



Effects of Locating Street Vendors to Formal Markets on Their Socio-Economic Living Conditions in Kigali City

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Abstract: *Street vending activity is considered as an important source of informal employment resulting from lack of limited lucrative employment, hence leading many people to move from their villages to cities searching for employment where they expect to get better pay. In Rwanda, the street vending activity is considered as illegal under the motive of keeping clean Kigali City and the secondary cities. To attend to living conditions of people involved in the street vending activities, Government of Rwanda has initiated a project of locating them in formal markets. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the contribution of this initiative of locating street traders in formal markets on their living conditions. It employed a descriptive study design on a sample of 372 street traders drawn from around 4,647 street vendors relocated in formal market in Kigali City. With the F-statistic of 27.617 and p-value of 0.000, findings confirm that locating street vendors at a well-known market and safer place has a significant effect on the improvement of their living conditions at all levels of significance. However, the amount of Frw 50,000 given to street vendors as starting up assistance is perceived as small to sustain their business. Similarly, the backward movement of some to street vending activity is to be strictly discouraged because not only hamper the initiative but also can reduce the potential multiplicative effect of the amount that government gives as support to located street vendors.*

Keywords: *Street vendors, Living conditions, Socio-economic, Kigali City, Rwanda*

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1. Introduction

“Street vendor” called “market vendor” in some countries refers to trading activities that are conducted at marketplace, pavement of roads and sometimes at home-place (Cohen, Mihir and Horn, 2000). Bhowmik (2005) defines a “street vendor” as a person who sales goods to the public without having a permanent location. Street vendors involve themselves in a wide range of businesses, such as food, drinks, clothing and hand crafts. They operate in various locations and situations, thus influencing the urban situation in different ways. Street vending activity is considered as an important source of informal employment

resulting from lack of limited lucrative employment, hence appearing to be an alternative of employment opportunity. For example, in sub-Saharan Africa, street trade accounts for 43 per cent of all informal non-agricultural employment (Sally Roever and Skinner, 2016).

In developing countries, the segment of street vendors has roots in lack of employment in rural areas on which adds poverty that led many people to move from their villages to cities searching for employment where they expect to get better pay (Bhowmik, 2005). Arriving to cities, the opportunity to get well paid jobs being scarce, they end up in street vending activities to earn their living adversely affected by this status. The worse of the matter resides in

the fact that to such existing pool of street vendors, join workers who were previously employed in the formal sector and lost their jobs resulting to structural problems leading sometime closures of businesses, restructuring of employees in some troubled companies or mergers or acquisitions. Therefore, in order to strive for survival, the new unemployed groups of people go for street trading.

Some studies have reported positive effects of street vending activities (Anjaria, 2006; Chung et al., 2010; Sally Roever and Caroline Skinner, 2016; Mansi and Sudha, 2019; Mario, Luis Garcia-Tello and Steven, 2020). They argue that street vendors contribute to the security and provide services to people who do not have sufficient time to go to shop in the formal market and to those who also have limited financial means. In some countries however, including Rwanda Street vending activity is considered as an illegal activity. This view is supported by some studies such as that of Cohen et al. (2000); Donovan (2008); Mitullah (2003) among others because they associate street vending activities to unclean cities, source of theft and cities' congestion, hence obstructing the traffic. Therefore, countries engage in fighting street vending activities to keep cities clean and eventually preventing also adverse effects of street vending activities as discussed earlier. In line with the perceptions of having a modern and clean cities, eviction and relocation campaigns are undertaken usually by city authorities to "clean up" the city and make it more "attractive" (Anjaria, 2006; Donovan, 2008; Milgram, 2011). City authorities have adopted various strategies to manage or regulate street vending activities, ranging from the eviction of those street vendors from the cities or relocating and grouping them to the formal designated zones.

In some cities where street vendors are perceived as a source of trouble, bringing chaos and disorder in cities, eviction is often the adopted strategy to get rid of those troublemakers in cities. It involves the use of bulldozers to remove their illegal structures next to formal building and aside roads in order to restore "order" and "sanity" to the city life (Rajagopal, 2001; Sally Roever and Caroline Skinner, 2016; Khairuzzaman, Fatema, Sharmin Zaman, Arafat, and Latiful Bari1, 2014). Examples of such evictions have been undertaken in India, Vietnam, Mexico, the Philippines, South Africa, and in other developing countries in Africa (Anjaria, 2006; Donovan, 2008; Drummond, 2000).

In other cities, to manage and regulate street vending activities locating and grouping street vendors into designated formal zones or markets has been a strategy adopted. This approach offers numerous potential benefits for street vendors themselves as well as for the cleanness and security of cities, approach adopted by Rwanda. Properly planned vending zones can help in reducing

overcrowding on paths and streets, improving pedestrian flow and safety. It is argued that grouped vendors can collectively monitor their surroundings, deterring criminal activities and enhancing safety in the area. The availability and location of vending zones may affect the rental market, potentially leading to shifts in supply and demand for commercial and residential spaces.

In Rwanda, with the motive of keeping clean Kigali City as well as the secondary cities, the government of Rwanda (GoR) through local government institutions has deployed the District Administration Security Support Organ (DASSO) to bring order on the street. Unfortunately, in carrying out this assignment they confiscate goods that are traded by street traders, making worse their living conditions as the small means of living were confiscated. As the running after street traders by those security agents was considered as a short-term solution, GoR has initiated a project of locating them to formal markets where they should conduct their businesses. This paper seeks to find out the outcomes of that initiative of locating street vendors to formal markets on their living conditions.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: section 2 presents the literature review to the observed change on living conditions of street vendors due the grouping factor, section 3 explains the research hypothesis, tool and sample determination, and section 4 presents and discusses findings while section 5 concludes the paper.

1.1 Objectives

This paper set out to meet the following objectives:

1. To assess the relationship between locating street vendors to formal markets and their skills in making cooperatives.
2. To assess the effect of locating street vendors to formal markets on their income generation.
3. To assess the effect of locating street vendors to formal markets on their food security.
4. To assess the effect of locating street vendors to formal markets on education of their children.
5. To assess the effect of locating street vendors to formal markets on the improvement of their health.
6. To evaluate the effect of locating street vendors to formal markets on their living conditions.

1.2 Hypotheses

Ho1: There is no relationship between locating street vendors to formal markets and their skills in making cooperatives.

Ho2: There is no relationship between locating street vendors to formal markets and income generation of beneficiaries.

Ho3: There is no relationship between locating street vendors to formal markets and food security of beneficiaries.

Ho4: There is no relationship between locating street vendors to formal markets and education of children from beneficiaries' households.

Ho5: There is no relationship between locating street vendors to formal markets and health improvement of beneficiaries.

Ho6: There is no relationship between locating street vendors to formal markets and living conditions of beneficiaries.

2. Literature Review

This section discusses the different perceptions of street vending activities in cities' organisation and living conditions on concerned persons. The presence of street vendors can influence these aspects in both positive and negative ways.

On one hand Street vendors contribute to the local economy and offer affordable goods to urban populations, can be a source of keeping security, and has the potential to improve tax collection efficiency.

In Bangkok, for instance, the financial and economic recession of 1997 compelled people into the Street Food (SF) trade as a source of income and employment (Chung, Ritoper, & Takemoto, 2010). The central and municipal governments of Thailand and Bangkok, respectively, went to the extent of encouraging citizens to take up street vending as an alternative source of income during the hard period of financial crisis (Chung et al., 2010). Harper (1996, cited in Donovan, 2008) also reported that during economic turmoil in the 1990s in the province of Kuala Lumpur, the Mayor of the province relaxed regulations on vendor licenses, hence opening a room for more areas in favor of street vending to take place.

On top of being a source of employment opportunities and income street vendors' contributions to the life in urban areas go beyond their own self-employment. They drive demand for a wide range of products and services provided by other informal stakeholders, including but not limited to transporters, tea, jus and water sellers, market porters, security guards, and recyclers of waste resources among others. They also cause demand for products and services provided by formal sector public as well as private actors, including but not limited to transportation, and formal shops and suppliers from whom they source their goods

(Sally Roever and Caroline Skinner, 2016). Street vending is being considered as one of the few readily available avenues of employment open to women who look and need to earn a living (Cohen, et al., 2000; Misra and Verma, 2021).

In other circumstances, street vendors are perceived contributing to security for more established shop business owners and the general public as a whole, hence maintaining a watchful eye over some events that the security guards may not be aware off. They occasionally show up to intervene in case of accidents and emergencies happening on the streets (Anjaria, 2006). It has been reported that In Mumbai, street vendors have at several occasions have protected women against the unforeseen sexual harassment (Anjaria, 2006). Say differently, street vendors can act as informal security surveillance agents, contributing to increased safety through unpaid natural surveillance.

On the other hand, the presence of street vendors in cities can also be the cause of many urban management challenges, including while not limited to those related to cleanness, security, tax evasions among others.

In line with the cleanness of cities, it is assumed that street vending to an indicative sign of channel and harbors of dirt in cities, thus causing uncertainty to investors and tourists to consider those cities as their choice for destination (Sally Roever and Caroline Skinner, 2016). It is under this consideration and in order to attracting those economic actors that governments discourage street vending activities. In addition to its negative potential effects on the image of cities, street vendors have frequently been perceived as creating a safe harbor, through their established overcrowding of streets, for facilitating petty crime. In this case, street vendors are considered as unreliable people who, in direct or indirect collaboration with thieves and drug dealers harm the public and pedestrians (Austin, 1994). Taking advantage to the congestion of city streets, street vendors are perceived as facilitating thieves to operate easily, hide and allowing them to move unseen, a situation that adversely distresses the activities of more established formal business (Donovan, 2008).

Similarly, street vendors are also perceived as creating unfair competition for more established shop owners, subsequently reducing the profits of shop owners by offering pirated and counterfeit goods and commodities for sale at very low prices (Mitullah, 2003). For example, the owners of shops in Mumbai, India, and in Bogota, Colombia, have expressed their concerns regarding street traders. They argue that those street traders provide unhealthy competition and drain the income of more established, registered and taxpaying shop owners

(Donovan, 2008; Rajagopal, 2001). Similarly, Steel (2012) reports of more established shop owners in Cusco, Peru, who raised their complain about their loss of autonomy over the sale of products and the unfair competition that street vendors bring with them, with its associated declines in sales and earnings of official established businesses.

In the same vein, Crossa (2009) reports that in Mexico City, there is a complicity of alliance between street vendors and shop owners whereby street vendor sell products on the street on behalf of shop owners, hence putting in disadvantageous position of shop owners who do not work closely with street vendors.

In relation to tax collection, street vending activities have been reported of being channels of tax evasion. As many street vendors operate informally and may not have any formal tax registration, this causes challenge to tax collectors to track them. Even if they were to be tracked in be integrated to the formal tax system, they still have limited income that may not be taxed in some countries with progressive tax systems.

3. Methodology

This section describes the main methodological aspects relating to the primary data for this study. Specifically, it discusses the dependent variable, independent variables, sampling and data collection.

Studies have employed a number of varying approaches to assess the effect of locating street trades to a formal location and sensitizing them for groups' formation. Bhowmik (2005) made a review of studies in almost twelve countries in Asia capturing social economic living conditions that were affected by the 1997 financial crisis in many countries of Asia. Those countries faced severe economic crisis leading to many industries closing down rendering hundreds of thousands of workers unemployed, hence giving rise to street vending activities. This approach got limitation to access information directly from the concerned individuals targeting to make ends-meet of living. Studies such as (Mohapatra, 2012; Ilona Steiler and Chediell Nyirenda, 2021) that of adopted a qualitative approach. Some others made use of quantitative survey based on sample drawn using quantitative equation (Bhasker Vijaykumar Bhatt & Ayushi Dineshchandra Jariwala, 2018; Hogg and Tannis, 2009) while others adopted mixed methods (Jacob Olang'o Onyango, Olima and Dr. Onyango, 2012).

In regard to the nature of the study that aims at assessing the effect of grouping street traders that calls for inferential analysis and , this paper adopts the quantitative approach of Krejcie and Morgan (1970), $n = \frac{N * Z_{\alpha/2}^2 * pq}{E^2(N-1) + Z_{\alpha/2}^2 * pq}$ to draw the sample.

n = the size minimum of the sample

N: is the total number of located street vendors in the 16 markets in Kigali City.

Z = is the value that specifies the level of confidence you want in your confidence interval to analyze data. Typical levels of confidence for surveys are 95%, in which case Z is set to 1.96.

p and q are the population targeted proportions.

E = the acceptable margin error. In this study, E is estimated at 5%.

Out a total population of 4,647 persons a sample of 372 was drawn. Out of the 372 sampled respondents, 343 comprising of 297 (86.6%) females and 46 (13.4%) males provided valid responses. A pre-test was conducted to measure content validity and reliability using the Cronbach Alpha Test before approving tools to be used and the validity score was 0.77.

4. Results and Discussion

This section presents findings in capturing the effects of locating street vendors to formal market on their living conditions in Kigali City. The effect is measured using inferential statistics through polynomial regression models which helped in hypotheses testing.

4.1 Contribution of Locating Street Vendors in a formal market on the improvement of their Cooperative Skills

This sub-section shows the level of contribution of locating street vendors in formal market on the improvement of their skills in working in cooperatives.

Table 1: Contribution of Locating Street Vendors in a formal market on the improvement of their Cooperatives Skills

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	3.293	.291		11.327	.000
Offered work place	-.002	.044	-.002	-.047	.963
Security at new location	.209	.055	.203	3.807	.000

$R = 0.203$

$Adjusted R^2 = 0.041$

F -Statistic = 7.273, Sig.= 0.001

Dependent Variable: Cooperatives Skills

Predictors: (constants, Security, Workplace)

The results in Table 1 indicate that there is a low relationship between locating street vendors and their skills in making cooperatives with $R = 0.203$ and $Adjusted R^2 = 0.041$. The F -statistic of 7.273 with p -value of 0.001 indicates that locating street vendors at a well-known market place has a significant effect on beneficiaries' improvement working relations through cooperatives at 99.9 percent level of confidence.

Estimated coefficients indicate that only one sub-variable related to the formal geographical location of street vendors that is security is significantly influencing the enhancement of cooperative skills at all levels of significance (p -value = 0.000). This suggests that 1-unit

increase in security due to being located in the market place allow beneficiaries to improve their skills in cooperative formation and working by 0.203 units.

4.2 Contribution of Locating Street Vendors in a formal market on Income Generation of beneficiaries

This sub-section shows the level of contribution of locating street vendors in formal market on the improvement of their skills in working in cooperatives.

Table 2: Contribution of Locating Street Vendors in a formal market on Income Generation of beneficiaries

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.956	.273		10.821	.000
Offered work place	.060	.042	.076	1.435	.152
Security at new location	.227	.052	.231	4.394	.000

$R = 0.248$

$Adjusted R^2 = 0.062$

F -Statistic = 11.187, Sig.= 0.001

Dependent Variable: Income Generation

Predictors: (constants, Security, Workplace)

The results in Table 2 indicate that there is a low relationship between locating street vendors and their income generation with $R = 0.248$ and $Adjusted R^2 = 0.062$. The F -statistic of 11.187 with p -value of 0.000 indicates that jointly locating street vendors at a well know market place has a significant effect on beneficiaries' improvement in income generation at all levels of confidence.

Estimated coefficients indicate that only on sub-variable related to the formal geographical location of street vendors that is security is a significant contributor to the improvement of income of located street vendors at all

levels of significance (p -value = 0.000). This suggests that 1-unit increase in security due to being located in the market place allow beneficiaries to improve their income generation by 0.231 units at all levels of significance. Findings differ from those of (Chung, Ritoper, & Takemoto, 2010; Chung et al., 2010) who concluded on street vending activities being as a source of income and employment.

Even though the direct influence of locating street vendors does not affect income generation, yet some improvements have been recorded following this initiative in terms of

behavior changes in mode of saving and amount saved as reported on this table 3.

Table 3: Mode of saving and monthly saving

Description	Before joining the formal market (%)	After being located to formal market (%)	Change (%)
Mode of saving			
None	27.1	12.0	-15.1
Community and Saving			
Credit	53.6	63.8	10.2
SACCOs	5.0	20.7	15.7
Bank	0.0	1.2	1.2
Other	14.3	2.3	-12.0
Total	100.0	100.0	
Amount saved per month (Frw)			
No saving at all	2.0	0.0	-2.0
Less than 5,000	8.9	5.8	-3.1
5,001 – 10,000	20.0	11.1	-8.9
10,001 – 15,000	19.1	13.1	-6.0
15,001 – 30,000	17.1	20.4	3.3
30,001 – 50,000	24.9	26.9	2.0
Above 50,000	8.0	22.7	14.7
Total	100.0	100.0	

Data from Table 3 above reveal that before being located to the formal market only 72.9% of street vendors were saving using different channels. After joining the formal market the percentage of those making savings increased to 88.0% of which 21.9% are using formal financial sectors (SACCOs and Bank) while before only 5% of street vendors were using SACCOs as a saving mode. Understandably the initiative to located street vendors to formal markets has contributed to mindset changes in terms of savings and the choice of more secured channels of saving that is the formal sector. In regard to the monthly amount saved, a positive change is observed from not having any amount saved to 14.7% increase in those who

have been able to save more than Frw 50,000 per month as a result of working in a safer and stable place.

4.3 Contribution of Locating Street Vendors in a formal market on Food Security of beneficiaries

This sub-section shows the level of contribution of locating street vendors in formal market on the improvement of food security of beneficiaries.

Table 4: Contribution of Locating Street Vendors in a formal market on food security of beneficiaries

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	3.231	.332		9.722	.000
Offered work place	.126	.051	.133	2.489	.013
Security at new location	.127	.063	.108	2.021	.044

R = 0.177

*Adjusted R*² = 0.031

F-Statistic = 5.526, Sig.= 0.004

Dependent Variable: Food Security

Predictors: (constants, Security, Workplace)

The results in Table 4 indicate that there is a low relationship between locating street vendors and their food security with $R = 0.177$ and $Adjusted R^2 = 0.031$. The F-statistic of 5.526 with p -value of 0.004 indicates that locating street vendors at a well-known market place has a significant effect on beneficiaries' improvement on food security at 99.6 level of confidence.

Estimated coefficients indicate that by locating street vendors to the formal market location and providing a known place where the vendor conducts his/her business contributed significantly (p -value = 0.013) to food security of their households. This suggests that 1-unit access to a fixed and known place where the vendor exercises activities made the household food secured by 0.133 units at 98.7 percent level of significance. Similarly, locating street vendors to the formal market location assured the

security of the vendor conduct his/her business, hence contributing significantly (p -value = 0.044) to food security of their households. This suggests that 1-unit enhances in security due to giving to a fixed and known place where the vendor exercises activities made the household food secured by 0.108 units at 95.6 percent level of significance.

4.4 Contribution of Locating Street Vendors in a formal market on Education of children from beneficiaries' households

This sub-section shows the level of contribution of locating street vendors in formal market on the improvement of education of beneficiaries' children.

Table 5: Contribution of Locating Street Vendors in a formal market on education of beneficiaries' children

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.432	.373		6.518	.000
Offered work place	.183	.057	.169	3.217	.001
Security at new location	.249	.071	.185	3.527	.000

$R = 0.259$

$Adjusted R^2 = 0.062$

F -Statistic = 12.264, Sig.= 0.000

Dependent Variable: Food Security

Predictors: (constants, Security, Workplace)

The results in Table 5 indicate that there is a low relationship between locating street vendors and education of beneficiaries' children with $R = 0.259$ and $Adjusted R^2 = 0.062$. The F-statistic of 12.264 with p -value of 0.000 indicate that locating street vendors at a well-known market place has a significant effect on the improvement in education of beneficiaries' children at all levels of significance.

Estimated coefficients indicate that by locating street vendors to the formal market location and providing a known place where the vendor conducts his/her business contributed significantly (p -value = 0.001) to improving education of beneficiaries' children. This suggests that 1-unit access to a fixed and known place where the vendor exercises activities contributed to afford children's education by 0.169 units at 99.9 percent level of significance. Similarly, locating street vendors to the

formal market location and assuring the security of the vendor conduct his/her business contributed significantly (p -value = 0.000) to improve the education of children of beneficiaries This suggests that 1-unit enhance in security due to giving to a fixed and known place where the vendor exercises activities helped beneficiaries in improving education of their children by 0.185 units at all levels of significance.

4.5 Contribution of Locating Street Vendors in a formal market on Health improvement of beneficiaries

This sub-section shows the level of contribution of locating street vendors in formal market on health improvement of beneficiaries.

Table 6: Contribution of Locating Street Vendors in a formal market on health improvement of beneficiaries

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.960	.446		6.631	.000
Offered work place	.000	.068	.000	-.005	.996
Security at new location	.299	.084	.189	3.543	.000

$R = 0.189$

$Adjusted R^2 = 0.036$

$F\text{-Statistic} = 6.308, \text{Sig.} = 0.002$

Dependent Variable: Health

Predictors: (constants, Security, Workplace)

The results in Table 6 indicate that there is a low relationship between locating street vendors and on health improvement of beneficiaries with $R = 0.189$ and $Adjusted R^2 = 0.036$. The F-statistic of 6.308 with $p\text{-value}$ of 0.002 indicates that locating street vendors at a well know market place has a significant effect on beneficiaries' improvement in health of beneficiaries at 99.8 percent level of significance.

Estimated coefficients indicate that only on sub-variable related to the formal geographical location of street vendors that is security is a significant contributor to the improvement of health of located street vendors at all

levels of significance ($p\text{-value} = 0.000$). This suggests that 1-unit increase in security due to being located in the market place allow beneficiaries to improve their health conditions by 0.189 units at all levels of significance.

4.6 Contribution of Locating Street Vendors in a formal market on living conditions of beneficiaries

This sub-section shows the level of contribution of locating street vendors in formal market on the improvement of living conditions of beneficiaries.

Table 7: Contribution of Locating Street Vendors in a formal market on living conditions of beneficiaries

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.974	.176		16.947	.000
Offered work place	.073	.027	.138	2.739	.006
Security at new location	.222	.033	.338	6.697	.000

$R = 0.374$

$Adjusted R^2 = 0.140$

$F\text{-Statistic} = 27.617, \text{Sig.} = 0.000$

Dependent Variable: Food Security

Predictors: (constants, Security, Workplace)

The results in Table 7 indicate that there is a moderate relationship between locating street vendors and living conditions of beneficiaries with $R = 0.374$ and $Adjusted R^2 = 0.140$. The F-statistic of 27.617 with $p\text{-value}$ of 0.000 indicate that locating street vendors at a well know market place has a significant effect on the improvement of living conditions of beneficiaries at all levels of significance.

Estimated coefficients indicate that by locating street vendors to the formal market location and providing a

known place where the vendor conducts his/her business contributed significantly ($p\text{-value} = 0.004$) to improve of living conditions of beneficiaries. This suggests that 1-unit access to a fixed and known place where the vendor exercise activities contributed to of living conditions of beneficiaries by 0.138 units at 99.4 percent level of significance. Similarly, locating street vendors to the formal market location and assuring the security of the vendor conduct his/her business contributed significantly ($p\text{-value} = 0.000$) to improve the living conditions of beneficiaries. This suggests that 1-unit enhance in security

due to giving to a fixed and known place where the vendor exercises activities helped beneficiaries in improving of living conditions of beneficiaries by 0.338 units at all levels of significance.

Respondents have also reported some factors affecting the stability of business of located street vendors at their newly formal market location.

Table 8: Factors hindering the progress of business located street vendors in the formal markets

Description	Number of respondents	Percentage
Few clients at newly formal markets	37	10.8
Remained vendors at streets prevent clients to reach newly formal markets	69	20.1
Small startup capital	201	58.6

According to these findings, majority of respondents 201 (58.6%) have pointed out the problem of insufficient startup capital that limit their ability in managing their business profitably. Findings agree with that of Willemse (2011) that reported a majority of 27.7% respondents conforming of having poor cash flow, hence suggesting financial assistance to be ideal solution. In addition, the fact that some of street vendors remained on streets as well as those who return to street vending activities places a barrier to the success of the strategies because not only do they take part of clients, but also discourage those who accepted to remain in the market.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

The relationship between locating street vendors in formal markets and grouping them in organizations that oversee their interests and living conditions is very complex. While, relocating street vendors into designated zones can influence security keeping, cleanness's of cities, improvement in tax collection among others, and has the potential to improve tax collection efficiency, the specific outcomes depend on the approach adopted.

The eviction of street vendors to cities by force may end up creating frustration while the relocation leads to cooperation and participation of beneficiaries into the process and is expected to build a conducive environment to sustain them in the transformative journey undertaken whereby street vending organizations participate actively in handling street vendors' interests. Therefore, the street vendors' relocation policies should be designed and implemented in such a way that both the government officials and concerned street vendors' organization participate in the process. This mutual consultation will serve as a platform whereby any additional financial support and sensitization to stay in the market will take place for sustainable changes in living conditions of street vendors.

5.2 Recommendations

There is need to conduct research to assess whether the existing financial platform where financial institutions that those streets vendors can work with (SACCOs and MFIs) with the charged interest rate can really contribute to uplift the business of these people.

In addition, explore if street vendors are not feed by established businesses that once products are seized by security organs, they give them other batch of products.

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