal finance, and largely rely on their own savings, and finances from friends and relatives. In cases where they have organized into groups, they are able to pool their resources through Revolving Saving and Credit Associations (ROACA). The street vendors find these institutions easy to deal with as compared to the formal Micro Financial Institutions (MFI) that have come on board to fill the gap left by formal financial institutions that require collateral. The MFI requirements and interests rates have, over time approximated what the formal banking systems require, therefore pushing informal traders such as vendors away.

This synthesis shows that street vending is an important as a source of income and employment in all the case studies. Vending provides an opportunity that minimizes the impact of social exclusion for many urban residents. In countries such as Kenya, when development partners'

support was frozen in order to pressurize for multi-party plural politics, the informal economy sustained many families. Despite the important role of street vending, the activity is less understood, less recognized, and unaccounted for in National economic statistics. This has resulted in lack of enabling policies, regulations and organization of the sector.

Street trade in Africa is an activity for women, men and children. However, women dominate the trade. Most vendors are aged between 20 and 50 years, with few traders falling below 20 years and above 50 years. Children as young as ten years of age have been found vending along streets and roadside. Some of these children assist their parents and relatives, whereas in some cases they are entrepreneurs in their own right. In Ghana, child labour is estimated at 28 per cent. Accra and other urban centres where street trade is active account for 12 per cent of child labour (Opoku 1998).

The Uganda study notes that street trade attracts those who have less opportunities in terms of formal employment and prestigious business. The study lists some of the reasons for engaging in the activity to include; poverty, orphan-hood, widowhood, and low level of education, that do not enable such individuals to get jobs in the formal sector. It presents an arena in which social groups mostly the under privileged, carve out a living in an environment that was once unacceptable to the powers-that-be (Ahikire, 1999)

Agadjanian's study further points out that, men's participation in street trade has to be negotiated within the dominant system of gender roles. The increasing number of male street vendors is an indication of the changes in the urban labour market. Factors that influence their participation include: presence of male relatives in street vending, lack of alternative sources of income particularly in the formal market. The study also found out that some categories of men were not compromised by doing "woman's job". The categories included mainly young, old, physically challenged, and socially marginalized.

The dominance of women in street trade is further observed in a study on feminization of men's labour and its implications for gender relations in Mozambique (Agadjanian, 1999). Agadjanian, observes that street vending attracts the disadvantaged segments of society who have limited skills and capital; in particular women due to their low education, skill and its compatibility with childcare. He further observes that, although the number of men engaged in street vending is considerable in Maputo, most people including women do not consider street vending as an

appropriate occupation for men, it is more appropriate for women. She attributes the increasing number of male street vendors to SAPs and the tolerance of the Maputo government since independence that has resulted in the mushrooming of street traders.

Observation and work done on street trade indicate that street vendors are very many and form a significant percentage of SME. An ILO output based on Charmes (1998) work, shows that in 10 developing countries, the estimated share of street vendors in total non-agricultural employment ranges from; less than 2 per cent in Costa Rica in 1997, to 9 per cent in Guatemala in 2000 and is 4 per cent or more in countries like Tunisia, Benin, Kenya, Guatemala, Mexico, and Venezuela (ILO, 2002).

Street traders use different methods and structures for displaying their commodities. The methods include: piling commodities, for examples fruits, onions and tomatoes, loose vegetables; and using measuring equipment such as tins, spoons, and baskets among others. The structures used for displaying commodities include tables, racks, wheel burrows, handcarts, and bicycle seats. Others traders display their goods on the ground, over mats or gunny bags, while others simply carry their commodities on their hands and shoulders. There are also those that hang their goods such as clothes on walls, trees, fences and an advanced group that construct temporary shades with stands for displaying their commodities (Mitullah, 2003).

Charmes, 1998, Locations of vending also vary across countries and cities. They include: streets, parks, pavements within shopping centres, around public facilities such as religious institutions, schools, clubs and at prominent corners of streets and roads where the vendors are visible to pedestrians and motorists. The Johannesburg City Council 2003 by-laws prohibits street vendors from blocking pavements or obstructing traffic; selling goods in public places such as parks, government and council buildings, churches, monuments, operating on sections of public roads that are close to residential buildings, using storm-water drains or manholes to dump rubbish, defacing or damaging public roads and public or private property, making fire in public place, sleeping in a place where street trading takes place or erecting structures for shelter (Tendai, 2003)

The expansion of the informal labour force which operates outside an enterprise's premises has enlarged the concept of street vendors to include the category of street workers, including among

others: tailors specialised in mending, carrying their sewing machines on their heads, hairdressers carrying their stools, cycles and motor repairers(Charmes 1998).

A large percentage of street vendors do not access their trading sites formally, although few of these vending sites are formally allocated to vendors by relevant authorities. The study conducted in Ghana, notes that majority of street traders apply to Kumasi Metropolitan Council, while a few others use friends, or take up sites left as other traders shift to other sites or quit street trade. However, traders have no control over the trading sites, and often are removed at the will of the Local Authority officials.

Street traders use different methods and structures for displaying their commodities. The methods include: piling commodities, for examples fruits, onions and tomatoes, loose vegetables; and using measuring equipment such as tins, spoons, and baskets among others. The structures used for displaying commodities include tables, racks, wheel burrows, handcarts, and bicycle seats. Others traders display their goods on the ground, over mats or gunny bags, while others simply carry their commodities on their hands and shoulders. There are also those that hang their goods such as clothes on walls, trees, fences and an advanced group that construct temporary shades with stands for displaying their commodities (Mitullah, 2003).

Prior to the Bellagio conference of 2008, and the follow up activities by WIEGO and StreetNet, only scanty information existed on legal status, the level and nature of street vendors associations and their relations with public authorities, and other development agencies (WIEGO 1997). Since the studies facilitated by WIEGO and Street Net have focused on policies, regulations affecting street vendors; and how street vendors respond to such policies, interact among themselves and with policy makers, planners, administrators and other stakeholders. Many authorities are looking forward to structural adjustment that can dismiss street vendors away from street trade but there is no clear focus presented on how and what resettlement approach will be given to them. These presents a great doubt on their survival and coping up with the situation of unemployment, displacement and business closure which places them in a state of discernment.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methods approaches to be used in carrying out the study. These include research design, sampling data collection methods, study population, methods of data analysis.

3.2 Study Design

The study used a survey research design. The study used qualitative research approach for collecting and analyzing data to describe and interpret it into information and themes. The study used qualitative data basing of fact provided wide range of valid responses, no limits are put to respondents, many respondents can participate at the same time and also enables the researcher to understand first, analyze and reveal data in a more meaningful way which could not be the case with quantitative.

3.3 Study Area

This study was conducted in Katwe found in the Capital City of Uganda that is Kampala City. The city a huge number of street vendors who deal in trading of different its such as clothes, plastics, utensils, sweets, chewing gums, portable storage disks, detergents and others.

3.4 Study Population

The study population comprised of the street traders, residents in Kampala and the local government regulatory officers from its Divisions. The city of Kampala has got over 8,000 vendors dealing in different goods and services offered on several streets and the study was based on responses that will be attained from the study respondents.

3.5 Sample Size

This study comprises of forty eight traders and in specifics twenty (20) traders from a setup market, ten (13) people who buy from the street vendors, ten (10) vendors and 5 respondents among the staff of Kampala Capital City Authority.

3.6 Sampling Methods

The study used a simple random sampling technique while selecting respondents from the street vendors and traders. However, a purpose sampling technique was applied while attaining respondents from the staff of Kampala Capital City Authority.

3.7 Data Collection Techniques and Instruments

3.7.1 Questionnaire

These are self-administered questions that are both structured and semi structured formalized questions used in the survey to collect information which is later analyzed to provide results necessary for solving a given research problem. The research used self-administered questionnaires. These were expected to allow respondents to choose from alternative that were provided by the researcher and also answer the essayed questions targeted to achieve personal opinions of the respondents.

3.7.2 Interview Method.

The researcher conducted face to face interviews with the respondents to collect data. This involved setting a list of questions in an organized way that guided the researcher in a process of collecting data.

3.7.3 Observation Method

This involved use of all senses to perceive and understand the experiences of interest to the researcher. This helped the researcher to see what people actually do rather than what they say they do.

3.7.4 Documentary Analysis

This involved critical examination of public or private recorded information related to the street vending activities and displacement processes undertaken by the management of Kampala Capital City Authority in managing the vending business along the streets of the city. Such information will be gathered from websites of international trade promotion agencies, press websites, social media recording, Youtube clips and others.

3.8 Data Processing, Analysis and Presentation.

3.8.1 Data Processing

This involved editing, tabulation and coding;

Editing; this was done to check the completed responses with purposes of detecting and eliminating errors and identifying vital information that was essential in coding and tabulation.

Coding; this was done according to whether or not the response was a representative of the objective of the study and realistic to the subject matter.

Tabulation. This involved mainly the use of simple statistical techniques like use of tables and percentages to test significance of information from which meaning interpretation are to drawn.

3.8.2 Data Analysis

This involved. organization, interpretation and presentation of collected data. The researcher will use Ms. Excel Application and Ms. Word to analyze the data.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

The following ethical characters were maintained.

- a) Keeping a representable and professional attitude in the field.
- b) Pledge total confidentiality and deliver on that promise.
- c) The researcher did not endeavor with stereotypical and biased on demographic like race, age, beauty and many others.

3.9 Limitations and Delimitations of the Study.

In concluding the research, the researcher challenges were encountered as as highlighted below;

- i. Bias from the respondents. Some respondents were unwilling to provide the required information to the researcher; this was a great challenge to the researcher. However she only manages this through assuring respondents about total confidentiality and academic use of their responses.

- ii. Bureaucratic tendencies caused barriers to access various sections of the organizations thus slowing the pace of the study hence affect the time planned for the study. The researcher overcame this challenge by use of individual questionnaires administered to the respondents.
- iii. Poor weather conditions due to dusty environments that interrupted movements of the researcher to fulfill the appointment time with the targeted respondents. The researcher was able to manage this by use of protective gadgets such as umbrellas, jackets and others that were protective to unfriendly environments.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study and interpretation in respect of the research questions. The study involved 48 street vendors to whom questionnaires were administered and 5 local government officers were interviewed. Street vendors also participated in focused group discussions with the researcher which provided confound findings to the study questions.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents.

The study researcher examined the socio- economic characteristics of the respondent and the following findings were attained.

Table 1: Socio – Economic Characteristics of the Respondents.

ATTRIBUTE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
Gender		
Male	29	60.4
Female	19	39.6
Age		
18 - 25yrs	9	18.8
26 - 35yrs	26	54.2
36 - 45yrs	6	12.5
45 - 55yrs	4	8.3
Above 55yrs	3	6.3
Marital Status		
Single	11	22.9
Married	33	68.8
Widowed	3	6.3
Divorced	1	2.1
Education Level		
Never went to school	1	2.1
Primary	12	25.0
Secondary	19	39.6
University / Tertiary	16	33.3
Time Period in vending		
Less than 1yr	5	10.4
1 - 5yrs	26	54.2
6 - 10yrs	9	18.8
Above 10yrs	8	16.7

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Table 1 presents the demographic characteristics of the respondents and findings revealed that 60.4% of the respondents were females and 39.6% were males. The study found out that more females (women) are in the vending business in Kampala than men in that they do such kind of business to support their families. Findings were in line with the arguments of Johnson and Yawson (2000) in that he contended women do participate in street vending activities to support their household income to meet daily financial demands.

Findings found out that majority of the respondents (54.2%) were 26 – 35years of age, followed by those aged between 18 – 25years, 12.5% of the respondents were 36 – 45 years old, 8.3% were in the age range between 45 – 55 years and 6.3% were aged above 55 years old. This implied that all respondents who were interviewed were qualifying and their age certified their experience and knowledgeableness.

Majority of the respondents (68.8%) were married, 22.9% were single, 6.3% had widowed and 2.1% had divorced. This possibly implied that a bigger percentage of vendors on streets of Kampala have families to look after and hold responsibilities to catering after siblings basing on their gains from street vending business.

Findings in table 1 revealed that 39.6% had reached secondary level of education, 25% had attended to primary schooling, 33.3% had gone to university or tertiary education and 2.1% had never attained any form of education. This implied that majority of the respondents had attained at least primary education hence assured their knowledgeableness and capability to answer the questions in the data collection instruments.

The study examined the duration respondents had stayed in the street vending business and findings revealed that 54.2% of the respondents had spent 1 – 5years in business, 18.8% of the respondents were 6 – 10years and 16.7% were above 10 years in the business of vending on streets in Kampala. This possibly imply that the street vendors who participated in the study had spent a reasonable period of time in the street trading thus had vivid information about the implications of displacing street vendors in the streets from their current locations.

4.2 Reasons why Vendors enter into the Vending Business.

The study assessed the reasons as to why street vendors entered into business to deal on streets in Kampala and the following findings were attained.

Table 2 Reasons why Vendors entered into the Street Vending Business.

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage %
Unemployment	8	16.7
Family neglect	7	14.6
Business failure	14	29.2
Need for survival	19	39.6
Total	48	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Findings presented in table 2 revealed that different reasons as to why vendors go to street for trading activities. 19 respondents (39.6%) mentioned need for survival, 14 respondents (29.2%) entered street vending business due to failure of their previous business activities, 8 respondents (16.7%) joined the street vending business due to lack of what to do, and 7 respondents (14.6%) mentioned family neglect by the responsible family members.

Majority of the findings argued that they joined street vending in order to attain living in that street vending business requires limited working capital to start and the profits attained can enable the operators to meet their living costs in standing life. One of the street vendors discussed that;

“We had two kids at home and my husband got serious sickness for three months yet his work was the only source of finance to the home. I decided to use the little money I had saved with our women group at Kitebi to invest it and acquire a stall at Nakivubo to street “emivumba” (second hand clothes) and the business has supported the education of our children, we have a plot of land in Nateete – Kigaga zone and we are soon constructing our permanent home hence the vending business has been a tremendous source of income to our business”.

Such a condition forced her to utilise the little she had saved on her account thus ended up started business in clothes at Nakivubo Street, William Street, Martin Road and outside Owino market where by they had to move long. Many nationals mainly ladies are in small scale businesses in urban centers of Uganda for the sake of attaining survival but end up using it as a permanent source of income in that ladies have been acknowledged to be the leading household heads as they figured out fathers.

This is in agreement with the analysis of the World Bank (2015) which reports that Uganda in urban slums do seek for self-employment via small scale trading activities which majorly entail street vending business, boda boda cycling, and operation of roadside food stalls and have supported a higher percentage of the population estimated as 67% of the urban population with their services and products offered at cheaper prices. This corresponds with a higher number of married respondents presented in table which implied that street vendors are able to stand their families living from street vending business profits that are attained on a daily basis whenever the clock counts down.

Further the study found at that some vendors in the business of street vending as a result of failing the previous businesses which were unsuccessful due to certain issues. Some of the respondents mentioned that they had stall in Owino market but the fire outbreak that caught the trading area in 2009 left them helpless and the only way they had to restore their business dealings was solicit cheaper capital thus joining street vending.

During the study one street vendor by names of Katende Abubaker stated that;

“I have been in the street vending for 6 years to date but originally I had a well established shop at old Kampala dealing in electronics but the business ended when I was robbed in the night yet I had attained a loan from the Centenary Bank and all goods that had remained could not even meet the bank’s principal hence my properties were taken over by court blockers and that marked the end of my business.

I tried all what could be done to rescue failure of my business but due to financial constraints amidst such situations made incapable of supporting the required loan deposits to reduce on the debt burden with the institution.

All my friends did what they could manage but my business in simple terms was ill in bed.”

This probably implied that certain street vendors are involuntarily in the street vending just as a result of business failure in the previous economic activities. Business failure is a serious cause of poor standards of living to the general society as income distribution becomes unfair, nationals fail to access certain resources that require financial payments which is the only mean of life in Kampala hence seek for street vending as a way of attaining a continued living in the city.

The research study also found out that some of the street vendors in the street vending business due to lack of what to do. Uganda having a high population of youth composing over 78% of the total population as reported by World Bank (2015), a higher composition of its population have nothing to do due to limited job market despite its efforts to empower the youth, provision of credit schemes in that they find themselves marginalized to start smaller businesses that provide them with some money addition to attain a living in the city of Kampala. This certainly implied that some street vendors are in such kind of business due to lack of what to do.

Respondents also mentioned that their families neglected them and refused to support their living and academics. A respondent identified as Robert Mugerwa asserted that

“I have many family members in huge residential homes, executive offices and business riches but ignored me of because they must be superior to us which is a good ideal. This made me to seek for self-help and ended-up entering the street vending business where I have been able to enjoy the limited profits attained from sales made within a day.

Am now a degree graduate in business administration at Nkumba University, but to leave street vending business is hard for me due to the continued financial excellence I have gained unless when in years to come when I have identified a more profitable investment opportunity”.

The study findings were in line with the arguments of Ahikire (1999) as he contended that Street vending has thrived as an important source of livelihood for a large section of urban population in the informal sector due to widespread unemployment and the lack of skills and low levels of education prevalent among the urban masses.

He further argued that street vending is a popular means of self-employment as it entails minimal expenditure on conducting the trade. It is also an important means due to the ease with which a transition can be made into and out of the trade chosen, in case the same is not rewarding. Large scale migration from rural areas, shift from agricultural activities and mechanization of industries are all factors which continue to contribute to the multifold increase in street vending activities across the country.

According to Mugenyi (2009) reports that the closure of various business centres and abolition of trading in park centres, container businesses, and mobile stalls led to the retrenchment of the workers, who had no option but to take up street vending.

The study found out that lack of gainful employment coupled with poverty in rural areas has pushed people out of their villages in search of a better existence in the cities. These migrants do not possess the skills or the education to enable them to find better paid, secure employment in the formal sector and they have to settle for work in the informal sector. Secondly, there is another section of the population in these countries who are forced to join the informal sector. These are workers who were employed in the formal sector. They lost their jobs because of closures, down-sizing or mergers in the industries.

4.3 The Socio – Economic Costs of Street Vending in Kampala.

The study went ahead to assess the socio – economic costs of street vending and the following findings were attained.

Table 3: Socio – Economic Costs of Street Vending in Kampala.

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Congestion	6	12.5
Untidiness of workplace	7	14.6
Increased theft	9	18.8
Sale of fake goods	5	10.4
Poor relations with shop attendants	11	22.9
Noisy environment	10	20.8
Total	48	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Table 3 presents the socio – economic effects of street vending in the city of Kampala and findings revealed that 11 respondents (22.9%) mentioned the poor relations between vendors and shop attendants who established business in the buildings on streets of Kampala, 10 respondents (20.8%) suggested that vendors make streets very noisy as they shout at clients to purchase their commodities, 9 respondents (18.8%) mentioned increased theft, 7 respondents (14.6%) mentioned the untidiness of workplace, 6 respondents (12.5%), and 5 respondents (10.4%) mentioned the sale of fake goods to the customers.

The study findings revealed that majority of the respondents mentioned the poor relations with shop attendants in that vendors on streets provide goods to clients at a cheaper price than the selling price of shops. This makes shop attendants to attain limited sales than their usual business performance hence the negative effect of increases losses make them to hold abhorrence to participants in street vending.

Findings also revealed that street vendors create a noisy environment on the streets. This is evident with street vendors who do shout at clients and those who use loudspeakers and other noise making devices that tend to attract customers' attention to buy their products sold. As street vending activities commence, many violating persons do get opportunities of executing theft on clients' properties and money hold which tarnish the name of street vending business in respect of the society.

The study also found out that street vendors leave places where they trade from very untidy and such cases were evidenced mainly with those who deal in selling agricultural outputs which include cassava, avocados, pine apples, tomatoes, potatoes, bananas, carrots, cabbages, onions, ginger, fruits, garlicks, French beans, mangoes, vegetables and others. These have peeled pieces and husks which leave places with poor hygiene status and sanitation. Such conditions are unhealthy as they may result into outbreak of diseases which can affect the persons who pass by or stay within such trade areas.

Findings also revealed that some street vendors deal in fake or duplicate products that are sold to clients with substandard levels that are not recommended or certified by the quality control regulatory authorities. Among the fake goods that were evidenced include: weak house use materials like shoe polish, soaps, plastic utensils and others. Consumption of such goods is very harmful to the health of the users as they may attain medical complications resulting from

consumption such unstandardized goods from street vendors. Different toxic chemicals are added into products such chlorides in sugar, waste toner dust to shoe polish, replacement of blended juices to soft drink packs and others which are cancerous as dangerous bacteria and viruses are contaminated in such packs.

4.4 Reasons as to why KCCA displace street vendors.

The study examined the reasons as to why KCCA displace street vendors from the streets of Kampala and the following findings were revealed.

Table 4: Reasons as to why KCCA displaces Street Vendors from Streets of Kampala.

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
To reduce on congestion	41	85
To restore peace and calmness among tax payers	37	77
To reduce on theft	23	48
To increase on trader in market centres	22	46
To increase tidiness of the street	35	73
To increase tax base	41	85

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Table 4 above presents the reasons as to why KCCA displaces street vendors from the streets of Kampala and findings revealed that 41 respondents (85%) mentioned the prompt to reduce on congestion, 37 respondents (77%) mentioned the attempt of restoring peace and calmness among traders in the city, 23 respondents (48%) mentioned the reduction on theft rates, 22 respondents (46%) mentioned the increase on the number of traders in the market centres, 35 respondents (73%) mentioned the need to increase on tidiness of streets in Kampala as traders tend to cause poor sanitation conditions and 41 respondents (85%) mentioned the increased tax base.

Findings revealed that the management of KCCA normally come in to dismiss the vendors from streets of Kampala in order to reduce on congestion along the streets of Kampala. Vendors place their goods on the road ways in Kampala which are designed to accommodate pedestrians who

move along ways to different locations, parking of different moving trucks and cars hence their conduct of business cause vigilant congestion on the roadways, parking places and others. KCCA normally also look forwards to the claims from Kampala City Traders Associations (KACITA) which normally presents vendors to be a barrier to performance of different business traders who tend to make losses as clients seeks to buy cheaper goods sold by street vendors yet they are not paying taxes to the authority.

One of the street vendors named asserted that;

“Street vendors in Kampala do carry out their operations on roadsides which cause barriers to movements of cars, motorcycles and pedestrians in the city. Vendors do display their goods on the laid materials such as sucks, bivouac, and others which help them to hold business operations within a day temporary can be flexible in transferring.

Such operations lead to congestion on walk paths and driving lanes as travellers do by pass with vendors and avoid destroying their properties hence the management of KCCA come in to dissolve the issue of disorganised business operations on roadways which tarnish the image of the capital city to its stakeholders”.

The study found out that KCCA intervene the street vending business in order to increase on the tax base as vendors do acquire stalls in market centres where taxes are paid from or rent different rooms on the buildings in Kampala City. The street vending business is mobile therefore licensing and taxing is practically impossible hence enforcement to settle in remarkable areas is a great deal in collecting appropriate taxes from clients. This probably meant that resettling vendors to allocated places enables tax collection department to get appropriate measures of enduring that vendors are clearly defined as traders and subjected to certain amounts of tax payment to the government.

4.5 Social Implications of Displacing Vendors from the Street of Kampala City.

The study went ahead to assess the social implications of displacing vendors from the street of Kampala city and the following findings were attained as tabulated in table 5 below.

Table 5: Social Implications of Displacing Vendors from the Streets of Kampala City.

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Increased theft	35	73
Insecurity	30	63
Loss of government popularity	29	60
Conflicting environment among traders	37	77
Increased tidiness	36	75
Improvement on street organisation	27	56
Urban Rural Migrations	42	88
Increased dependency	38	79

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Table 5 presents the social implications of displacing vendors from the streets of Kampala city and findings revealed that 35 respondents (73%) mentioned the increase on theft in that traders who are dismissed from their business activities of trading on streets fail to stand a living and end up grabbing on streets for survival, attacking people's shops. Respondents mentioned that taking away vending from streets makes them to stay helpless without any supporting source of income thus subjects them to violent practices for the sake of attaining money.

There are 30 respondents (63%) who mentioned the increased insecurity in the area in that the vending business involve youths who seek for start funds to also grow their financial base to directly participate in strikes that are established against the KCCA management attempts to dismiss them away from streets. The displacement of street vendors is normally not a peaceful process and different practitioners tend to hesitate towards the management orders thus police

enforcement is normally deployed to aid the authority administrators in implementing the management orders.

One of the employees from KCCA asserted that;

Taking away vendors from streets is very hard because practitioners have no other resort they can afford with the limited financial resources they have. We normally chase them away with the help of police deployment but due to resistances, fighting and riot assault teams normally intervene the process with pepper spray, rubber bullets and closed mambas in order to scare away vendors from coming back to trade in such places.

We normally advise vendors on how they carry out their businesses in the new settlements offered to them in an organized manner, but they continuously resist due to their different ideologies based on economic and political views in the displacement move.

The ruling government normally loses popularity when street vendors are dismissed from the street (Theresa F. 2013). As every individual's decision on who must rule counts, 29 respondents (60%) mentioned that street vendors in Kampala normally view the management attempt to dismiss as the government's goal to move away poor people from the city. Vendors are low income business people who can not afford to rent in big stalls or buildings hence they gain great hatred to the city administrators and government as well beings its capital and holding many top ministerial offices.

This evident with the President's speech on poor electoral performance in Kampala where he commented that such low vote counts is a result of harsh rule from the Executive Director of KCCA Madam Jenniper Musisi. However, this presented a poor attitude that forceful intervention of the street vending business reduces on government popularity among the nationals which is a threat to social stability.

A similar case happened in Tunisia in as a boy poured petroleum on his body and burnt himself publically in response to the management authority that has convicted his kiosk from which he was able to attain a living and the suicide act marked the start of the revolution that overthrew the ruling government by them.

The study researcher found out that as the management of city traders under their association termed as KACITA request for dismissal of street vendors, this creates a conflicting environment between vendors and traders who established their businesses in well situated buildings in Kampala. 37 respondents (77%) mentioned that shop attendants do attack vendors with exchange of words as vendors tend to call on customers near do entrances of buildings who would go and buy product from shops thus instant quarrels and poor relations is the end result. Displacing vendors do not end the quarrels as they continuously stay in a conflicting situation towards each other.

Findings revealed that displacing vendors from the streets of Kampala increases on the level of tidiness in the city in that 36 respondents (75%) mentioned that different wastes which could be dumped by vendors do no longer exist. Street vending business involves unwrapping of different packed materials, peeling and husks removal from agricultural products and others do cause increase dirtiness and poor sanitation of the streets in Kampala. The dismissal of vendors increases sanitation levels of the streets.

There are 27 respondents (56%) who mentioned that abolition of street vending business creates enough space for parking and free walkways in the city of Kampala. The study researcher managed to evidence the increased congestion during the period after elections where vendors were seriously trading in road paths without any intervention around Jesco Building, New Taxi Park, Clock Tower Ways, William Street, Mini-price business area, Kampala Road, outside Owino market, Nakivubo and others. The abolition of street vending business increased space and car can move with ease, reduced traffic congestion and others.

The study found out that displacing of street vendors from the street of Kampala city make certain vendors to quit residence in the city. There are 42 respondents (88%) who mentioned that ending street vending business make practitioners to seek for affordable business activities in semi – urban and rural areas in Kampala hence increase urban rural migration. Some vendors mentioned examples of friends who joined the agricultural activities in rural areas and transport sectors in areas outside Kampala where such activities are productive and applicable than in the city centre.

The study found out that 38 respondents (79%) mentioned increased dependency to their relatives and public organisations. There are respondents who mentioned that ending street

vending business make them helpless hence will continuously stick of financial sources of the husbands, relatives and seeking public assistance that may involve begging on streets, local leaders and aiding non governmental organisations.

There are vendors who were initially street children but managed to establish themselves through trading on the streets. This probably meant that vendors who are dismissed from the street vending business remain helpless in that they find their means of survival marginalised thus becoming dependants to different stakeholders or concerned parties.

Findings were inline with the arguments of Marja (2006) as he asserted that Prohibiting and curbing the street vendors can cause spill over effects like causing rise in crime. As reported, in Kenya, local authorities reported significant crime increases following the destruction of kiosks throughout Mombasa.

4.6 Economic Implications of Displacing Street Vendors from Kampala city.

The study examined the economic implications of displacing street vendors from Kampala city and the following findings were attained.

Table 6: Economic Implications of Displacing Vendors from Streets of Kampala City.

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Increased unemployment	21	43.8
Increased income inequality	37	77.1
Reduced household income	45	93.8
Poor standards of living	47	97.9
Increased market for shop attendants	10	20.8
Reduced consumption of fake goods	8	16.7
Increased poverty	43	89.6
Increased corruption	42	87.5

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Table 6 presents the economic implications of displacing street vendors from the street of Kampala city and findings revealed that 21 respondents (43.8%) mentioned the increased unemployment among the nationals in that vending is a self employment opportunity utilised by the unemployed persons to earn income for survival and self development. Dismissing vendors places them in miserable condition of reduced income earnings thus financial constraints and bill burdens.

37 respondents (77.1%) mentioned increased income inequality, 45 respondents (93.8%) mentioned reduced household income, 47 respondents (97.9%) mentioned poor standards of living of street vendors, 10 respondents (20.8%) mentioned that it leads to increased market for shop attendants, 8 respondents (16.7%) mentioned the reduced supply and consumption of substandard goods, 43 respondents (89.6%) mentioned the increased poverty in the area and 42 respondents (87.5%) mentioned increased corruption.

Findings were agreement with the World Bank Sub-Saharan Africa Malnutrition Report (2005), almost half (47 percent) of the Indian children are malnourished; illiteracy in India is one of the highest in the world. Therefore street vending is a way for poor people to earn livelihood and make their way out of poverty. As already explained before, while doing this they will also sustain the urban middle income and low income groups by making available to them affordable goods and services at convenient locations.

Besides the above described larger patterns what also matters is the natural propensity of markets to crop up in certain specific areas. This is to mean that stall or vendors of certain goods may thrive in a specific area depending on consumer preferences. In such a scenario it is important that perforce these street vendors are not displaced or relocated without keeping in mind these factors.

However, it is appreciable that the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors and the Act has recognized the concept of natural markets and mandates that the same be taken into account while identifying vending zones.

It is also important to observe that these migrants are usually seen as outsiders encroaching on the comforts of the city dwellers, yielding to an “us versus them” situation. On a reading of literature published by various street vendors’ organisations which recount the tales of interface

of vendors with the legal system, it is conceivable that cleanliness drives which are supposedly for the benefit of the larger public are entirely used to harass and extract money. In this process it is almost absolutely forgotten that these street vendors add considerable comfort to the lives of thousands by selling essential items at convenient locations.

The fact that these street vendors aren't taxpaying contributors to the economy adds ire of the authorities against them and they end up giving illegal payments to KCCA and police officers.

4.7 How Street vendors cope up with life after displacement from street in Kampala city.

The study examined the patterns how street vendors cope up with life after displacement from their current trading activities on the streets of Kampala city and the following findings were revealed.

Table 7: Patterns how Street Vendors cope up with life after Displacement from Streets in Kampala City.

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Seeking for employment in the formal sector	41	85
Dependency on spouse's income	37	77
Participation in agricultural activities	39	81
Establishment of joint ventures	32	67
Urban rural migration	24	50
Seeking of credit facilities	29	60

Source: Primary Data

Table 7 presented the findings on the patterns how street vendors cope up with life after displacement by the management of KCCA and other regulatory authorities. Findings revealed that 41 respondents (85%) revealed that vendors when their business is terminated tend to seek for employment in the formal sector, 37 respondents (77%) mentioned the increased dependency on spouse's income in that it is the only source of income to support a living in Kampala.

As the street vending business is illegalised in Kampala, vendors are seeking to the agricultural sector where they participate directly in field activities of ploughing, weeding, harvesting and others. This is evident as 39 respondents (81%) mentioned that fellow vendors who turned away from street vending business are participating in farm activities where they do attain a reasonable amount of money to support their living. There are 32 respondents (67%) who mentioned the establishment of joint vendor business as street vendors to combine the small resources they do have to establishment one business to meet different liabilities such as rent, power and others business expenses.

Findings revealed that 24 respondents (50%) mentioned that street vendors who business areas are evicted tend to resort to rural settlement where they are able to attain a living at cheaper costs, have free land of establishing homes and hold varsity of land that can support prosperous agricultural activities.

Further findings revealed that vendors do seek for credit facilities in order to support their businesses in an expanded operation span. This is attained as 29 respondents (60%) mentioned that vendors go to lending institutions to help them out with limited capital problems to suite competence in a well established business environment of high running income. The study found out another important aspect related to financing the street vending activity that is since the vendors hold small capital sums hence suffer from a number of hardships and their business is very uncertain, it is difficult for them to obtain loans and financial assistance from formal sources. In view of this they have to resort to sources like local money lenders who charge usurious rates of interest. This compounds the problems faced by them.

4.8 Conclusion.

Despite the fact that these vendors act as an important catalyst in the economy, there has been either a lack of or no planning in this regard. Even the states which are known to have formulated certain planning processes, have failed to effectively implement the same. This is in addition to the powers given to KCCA officers and police authorities to remove obstructions on the footpaths under the municipal acts and police acts (which are state legislations). These unguided powers are exercised to harass the vendors and to evict them thus proving the relevance of the research study.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations which are drawn in respect to the study objectives as revealed by the findings. This chapter also highlights the relevant further areas of study which have been left out the research study.

5.1 Summary of the Findings

The study assessed the reasons as to why street vendors enter into the vending business and findings revealed that many practitioners work in such environments due to failure to attain employment from corporate entities that do provide job opportunities to the local population and the local government administrators, some practitioners are not helped by their responsible stakeholders such as parents, relatives and guardians, business failures also surrender operators to low scale operators that can not allow them to rent bigger rooms on the buildings in Kampala, and others seek for self establishment and survival from poverty with the starting stages in small scale trading that comprise of street vending operations on the streets in Kampala. These findings were in agreement with the arguments of World Bank (2015) and Ahikire (1999) as they presented similar consent regarding the street vending business.

The study findings examined the socio-economic costs of street vending in Kampala and findings revealed that vending operations leads to congestion on the pathways in the city, the environment becomes untidy, thieves use such place where vendors operators as avenues of grabbing other people's properties, some practitioners sell substandard goods to the customers, poor relations do exist between vendors and shop attendants, while some vendors also lead to noise in the environment.

The study revealed that KCCA normally displace street vendors in Kampala City in order to reduce on the congestion level on the streets as traders tend to lay their goods in the path ways, marginalise theft on street, to increase on trader in the market centres, improve on the sanitation level with a clean and tidy environment and to widen the tax base of the organisation.

The study intended to assess the social implications of displacing vendors from the streets of Kampala city and findings revealed that some business practitioners join deviant activities that do violate the society which lead to theft and insecurity in the area. It was revealed that the government normally loses popularity when vendors are forcefully sent away from streets, the conflicting environment among traders increases as some of them do offer their stock to street vendors to sell for them, tidiness of the streets in the city is effectively attained, more organisation of the street is achieved, vendors being unable to attain urban employment go to villages to establish their life and dependency on practitioners in their guardians, parents, spouses and relatives increases due to narrowed sources of income to sustain a living. The displacement of street vendors being a threat to social, economic and political stability of nations by Urdal (2006, 2012), Collier and Hoeffler (2002) or Miguel et. al. (2004, 2007) to name a few. Also Therese F. (2013) suggested the ruling government normally loses popularity when street vendors are dismissed from the streets.

The study examined the economic implications of displacing street vendors from Kampala city and findings revealed that it increases unemployment as practitioners stay jobless, income inequality among nationals widens, household income reduces, standards of living become poor, shop attendants enjoy increased market for their goods, poverty among the local population increases and corruption grows as vendors try their level best to persuade enforcement officers to leave them in business.

The study examined how the vendors cope up with life after being displaced and findings revealed that abandonment of their current employment opportunities make them seek for employment in the formal sector, practitioners become dependants, participation in the agricultural activities increases, joint ventures are established, rural urban migration becomes the order of the day as others seek for credit facilities make them financial institutions.

5.2 Conclusion

Street vending business in Kampala involves many people who enter in such kind of business with different reason which include unemployment, family neglect, business failure, and most of individuals enter the business for the sake of survival. But as the vending business is conducted on the street of the city, the society attain congestion on the pathways, the environment becomes untidy, thieves use such place where vendors operators as avenues of grabbing other people's

properties, some practitioners sell substandard goods to the customers, poor relations do exist between vendors and shop attendants, while some vendors also lead to noise in the environment.

The management of KCCA tend to come in and displace street vendors in order to resettle them in other places with an organize manner such as market centres, reduce on congestion, marginalise theft on the street, improve on the sanitation levels with a clean and tidy environment and revenue collections are also enhanced with well settlements that are licensed and registered with the regulatory authorities. Vendors are normally affected much with the displacement as they become unemployed, poor standards of living, poverty becomes rampant, dependency on spouse income increases, migrate to villages to participate agriculture which results into government loss of popularity, conflicts arouse between vendors and traders under the management of KACITA.

The study examined the economic implications of displacing street vendors from Kampala city and findings revealed that unemployment increases as practitioners stay jobless, income inequality among nationals widens, household income reduces, standards of living become poor, shop attendants enjoy increased market for their goods, poverty among the local population increases and corruption grows as vendors try their level best to persuade enforcement officers to leave them in business.

Vendors cope up with situation after being displaced and findings revealed that abandonment of their current employment opportunities make them seek for employment in the formal sector, practitioners become dependents, participation in the agricultural activities increases, joint ventures are established, rural urban migration becomes the order of the day as others seek for credit facilities make them financial institutions.

5.3 Recommendations

Basing on the above findings the following are the recommendable areas;

The vendors must extend full cooperation to the municipal conservancy staff for cleaning the streets and footpaths and also to the other municipal staff for carrying on any municipal work. The management of KCCA must work hand in hand with the vendors on how best the street of Kampala city can be kept clean in that vendors must cater about the parameters of their occupied areas to be in clean environment.

There is a need to sensitize and mobilise vendors on the benefits of trading in resettlement areas and the city planning for the street management which will easily attract them to establish business in market centres built to them.

Vending of costly items such as electrical appliances, video and audio tapes and cassettes, cameras, phones and others must be prohibited. In the event of any hawker found to be selling such items his license must be cancelled forthwith hence trading in such commodities is left for traders in larger establishments.

In areas other than the Non-Hawking Zones, licenses must be granted to the hawkers to do their business on payment of the prescribed fee. The licenses must be for a period of 1 year. That will be without prejudice to the right of the Committee to extend the limits of the Non-Hawking Zones in the interests of public health, sanitation, safety, public convenience and the like. Hawking licenses should not be refused in the Hawking Zones except for good reasons. The discretion not to grant a hawking license in the Hawking Zone should be exercised reasonably and in public interest.

There should be no hawking within 100 meters from any place of worship, holy shrine, educational institutions and hospitals or within 150 meters from any municipal or other markets or from any railway station. There should be no hawking on foot-bridges and over-bridges. Further certain areas may be required to be kept free of hawkers for security reasons. However outside places of worship hawkers can be permitted to sell items required by the devotees for offering to the deity or for placing in the place of worship e.g. flowers, sandalwood, candies, agarbattis, coconuts etc.

5.4 Further area of study

Basing on the above findings the following fields can be further researched;

1. The impact of local revenue collections on street vending
2. The effect of corruption on effectiveness of decentralized governance
3. The effect of rural urban migration on development of Kampala district.

References

- Adiko, A and Anoh Kouassi P. (2003). *Activities and Organisation of Traders on the Markets and Streets of Ivory Coast: The Case of Cocody, Treichville, Yopougon, Communes and Some Streets in Abidjan*. Abidjan: University of Cocody.
- Agadjanian, V. (2001). *Feminization of Men's Labour and its Implications for Gender Relations: A Case Study of Street Vendors in Maputo, Mozambique*. Paper presented at the *International Colloquium Gender, Population and Development in Africa*, Organized by UEPA/UAPS, INED, ENSEA, IFORD. Abidjan: 16 - 21 July 2001
- Ahikire, J. and Ampaire C. (2003). *Vending in the City: A Gendered Perspective of Policy, Conditions, and Organizational Capacity of Vendors in Kampala, Uganda*. Kampala: Centre for Basic Research Working Paper No. 87/2003.
- Alila, P.O and Mitullah, W.V. (2002). *Policies, Regulations and Organisational Capacity of Women Street Vendors in Kenya: Street Vendors Handbook*. Nairobi: University of Nairobi, Institute for Development Studies.
- Alila, P.O and Mitullah, WV. (1999). *Policies, Regulations and Organisational Capacity of Street Vendors: Towards Urban Policy Change*. Nairobi: University of Nairobi, IDS.
- Alila, P.O. and Mitullah, W.V. (2000). *Enhancing Lobbying Capacity of Women Street Vendors: The Challenges in the Kenyan Policy Environment*. Nairobi: University of Nairobi, IDS.
- Budlender, D. Buwembo, P. and Shabala, N. (2001). *"Country Case Study: South Africa' The Informal Economy: Statistical Data and Research Findings*. Geneva: ILO.
- Charmes, Jacques. (1998). *Informal Sector, Poverty and Gender: A Review of Empirical Evidence*. Washington DC: The World Bank.
- Graham. A. Mitullah, W.V. and Kopyo G. (1998). *"Baseline Survey of Women Street Vendors in Kenya*. Nairobi: MATRIX Development Consultants and DFID.
- ILO. (2002). *Women and Men in the Informal Economy*. Geneva: ILO, Employment Sector.

- Johnson and Yawson, (2000). *Workshop Report for Stakeholders, Policy Makers and Regulators of Street-Food Vending in Accra. Accra, Miklin Hotel, 25 - 26 Sept.* Accra: Food Research Institute
- King R. and Ayeh-Solomon, B. (2003). *Making a Living in the Street: A Study of Street Vendors in Kumasi, Ghana.* Kumasi: Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Building and Road Research Institute.
- Lund, F. Nicholson, J. and Skinner C. (2000). *Street Trading. Durban: University of Natal, School of Development Studies.*
- Mitullah, W.V. (2003). *Street Vending in African Cities: Synthesis of Empirical Findings from Kenya, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Uganda and South Africa.* Washington DC, World Bank - A Contribution to World Development Report on Investment Climate and Informal Enterprises.
- Nyamweya, P. (1997). *"Informal Sector in Kenya: A Baseline Survey of the Determinant Laws".* Nairobi: Public Law Institute
- Opoku, A.K. (1998). *Report on Working Group on Street Trading and Hawking in Ghana.* Accra: GRABCO Associate Ltd.
- Republic of Kenya (ROK). (2003), May. *Draft Sessional Paper on Development of Micro and Small Enterprises for Employment Creation and Poverty Reduction.* Nairobi: Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development.
- Republic of Kenya (ROK). (2003). *Economic Recovery Strategy Paper.* Nairobi: Ministry of Planning and National Development.
- Republic of Kenya (ROK). (2003). July. *Report of the Task Force on Micro and Small Scale Enterprises.* Nairobi: Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development.
- Skinner, C. (1999). *Local Government in Transition: A Gendered Analysis of Trends in Urban Policy and Practice Regarding Street Trading in Five South African Cities'. Durban: University of Natal, Durban, School of Development Studies. Research Report No. 18.*

Skinner, C. and Lund, F. (1999). "*Promoting the Interests of Women in the Informal Economy: An Analysis of Street Trader Organizations in South Africa*". Durban: University of Natal, Durban, School of Development Studies. Research Report No. 19.

Tendai Dhliwayo. (2003). "*By-laws Bring Order to Street Trading*". Johannesburg: Johannesburg News Agency.

Tsitsi Dondo. (2003). *Street Vending in Zimbabwe. Harare: Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)*.

APPENDIX I: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE STUDY RESPONDENTS

(VENDORS)

Dear respondent (s),

I am **NAJJUKA JOSEPHINE**; a third year student from **Uganda Martyrs University** carrying out a study entitled “*The Socio – Economic Implications of the Displacement of Street Vendors by KCCA from Kampala City*”. I kindly request for your participation in the ongoing study and all information provided will be basically used for academic purpose without any other form of dissemination or disclosure, thanks in advance.

1. Gender (by observation)
2. What is your age?
3. What is your marital status (married, single, widowed, separated)?
4. What is your nationality?
5. For how long have been in the business of street vending (years)?
6. What does your business mainly deal in?
7. Why are you in this business?
8. What are the benefits do you enjoy in doing street vending business?
9. Do regulatory authorities intervene in your business operations?
10. Why do think the regulatory authorities do such interventions to street vending?
11. How does the displacement affect vendors economically?
12. How does the displacement affect vendors socially?
13. How do vendors cope up with the displacement situations?
14. Are there supportive measures or arrangements established to aid street vendors? (Yes, No, Don't Know)

15. If yes, what are the measures or arrangements established to aid street vendors after displacement?
16. How effective are the established measures to support street vendors? (very effective, effectively, fairly effective, ineffectively, very ineffective).
17. What could be the right measures of improving street vending business conduct in Katwe trade area?

Thanks for your participation, May the almighty God Reward you abundantly.

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE STUDY RESPONDENTS

(LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS)

Dear respondent (s),

I am **NAJJUKA JOSEPHINE**; a third year student from **Uganda Martyrs University** carrying out a study entitled “*The Socio – Economic Implications of the Displacement of Street Vendors by KCCA from Kampala City*”. I kindly request for your participation in the ongoing study and all information provided will be basically used for academic purpose without any other form of dissemination or disclosure, thanks in advance.

1. Gender (by observation)
2. What is your age?
3. What is your marital status (married, single, widowed, separated)?
4. What is your nationality?
5. For how long have been in the service with the local government ministry (yrs)?
6. What do street vendors mainly deal in?
7. Why do you think they get involved to such nature of business?
8. What are the benefits enjoyed by practitioners in street vending business?
9. Do regulatory authorities intervene in street vending business operations?
10. Why do think the regulatory authorities do such interventions to street vending?
11. How does the displacement affect vendors economically?
12. How does the displacement affect vendors socially?
13. How do vendors cope up with the displacement situations?
14. What has been done in order to support street vendors after being displaced?

15. What do you think could be good measures or arrangements that aid street vendors after being displaced from their trading areas?
16. Are there supportive measures or arrangements established to aid street vendors? (Yes, No, Don't Know).
17. If yes, what are the measures or arrangements established to aid street vendors after displacement?
18. How effective are the established measures to support street vendors? (Very Effective, Effectively, Fairly Effective, Ineffectively, Very Ineffective), and Why?
19. What do you think could be the right measures of improving street vending business conduct in Katwe trade area?

Thanks for your participation, May the almighty God Reward you abundantly.