



Daily Monitor (2021)

“If more market managers and city agencies would consider street vending as a part of a broader public market strategy, we could unlock the full benefits of this market type” (Katherine Peinhardt, 2022, p. 1).



Faculty of Humanities
Fakulteit Geesteswetenskappe
Lefapha la Bomocho



Title: '*Uchuuzi na Umachinga*' Street business in Dar es Salaam: Challenges, Problems, and Prospects.

By: Brenda Lwakatare (u21731617)

Supervisor: Prof Noeleen Murray-Cooke

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Faculty of Humanities

University of Pretoria

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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Brenda Lwakatare, declare that this dissertation is my original work. As per departmental requirements, acknowledgement was given, and reference was made where someone else's work was used. I understand what plagiarism entails, and I am aware of the University's policy.

Signatures:-

Student: *Brenda...* **Date:** 31st March 2024

Supervisor: *Nile...* **Date:** 31st March 2024

ETHICS STATEMENT

The author whose name appears on the title page of this dissertation has obtained the necessary research ethics approval or exemption for the research detailed in this work. The author affirms that they have adhered to the ethical standards mandated by the University of Pretoria's Code of Ethics for scholarly activities.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BARA	Business Activities Registration Act
BRELA	Business Registration and Licensing Agency
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
CBD	Central Business District
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DART	Dar es Salaam Rapid Transport
DC	District Commissioner
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ID	Identification Card
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LATRA	Land Transport Regulatory Authority
LGA	Local Government Authorities
MIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MKURABITA	Mpango wa Kurasimisha Rasilimali na Biashara za Wanyonge Tanzania
PFBP	The Property and Business Formalization Programme
MoU	Memorandum of Agreement
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
RC	Regional Commissioner
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHIUMATZ	Shirikisho la Umoja wa Wamachinga Tanzania
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
TANROADS	Tanzania National Roads Agency
TDT	Tanzania Development Trust
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UN	United Nations

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

URT United Republic of Tanzania

USD United States Dollar

VIBINDO Association of Small-Scale Businesses

VICOBA Village Community Banking

WIEGO Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising

ABSTRACT

Street vending business plays a significant role in Dar es Salaam City's informal economy, providing livelihoods and local food accessibility. However, the government still views street vendors as a nuisance to the city rather than a contributor to national economic growth. This study aimed to identify the challenges, problems, and prospects of street vending in Dar es Salaam. It applied a qualitative case study method with a descriptive cross-sectional design. The study utilised purposive and snowball sampling methods to collect data from 50 street vendors at Mwenge Coca-Cola and Bunju B markets in Kinondoni Municipality, as well as seven key government and non-government informants. The study findings showed that the challenges and problems of street vending included a lack of access to credit and financial services from relevant institutions, a lack of unity and cooperation among vendors, environmental adversities, and political discord between stakeholders. The study suggests increasing training and education for capacity building and strengthening a participatory approach for street vending businesses in Dar es Salaam.

Keywords: Street vending, urban policies and regulations, Dar es Salaam, Sustainable Development.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

The research title, '*Uchuuzi*' na '*Umachinga*', is a Swahili term used interchangeably to mean street vending or street trading (Beebles, 2014). These words are asserted to derive from English words, "marching guys or people", who would move in the streets from one home or place to another and sell goods to local people (Mramba & Mhando, 2020, p.2). The street, which is the most accessible urban public space, provides opportunities for street vendors to start their businesses (Graaff & Ha, 2015; Roy & Sayyad, 2006; Delvin, 2015), hence contributing to the national economy (Kiran & Babu, 2019). According to the International Monetary Fund (2019), street vending is the most visible form of informal economy in many developing countries. Various studies have argued that street vending prevails more in developing countries because it is a business that accommodates underprivileged communities and those who lose their jobs and do not have a favourable chance to secure employment in the formal sector due to low skills and the inability of the formal economy to absorb the labour force (The World Bank, 2019; Jackson, 2011; Mramba et al., 2016; Mramba, 2022).). For example, the regions with the highest share in the informal sector from 2010 to 2017 were in Sub-Saharan Africa, Latina America, and the Caribbean, with each making 30 percent to 70 percent of the GDP, in contrast with nine percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) for North America (ILO, 2013; IMF, 2019; Mramba, 2022).

Street vending in Tanzania presents 90 percent of informal employment opportunities, contributing to 35 percent of the GDP (Brown et al., 2015; Munishi & Casmir, 2019). As Tanzania's central business hub, Dar es Salaam hosts the highest concentration of street vendors compared to other regions (Ngowi, 2020; George et al., 2022). Studies have shown that more than 70 percent of Dar es Salaam's population belongs to the urban poor, and about a third engage in informal trading activities for wage employment and self-employment, contributing 48 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) (UN-HABITAT, 2008; National Bureau of Statistics, 2019; Braun & Nyamsenda, 2021; Mugoya, 2012).

It is integral to understanding the history and context of street vending in Dar es Salaam, influencing its survival, prominence, and challenges (Bromely, 2000; Bortolot, 2003). Historians and archaeologists locate the inception of street vending in Dar es Salaam as the inter-ethnic local trade alliances between Bantu-Nilotic ethnic groups and other African ethnic groups before the trade contact with the outside world over a millennium (Bortolot, 2003). Local street vending consisted of inter-regional and intra-regional trading when trade in goods and services happened within the same provinces in a specific region or between kingdoms across Africa (Burton, 2005). Traders usually engaged in self-organised trading activities such as selling art and food crops like fruits and vegetables in main selling stations or on the side roads (ibid). Before the African and European contact in the 15th century, African chiefs and traders had established trade links with traders from the Mediterranean world, Arabia, and India (Bortolot, 2003).

In 1918, right after the First World War, the British colonial administration struggled to restrain what constituted illegal and irregular (Malefakis, 2015). The street vending business was among the illicit activities in Tanganyika. Most Africans living in the urban areas created their ways of life on the streets, which colonial officials and commentators such as John Leslie in the mid-19th century depicted as undeveloped and unorganised (Mbilinyi, 1985). The colonial government implemented policies to eliminate 'undesirable persons' from the city. These policies were part of a broader discourse about morality since the street vendors are described as undesirables, "Suspected Persons and Itinerant Vagrants (SPIVs): people who lived from their wit, without doing any regular or formal work" (ibid, p. 89). Therefore, these colonial policies initially aimed to assimilate the Western urban lifestyle into the African culture by urging more people to enter the formal sector or work in white-collar jobs instead.

The colonial administration introduced master plans, which were an attempt to strictly control the settlement of urban areas, which enabled an insignificant measure of effective control over urban development (Kironde, 1995). After independence, the Tanzanian government voluntarily inherited the colonial administrative Westminster model from the British colonial masters, which continued to vilify Tanzanian citizens' economic strategies (Kapinga & Gores, 2020). The colonial administration formed the formal and informal rules of what types of

behaviour are socially allowed in cities that centred on European lifestyle and would adhere to modernity ideology (Cocks and Shackleton, 2021). However, this ideology had implications that led to the formation of segregated cities and hampered social sustainability (Tunstorm, 2016). Tanzania's city planning, in general, targeted the creation of small urban settlements in the form of villages by introducing a unique system of socialism and villagisation (Peter & Yang, 2019). The Nyerere government sought to preserve the nation's rural character via resettlement policies supported by state ownership and land allocation (Weaver & Kronemer, 2002). This spatial distribution prevented rapid urban growth and led to the desertion of rapidly degenerating urban centres like Dar es Salaam, keeping the population segregated and poor.

Moreover, the downfall of socialism and self-reliance led to the introduction of structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) in Tanzania in the late 1970s and 1980s (Syster, 2022). Several studies indicated that the SAPs policy reforms prescribed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the 1980s to 1990s resulted in the retrenchment of many labourers in the formal sector and forced people to enter the informal sector for survival (Mitullah, 2003; Heidhues & Obare, 2011). Consequently, it led to the introduction of mass-produced goods in the cities after independence (Kuiper, 2020). Hence, it marked the beginning of a more comprehensive number of Tanzanians migrating to Dar es Salaam City and entering the informal sector (Kinondoni Municipality, 2018). Syster (2022) defines structural adjustment programs (SAPs) as policies introduced to hurt social, economic, and political development rather than leading to long-term stability.

In 1993, Dar es Salaam had a population of two million, and only a thousand were street vendors (May 1993). During this period, Dar es Salaam developed to become one of East Africa's urban centres and importers of second-hand goods, such as second-hand clothes, shoes, jewellery and used electronics, locally known as '*mitumba*' (Kinabo, 2004). Second-hand goods originated from throwaway societies in industrialised Western countries (Brown & Mackie, 2018). An anthropological research project by Gerda Kuiper in 2019 about 'the second-hand clothing trade in Tanzania' discovered that second-hand goods were not only for trading but were also donations from individuals in Europe and North America for needy Africans (Kuiper, 2019). Dar es Salaam has witnessed increased second-hand goods, leading to the proliferation of street vending activity in and across the country (Msoka & Ackson, 2017). For

instance, in 2003, the number increased from one hundred thousand to one million vendors (Dar es Salaam, City Council, 2003; The National Bureau of Statistics, 2019). Recent studies suggested that although there is no total number of street vendors in Dar es Salaam, the current estimate of street vendors in Dar es Salaam is over four million street vendors (Lyons & Msoka, 2010; URT, 2014; Mramba, 2015; Mubarack & Munishi, 2021). In addition, the growing number of street vendors in the 1990s prompted the establishment of market infrastructures, both temporary and permanent stalls across the city, to provide street vendors with a conducive and organised trading environment (Liviga & Makecha, 1998).

Despite the surge of street vending businesses in Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian government does not acknowledge the existence of street vendors in the city. The government has been proven to disregard street vending by viewing it as an old practice for the classless society (Msoka & Ackson, 2017). For decades, street vendors in Dar es Salaam have been witnessing relocation and evictions to the exterior parts of the city in the name of city gentrification. Addressing the challenges and problems of street vending in Dar es Salaam necessitates a holistic and participatory approach that recognises the inherent value of street vending in the urban economy while trying to create an inclusive, safe, and supportive environment for the stakeholders involved. There is an opportunity to enhance the economic prospects of street vendors and contribute to the overall vibrancy and inclusivity of urban life in Dar es Salaam.

1.2 Synopsis of Study Area.

1.2.1. Dar es Salaam City.

Dar es Salaam is a city on the East African coastline bordering the Indian Ocean to the east and has a land area of 1.590 square km, as indicated in Map 1 (Okafor, 2023; Nyysola et al., 2021). Dar es Salaam is estimated to have well over 5.3 million inhabitants, according to the 2022 census (National Bureau of Statistics, 2022). The city population is comparatively youthful and predicted to reach 13 million by 2032, making Dar es Salaam one of the world's largest cities by population size. Originally known as *Mzizima*, it is a small fishing town inhabited by Zaramo, Kwere and the Azania tribes, who occupied the area for centuries before being usurped by Arab enslavers (UN-Habitat, 2009; Brennan and Burton, 2007).

The name was later changed to 'Dar es Salaam', a word derived from the Persian Arabic term *Bandar-ul-Salaam* in Swahili terms, meaning 'healthy town' or 'harbour of peace'; in Arabic, it means 'paradise land' (Kironde, 1994; Todd et al., 2019, p.196). It was bestowed in 1862 by Majid bin Sayyid, the Sultan of Zanzibar and became a well-established trading centre with the Middle East (Peter & Yang, 2019). After the death of the Sultan in the 1880s, Germany occupied Tanganyika from 1880s to 1914, where it banned all trading activities adopted during Arab rule (Smith, 2010). Under British occupation, Dar es Salaam evolved into the colony's administrative and commercial hub. British companies established fortified factories and warehouses in coastal areas, trading goods like clothes, jewellery, alcohol, beads, and porcelain (Rodney, 1973, as cited in Todd et al. 2019). Indians served as intermediaries traders, while Africans sold these goods as street retailers and vendors in cities (Department of the Arts of Africa, Oceania, and the Americas, 2001; Atika School, 2020).

Dar es Salaam gained municipality status in 1949 and was declared a city upon achieving independence in 1961 (Dar es Salaam City Profile, 2004). It has been a key urban centre in East Africa since the mid-19th century. Dar es Salaam is the central commercial city of Tanzania, serving as its primary seaport and hosting most government institutions (Peter & Yang, 2019). Additionally, Dar es Salaam's strategic location on the Indian Ocean coast positions it as a significant cargo service provider, including handling imported second-hand

goods at the port (Kinabo, 2004; Kuiper, 2019). Hence, it has led to the proliferation of street vendors in the city who seek economic opportunities (Skinner, 2008).

Moreover, Dar es Salaam is one of Tanzania's 31 administrative regions, comprising five municipalities, including Ilala, Temeke, Kinondoni, Ubungo and Kigamboni, and 95 administrative wards, with each district being overseen by a District Commissioner reporting to the Mayor or city director responsible for urban planning and social services (Law, 2015; Todd et al., 2019). According to Nyirenda and Msoka (2019), each Municipality in Dar es Salaam operates under its own set of by-laws and legislation. This signifies that the local government authorities (LGAs) in different municipalities within Dar es Salaam have the autonomy to establish and enforce specific rules and regulations tailored to the needs and circumstances of their respective areas. This decentralisation allows each municipality to address its local community's unique challenges and requirements, including business licensing, zoning, and tax collection.

1.2.2. Kinondoni Municipality

Kinondoni Municipality, also known as Kinondoni District, is an administrative division of the Dar es Salaam region. The geographic area of the Kinondoni district is 321 square kilometres (Kinondoni Municipality, 2018). It is in the northern part of the area, bordered by the Ubungo district to the west, the Ilala district to the south, and the Indian Ocean to the east, as shown in Map 1 (Buluba et al., 2021). The Kinondoni district has 20 wards and 106 sub-wards (Kinondoni Municipality, 2017). The municipality also has two electoral constituencies: Kawe and Kinondoni (ibid). Kinondoni district covers an area of 269.5 km² and is home to 982,328 million people (National Bureau of Statistics, 2022). Kinondoni Municipality has been an autonomous body since 2000 as part of Tanzania's ongoing local government reforms. It is divided into two wards, namely the Kawe ward and Kinondoni ward (The National Statistics Office of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Dar es Salaam, 2016).

Dating back to the colonial period, the colonial government divided the Kinondoni district into two zones: the central business district (CBD), designated for Europeans, and the peripheral area, reserved for Africans (George, 2019; de Vere Allen, 1981). The area near the CBD includes the Msasani ward, which has neighbourhoods like Mikocheni, Masaki, and Oyster

Bay, which were allocated to Europeans, characterised by moderate population densities, and primarily intended for European families, with a limited presence of affluent Africans (Peter & Yang, 2019; George, 2022). These neighbourhoods feature upscale amenities such as restaurants, shopping centres, beaches, villas, and recreational facilities (Kurby, 2023). Additionally, Peter and Yang (2019) note that street vendors are generally absent from these areas due to high security and police presence. In contrast, neighbourhoods like Kijitonyama and Bunju wards, located farther from the CBD, are high-density areas predominantly inhabited by low and middle-income earners who work as manual labourers and informal traders (Kinondoni Municipality, 2018). These neighbourhoods offer residential, industrial, and commercial activities, including shopping centres and informal markets that provide convenient goods and services at affordable prices.

The Kinondoni Municipality Council provides the residents with essential services such as infrastructure, clean water, sanitation, and electricity (City Population, 2022; Kinondoni Municipality, 2018). The Council aims to ensure access to education and a supportive environment for industry and trade and promote local economic prosperity; the council provides loan facilities to support vulnerable groups, including street vendors, women, and youth (Kinondoni Municipality, 2017). Furthermore, the council is responsible for creating a conducive business environment and constructing appropriate markets for informal traders, ensuring they have suitable business spaces (Setebe, 2011).

1.3. Key Definitions.

1.3.1. Street Vending.

Street vending is an informal business activity widespread in cities across many countries worldwide (Recchi, 2021; Muiruri, 2010). It is a global activity that has existed for many years and has been integral to rural and urban culture (Bromley, 2000; Kumari, 2015). According to Kara and Tonya (2021), street vending refers to selling goods and services on the streets without a permanent official area for operations (Kara & Tonya, 2021). It is an entrepreneurship activity that plays a particular role in densely populated public open spaces, such as markets, bus and train terminals, transport junctions, outside office buildings, hospitals, and school grounds (Bhowmik, 2005). Braun and Nyamsenda (2021) argued that this informal business activity relies on access to public space and includes trade from fixed stations, market trade, and mobile hawking. Such activity is conducted on the streets and sidewalks of urban centres where informal labourers interact with people through improvised arrangements of stalls, goods, and services (Etzold et al., 2013). Moreover, street vending significantly affects employment creation, production, and income generation, improving the people's living standards of those involved in the business (Suraiya & Noor, 2012; Mramba et al., 2014). Therefore, street vending can be defined as a form of informal business activity conducted in public space that contributes to the local economy and provides livelihood opportunities for individuals in urban settings.

1.3.2. Street Vendor

Street vendors are informal traders selling goods or providing services in the streets or markets. According to Schulz (1996, p.10), as retrieved from Liviga and Mekacha (1998, p.8-9), stated that:

"It is not known exactly how they came to be referred to as 'wachuuzi' or 'wamachinga'. Schulz (1996:10) is of the view that it is "the media (which) created a word for them, machinga, that the politicians and bureaucrats were quick to adopt". That "the majority of these young men (are) from southern regions of Tanzania" (Mbilinyi and Omari, 1996: 6), is a common belief. It is thought that "Machinga refers to a tribe in the South of Tanzania" (Schulz, 1996,p. 10). Indeed, a parliamentary constituency in the Lindi region is known as Mchinga (not

machinga). In one of the languages spoken in Mtwara and Lindi, the hilly parts of the village are referred to as "kumachinga." However, there is neither a tribe nor a place called *Machinga*, except that it is a relational category." (Schulz, 1996, p. 10).

A street vendor has many names, including hawker, peddler, and merchandiser. By definition, a street vendor "is a person who engages in selling goods, wares, food items or merchandise of everyday use or offers services to the general public at an affordable price in a street lane, side wall, footpath, pavement, public park, market, or any other public or private area by moving from place to place" (Hosen, 2017, p. 6). According to Pappeswari and Rajalakshmi (2014, p.70-77) and Sharit Bhowmik (2005, p. 2256), "a street vendor is a person who offers goods for sale to the public without having a permanent built-up structure." Therefore, in my perspective, a street vendor is an individual who sells goods or services in public spaces like streets, open markets, and sidewalks, and they operate without a permanent physical location. They may utilise portable carts, stalls, or temporary structures to display and sell their products or provide their services.

1.3.3. Urban Planning

Urban planning is popularly known as Town Planning. According to PRIA International Academy (2014, p.16), urban planning, also known as Town Planning, is the design and regulation of the uses of space that focus on the physical form, economic functions and social impacts of the urban environment and the location of different activities within it". Giles Pinson (2007, p.1) defines urban planning "as a technical and political process concerning a whole set of social activities aimed at anticipating, representing and regulating the development of an urban or a regional area." Urban planning involves the multifaceted process of organising, designing, and managing the physical, social, and economic aspects of urban areas, including infrastructure, residential areas, public spaces, and transportation systems within urban environments, to achieve sustainable development and improve the quality of life for residents (Batty, 2013; Carmona et al., 2010).

Hence, urban planning refers to designing, organising, and shaping urban areas' physical, social, and political aspects to achieve specific goals related to cities' and communities' sustainable development and functioning. This complex and dynamic field encompasses land

use management, transportation planning, environmental sustainability, housing policies, economic development, and community engagement (Sutcliffe, 2011; Hall, 2002). Moreover, it aims to enhance the quality of life for residents, promote economic growth, ensure environmental sustainability, and create well-functioning and equitable communities.

1.3.4. Urban Public Spaces

Urban public space is a social space accessible to everyone (Brown, 2006). It is a physical space and a social relation that determines the use of space within the non-private realms in cities. It is the setting for a range of activities and a fundamental determinant of the character of a town (Fuchs & Fuchs, 2021). Urban public spaces are a vital element in the livelihoods of the urban poor, but their importance in development policies for cities is primarily ignored (Brown, 2006). In developing cities, urban public spaces have become assets for livelihood despite every limitation (Sharma & Konwar, 2014). Hence, urban public space is perceived as a physical asset used to sustain the lives of the disadvantaged. Street vending has become a visible and controversial component when occupying public spaces.

1.4. Statement of the Problem.

Street vending is a crucial element of urban economies, particularly in developing countries like Tanzania, where it serves as a source of livelihood for the urban poor (Anja et al., 2023; Amegah, 2016). According to UNDP (2023), this petty trading is popular with marginalised groups like women and youth who lack the resources, skills and qualifications required to obtain formal employment. By contrast, the sector's low entry barriers in capital, operating costs, legal eligibility, and educational requirements attract millions of disadvantaged people, including women, youth, and migrants from rural areas, creating additional constraints on already-stretched urban infrastructure (ibid).

Removing street vendors in Dar es Salaam has long been outside the bounds of legality, resulting in their often being perceived as disruptive (Roever & Skinner, 2016). According to an Al Jazeera news report (2022), Tanzania's latest sweeping of street vendors from the city is throttling the livelihoods of these traders. Street vendors have been struggling to comply with the new market rules; as a result, it has led to increased conflicts as some vendors resist government orders and continue to conduct business in unauthorised areas. The most recent city sweeps, street vendor reallocation and displacement were seen in 2016 and 2017 when thousands of street vendors vacated their business premises to pave the way for the construction of the Bus Rapid Transit project (BRT) (Brown et al., 2015). The BRT infrastructural project is a merged partnership between the Tanzanian government and international organisations such as the World Bank and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to form partnerships to improve the status of the transport sector (The Citizen, 2021).

Lyons and Msoka (2010) stated that around one million street vendors lost their place of work through intimidation and evictions by the city authorities. The BRT infrastructural project is a merged partnership between the Tanzanian government and international organisations such as the World Bank and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). It has formed partnerships to improve the status of the transport sector (The Citizen, 2021).

Another wave of evictions and relocations occurred in 2016 due to the construction of the Mfugale flyover project and the Standard Gauge Railway line of around 1,216 km to Morogoro

Road to eight lanes (Hamidu & Munishi, 2022). The project also led to massive property demolition, exhumation and shifting of graves in Ubungo, Kimara and Mbezi Mwisho in the Ubungo district (Kamagi, 2017; Mugarula, 2015). The government, however, should have considered providing vending areas that would be convenient for informal traders. Consequently, this increased the number of roaming street vendors throughout the city, creating chaos and disrupting the city plan. The Tanzanian government has existing regulations, policies, by-laws, and licensing systems to manage street vending, yet challenges and problems facing street vendors in the city are still present (Horn, 2018). Despite all this, street vendors have demonstrated adaptability and resilience by seeking markets in private or public locations, including on the side roads, near government buildings and offices, public transport junctions and terminals, construction sites and recreational areas, even though these can be considered legal or illegal for conducting business (Vanek et al., 2015).

Therefore, the purpose of this study was to explore the contradictions between government policies towards street trading and the need for effective strategies to address the issue of street vending in the city. The research focused on street vendors' challenges and complexities in the Mwenge Coca-Cola and Bunju B markets in Dar es Salaam, where evictions are still prevalent. Moreover, the study also explored the contradictions between government policies towards street vending and the need for effective strategies to address the issue of street vending in the city. The study also presented effective strategies to help create a supportive environment for street vendors in Dar es Salaam.

1.5. The Identified Research Gaps

Previous research studies have shed light on various aspects of street vending in Dar es Salaam, such as the formalisation of street vending in Dar es Salaam, the enhancement of the livelihoods and rights of street vendors and their contribution to poverty reduction (Mramba et al., 2014; Chile & Haule, 2020; Mubbarack & Munishi, 2021; George et al., 2022; Hamidu & Munishi, 2022; Tillerman, 2012; Uwitije, 2016). There remains a significant gap in understanding the specific challenges and problems facing street vending businesses in the city, particularly in Kinondoni Municipality. Most studies concerning street vending business have focused on districts like Ilala, Temeke, and Ubungo, neglecting the unique needs of street vendors in the

densely populated Kinondoni district (Summers, 2001; UN Women, 2009; Msoka & Ackson, 2017; Mlang'a, 2019; Nyirenda & Msoka, 2019; Madiwa, 2021; Lugalla, 1997; Gatrow et al., 2015). This historical neglect underscored the crucial need for fair access to financial support, suitable vending space, and infrastructure for street vendors in Kinondoni. This demonstrated the necessity for updated research that specifically addresses the challenges and problems faced by street vendors in Kinondoni, offering insights to inform policy interventions and support for this marginalised group.

Furthermore, research on street vending challenges in Kinondoni District is outdated, with studies conducted over a decade ago possibly not reflecting the present circumstances (ILO, 2002; Lyons & Brown, 2009; Setebe, 2011). Therefore, there is a pressing need to update research on street vending to address the contemporary challenges street vendors face, considering the evolving urban landscape and the dynamic nature of government policies in Dar es Salaam (Nyirenda & Msoka, 2019; Miles, 2017; Malefakis, 2015). The proposed study advocates for a case study approach focusing on prominent marketplaces, Mwenge-Coca-Cola, and Bunju B sokoni, to gain insights into the experiences, obstacles, and potential remedies for street vendors.

Furthermore, street vendors' access to vending space has historically been marginalised in urban development planning in Dar es Salaam. Urban planners and policymakers traditionally prioritise the allocation of public space for institutions such as hospitals, schools, malls, and large enterprises (Kironde, 2022). However, increased attention and investment in areas like markets are necessary to foster street vending's development.

Overall, the research gaps identified emphasise the necessity for a thorough and detailed analysis of street vending in Dar es Salaam, which mainly focuses on the experiences of vendors in Mwenge Coca-Cola and Bunju B markets and the evolving policy environment as well as the opportunities to enhance the livelihoods and rights of street vendors in the city. Therefore, it is crucial to address these research gaps to inform evidence-based policies and interventions that promote the sustainable development of street vending as an essential element of urban economies in developing cities such as Dar es Salaam.

1.6. Research Objectives.

- The study aimed to identify and examine the socio-economic and environmental challenges and problems confronting street vendors' businesses in Dar es Salaam.

Sub Objectives.

- To identify street vendors' main characteristics and categories in Dar es Salaam.
- To assess the measures and policy interventions the government have implemented to alleviate the challenges and constraints of the street vending business in Dar es Salaam.
- To provide the prospects for street vending in Dar es Salaam.

1.7. Research Questions.

The research study answered the following questions:

- What are the characteristics and categories of street vendors in Dar es Salaam?
- What are the primary socio-economic and environmental challenges and problems facing the street vendors' business in Dar es Salaam?
- How do the government's regulatory policy measures and initiatives address street vending challenges in Dar es Salaam?
- What are the prospects of street vending in Dar es Salaam?

1.8. Significance of the Study.

The presence of street vendors significantly impacts the urban economy, and understanding this informal sector is vital (Oduwaye & Olajide, 2012). This study contributes to the African literature on urban informality and emphasises the importance of street vendors, advocating for improved support and infrastructure within local economic development frameworks. By comprehending the complexity and challenges faced by street vendors, the study aims to recommend ways to accommodate them in public spaces, reduce the instability caused by evictions, and address the unique street vending ecology of Dar es Salaam.

Relevance to Government Policymakers and Urban Planners.

The study is essential for informing policymakers and urban planners and providing insights for developing national policies related to urban street vending. It aims to create a supportive

environment for street vendors through financial support, urban planning, and human capital development. Additionally, it contributes to ongoing policy discussions on informal trading, serving as a foundation for improving existing policies to protect the interests of street vendors in the city.

Furthermore, the findings of this study can support policymakers in developing clear and comprehensive policies tailored explicitly for street vending businesses, considering their unique nature and distinctions from the formal sector. Additionally, local government authorities can utilise these findings to establish a consistent strategy for managing street vendors across the city, promoting cohesive governance, and fostering positive relationships with vendors. Moreover, the study's insights can tell street vendors that local government authorities are allies rather than adversaries. The comprehensive examination of the street vending business in Dar es Salaam presented in this study can serve as a valuable reference for urban planning studies and international development efforts.

In Academia

This research will enrich the knowledge base of academicians and serve as a reference for future research in the same area. It will contribute to academia and the informal sector by providing information to guide responsible government bodies and planners in addressing the challenges and constraints of street vending in the city. As cities continue to develop across Tanzania, the prevalence of street vending business will persist, making a review and analysis of street vending in Tanzania beneficial for practitioners, scholars, and other interested readers, offering a clear understanding of the nature, characteristics, and challenges affecting street vendors in the country.

1.9. Organisation of the Chapters

This research is organised into six chapters. It moves from a broad view of the subject to focus on the case study of Dar es Salaam city.

Chapter One provides the study's background and synopsis of the study area, followed by key definitions, the problem statement, and the research gap. Moreover, the study presents the research objectives and questions to help guide its results. The chapter concludes with the study's significance.

Chapter Two provided an overview of street vending and the concept of street vending in the Tanzanian context. It discussed the characteristics, challenges, and situation of migrant street vendors while probing policies, laws, and regulations encompassing street vending issues in Dar es Salaam.

Chapter Three discussed the neoliberal theory and its relation to street vending. The study also examined vendors' rights to occupy public spaces and provided the conceptual framework forming the research's foundation.

Chapter Four clearly describes the study area and presents the research methodology procedures for data collection and analysis.

Chapter Five presented the research findings and discussions based on the study's objectives. These outcomes were gathered from fieldwork data, including interviews and observations of street vendors from Mwenge Coca-Cola and Bunju B markets and key informants from government and non-government offices in Dar es Salaam City.

Chapter Six summarised the main issues observed in the study and provided recommendations for further research.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

“As we enter the 21st century, it is clear that the informal sector, i.e., street vending, is here to stay and needs to be better understood” (Carr & Chen, 2001, p. 4).

2.1. Introduction

The quote by Carr and Chen (2001, p. 4) highlights the magnitude of the informal sector, particularly street vending business, as a lasting and essential component of the economy in the 21st century. It underlines the relevance of acquiring a more profound knowledge of this sector to effectively address its role and influence on society and the economy. Therefore, this chapter presents a general understanding of the street vending business in Dar es Salaam. It does so by conducting a thorough literature review centred on the realisation that street vending is a part of modern society. Subsequently, the chapter delves into the nature and characteristics of this informal business to understand the complexities of street vending in the city. It also looks at the migration situation in Dar es Salaam and sheds light on the policies and legal framework that govern street vending businesses.

2.2. Understanding Street Vending Business in Dar es Salaam.

Street vending in Dar es Salaam is a small-scale, informal business significant to the economy because it utilises numerous individuals and is regarded as a safeguard in the occupation and profit of poor people (Mramba, 2015). For decades, the street vending business has been viewed as “a rational economic strategy pursued by entrepreneurs as a creative response to the state's incapacity to satisfy the basic needs of the impoverished masses” (De Soto, 1989: xiv-xv). Colman Msoka (2006) argues that street vending is also known as a survivalist strategy, one of the options for earning a living amidst the pervasiveness of poverty. He added that street vending is a coping strategy for poor people who want to raise money for a specific planned activity (ibid).

Street vending businesses have become a way of life for the unemployed (Mitullah, 2006). It is also a primary medium for sustaining the livelihoods of millions of people retrenched from their jobs (Mitullah & Munishi, 2021). Nasibu Mramba (2015) posit that for any business to be

recognised as a small-scale enterprise by the local government, it must be worth less than US \$1,700, equivalent to TZS 4 million in capital. Street vending has become an economically significant component of local economies and a crucial livelihood strategy (Chen et al., 2004). Street vending businesses in Dar es Salaam are still challenging despite being central to poverty alleviation, particularly among the marginalised urban poor. In a recent survey by Mramba and Mhando (2020), about 61 per cent earn less than US \$4, equal to TZS 10,000, and very few vendors earn US \$8 or TZS 20,000 profits daily. The findings indicated that many street vendors have meagre earnings, with a disposable monthly income far less than the Tanzanian minimum wage for formal employers, which is US \$161, roughly TZS 375,000 per month (ILO, 2018). Michal Lyons (2013) argues that any business worth less than US \$1,700, equivalent to TZS 4 million in the capital, was recognised as a micro-enterprise, which most street vending businesses fell under.

Moreover, the street vending business is an essential source of urban-rural and international remittances (Lyons & Msoka, 2008), meaning that street vending is regarded as a means of survival and upward mobility for the disadvantaged (del Monte et al., 2008; Mengistu & Jibat, 2015). Most street vendors in Dar es Salaam are the breadwinners of their families, and they use their income to support families, pay school fees, and pay medical expenses (Lyons et al., 2014). The street vending business activity helps supply limited products conveniently and at relatively low prices, helps minimise crimes, improves the living standard of people, especially those involved in the business and contributes to the city's rapid growth and the country's economy (Hassan & Alam, 2015; Suraiya & Noor, 2012; Brown, 2006).

In the setting for economic development, street vending is, for all intents and purposes, the main redistributive instrument for the development and survival of poor people in the city (Bromely, 2000). The United Nations underscores that the Tanzanian government's support for street vending aligns with international development agendas, contributing to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) like urban development (Goal 11), economic empowerment (Goal 8), and poverty reduction (Goal 1) (UN, 2022). This effort aligns with the UN's New Urban Agenda, which focuses on tackling urban informality and promoting inclusive urbanisation to enhance cities for sustainable development and SDG implementation (UN-Habitat, 2020).

2.2.1. The nature and characteristics of street vending in Dar es Salaam.

Street vending in Dar es Salaam can be divided into survivalists and growth-oriented entrepreneurs (Berner et al., 2008). Survivalists are entrepreneurs forced into street vending for survival due to poverty or the inability to secure a job in the formal market (Ranyane et al., 2014). They engage in sub-subsistence trading, have low capital, inadequate skills and technology, and are often female-dominated (Berner et al., 2008; Gomez, 2008). On the other hand, growth-oriented entrepreneurs specialise in a single business, use hired labour and seek external sources of capital (Ndlovu, 2011). Growth-oriented characteristics include barriers to entry; they tend to be male-dominated, willing to take risks and follow formal bureaucratic structures, and deliberately following the laws to escape harassment (Culbertson et al., 2011). Street vendors in Tanzania are primarily survivalist entrepreneurs, with few growth-oriented entrepreneurs. Although street vending is a survivalist strategy, it offers a means of earning a living in the face of widespread poverty (Colman Msoka, 2006). Rosa and Trabalzi (2016) argued that the government favours growth-oriented vendors over survivalist vendors because they can grow their businesses, break into large markets, and become legally registered.

According to Aborampah Amoah-Mensah (2016, p. 1653), “street vending is classified into fixed and mobile vending. Fixed vendors operate from a fixed location, such as in a marketplace, while mobile vendors move from place to place carrying their goods.” Street vendors have long working hours, with the operating hours varying depending on the area of their business and the kind of business the individual is involved in (ILO, 2002). Street vendors have low earnings and work in insecure environments (ibid). They also provide convenient and affordable goods and services, attracting many customers, especially the low and middle-income population who cannot afford the prices of formal restaurants and retail shops (Mitullah, 2003 and 2004).

2.2.2. Challenges and Problems of Street Vending Businesses

According to *Women in the Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising* (2014), street vendors face various challenges, including a lack of legal rights, education, credit sources, social and health security, sexual harassment, theft, and more vulnerability to environmental pollution. Additionally, they lack proper infrastructure space and access to government facilities like electricity and water and are subject to eviction, harassment, forced bribery, and abuse by civic authorities (De Sot, 1989; Begari, 2017; Bhowmik, 2000 & 2001). The local government view them as a lousy and illegal business, expecting them to move to the traditional markets and stop operating in the streets (Mramba & Mhando, 2020). For years, street vendors have been called nasty names such as parasites, unproductive, criminals and unorganised (Racaud, 2018). The local government's negative perception of street vendors stems from concerns about competition with formal retailers, tax evasion, traffic congestion, increased street crimes, and health hazards (Gondwe, 2019; Chileshe, 2020). Legal authorities also view street vendors as law troublemakers based on the previous tensions with the city authorities (Caroline Skinner, 2008).

Critics of street vending also argued that the appropriation of public space by street vendors violates the collective rights of the public, and their daily contradiction with the authorities requires strict measurements (Racaud, Kago et al., 2018; Charmes, 2012). Therefore, they suggest governments should take stringent measures to regulate or prohibit street vending. In Dar es Salaam, the city authorities have disciplinary measures, such as a penalty of \$20, equivalent to TZS 50,000 or three-month imprisonment, imposed against the vendors to create order and peace in the society (Msoka & Ackson, 2017).

Street vendors in the city encounter various challenges, including a lack of legal rights, social security, education, credit sources, health security, and uncertain employment and income (Kulkarni, 2019). Moreover, the lack of proper infrastructure space and access to government facilities like electricity and water are subject to eviction, harassment, forced bribery, and abuse by civic authorities (De Sot, 1989; Begari, 2017; Bhowmik, 2000, 2001). It is, therefore, imperative to address the street vendors' issues and create a more supportive environment for

street vendors, who play an essential role in the local economy. By providing them with access to basic facilities and legal protections, we can help them improve their livelihoods and contribute to the overall development of their communities.

2.3. Migration and Street Vending Business

The International Organisation for Migration defines "individuals who relocate from their usual residence, whether within a country or across international borders, for temporary or permanent reasons" (IOM, 2022, p.1). As per the International Organization for Migration (2020), migrants account for 3.6 percent of the global population, totalling 281 million individuals. Labour migration trends are integral to the United Republic of Tanzania, with 426,017 migrants recorded in 2020 alone (The United Republic of Tanzania, 1995). The escalating rural-urban migration in developing countries stems from the agricultural sector's incapacity to generate adequate employment for the expanding rural labour force (Hayat, 2000). Due to village hardships, predominantly agricultural labourers seek a better life in the city. However, their limited literacy skills left them vulnerable in the formal labour market, leading them to rely on informal work, such as street vending (Kwankye et al., 2007).

According to Colman Msoka (2005), Dar es Salaam also attracts documented and undocumented international migrants from other neighbouring countries who engage in informal activities like street vending. The United Nations Population Division (2020) reports that international migrants make up 50 percent of Tanzania's migrant population. International migrant nations include the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, and Burundi (Todd et al., 2019). According to Msoka and Ackson (2017), conflicts related to migrants are uncommon in Tanzania. In 2018, the government introduced Machinga identity cards (ID) that required street vendors nationwide to provide national or voter's identity cards during registration (Nyirenda & Msoka, 2021; Steiler & Msoka, 2019). Unfortunately, international migrants were unable to meet the requirements and register. However, no legal action was taken against them since formalising street vending businesses was voluntary, and there were no effective national laws or policies to penalise them if they were caught without ID (Msoka & Ackson, 2017).

According to the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Ramadhan Mwinyi's statement at the United Nations meeting in New York in 2013 argued that:

"Tanzania does not have a National Policy for regulating migration and supporting migrants' labour market. The government is, however, formulating a labour migration management policy and Act aimed at attracting investments and establishing linkages with other countries" (United Nations in Tanzania, 2013, p.4).

2.4. Policies, Laws, and Regulations that Govern Street Vending Business in Tanzania.

2.4.1. Policies that Influence Street Vending Business.

Tanzania's economic policies have undergone significant shifts since gaining independence. The first policy, the Ujamaa na Kujitegemea Policy, meaning socialism and self-reliance, was introduced in 1967 through the Arusha Declaration (Msoka & Ackson, 2017). This socialist approach emphasised extensive agricultural and industrial projects, fostering economic transformation and nationalism. However, by the late 1970s, the Ujamaa policy faltered due to various internal and external factors, including a lack of experienced professionals, mismanagement of nationalised industries, limited rural service provision due to population growth, inadequate stakeholder support, the 1973 global oil crisis, the collapse of coffee prices, the dissolution of the East African Community in 1977, and the Tanzania-Uganda war of 1978/79 (Owens, 2010; Brown, 2006; Msoka & Ackson, 2017; Mramba, 2022). These failures led to adverse economic effects, such as increased unemployment from company closures and limited markets for agricultural products (Beccles, 2014).

Tanzania adopted neoliberal policy through structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) from the late 1980s to the early 1990s. These programmes promoted free trade, fiscal austerity, deregulation of the local currency, reduced government spending on social programmes, and limited government regulation and public ownership (Nyirenda & Msoka, 2019). This shift replaced the state-owned economy with a market-based system driven by the private sector, enabling private companies and businesses to thrive.

Consequently, state-owned enterprises were privatised, leading to the widespread emergence of informal markets in urban areas nationwide. In 1972, Tanzania established a national policy recognising progressive development (Nnkya, 2021), acknowledging that informal businesses were due to government failures in providing vending areas and services. This shift marked a departure from the punitive 1960s law advocating for the clearance of street vendors and emphasised the formalisation process (ibid). By recognising informal markets as valuable investments and gaining political recognition of informal vendor markets, the Tanzanian government aimed to support them rather than eradicate them (Carrizosa, 2022). However, while Nyirenda and Msoka (2019) argue that the Tanzanian government was not favourable to informal businesses, it had to adhere to the regulations imposed by the SAPs, despite their stringency, to continue receiving financial assistance.

Another policy was formulated was the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) I and II in 2005/6 and 2009/10, which was introduced to help increase job opportunities in formal and informal sectors, improve industrial production by emphasising the shift from traditional agriculture to industrialisation and improving the infrastructure system, possibly enhance the living standards of people (United Republic of Tanzania, 2010; Gwera, 2017). However, it was declared that the NSGRP I and II benefited only a tiny population, specifically those living in the cities and, most importantly, the middle-income traders engaged in formal businesses more than the low-income informal traders (Ngowi, 2009).

According to Msoka and Ackson (2017), former President Kikwete's tenure in 2005 saw the government's assertive efforts to restore order in the city by instructing local governments to eliminate unauthorised activities. Consequently, hundreds of street vendors were evicted, and the policy to clear informal traders remains in force today (Lyons & Msoka, 2010). For instance, in 2016, a civil force campaign was to displace vendors from the prominent Ubungo crossroad and bus station to a newly constructed yet incomplete market called Simu 2000 (Lyons & Msoka, 2010; Msoka & Ackson, 2017). Colman Msoka (2007) suggests that the relocation of street vendors from the Ubungo area was linked to the local authority policy established in 1984 by Urban Municipal Councils to generate taxes from small enterprises, often aligned with the legal and regulatory framework governing the business environment.

In addition, the persistent conflict between street vendors and the government, the lack of community support, and the negative perceptions perpetuated by policymakers and politicians are the unfortunate outcomes of the consistent neglect of street vending in the government's ongoing business reforms (Lyons et al., 2014). As Nyirenda and Msoka (2019, p.28) noted, "Tanzania is yet to establish a formal, comprehensive national policy to manage street vending." Therefore, Tanzania's trading policy reforms should prioritise creating a favourable business environment for small entrepreneurs.

2.4.2. Laws and Regulations Governing Street Vendors

Ackson and Msoka (2017) and Lyons and Msoka (2009). It is argued that hostility towards informal business can be traced back to the colonial period when the colonial administrative system marginalised any trading activity other than their own. After independence, the Tanzanian government under the Tanzanian President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), locally known as Ofisi ya Rais, Tawala za Mikoa na Serikali za Mitaa (TAMISEMI), adopted the colonial legal system which enables the government to manage and regulate laws and policies of each sector (PO-RALG, 2004).

Nyirenda and Msoka (2019) argued that, on the one hand, the government's legal system strongly opposed informal trading activities, allowing harassment, eviction, vandalism, arrest, and confiscation of street vendors' goods. On the other hand, the Tanzanian Constitution Property Rights Clause asserts that all Tanzanians, including street vendors, are entitled to livelihood, dignity, fair compensation, the right to life, and property protection. In response to the economic crisis of the 1980s, a law was passed to permit informal trading activities in the city. This initiative included the Human Resources Deployment Act 3 (HRDA 3) or the '*Sheria ya Nguvukazi*' Act in 1983, under the Penal Code, Cap 16, providing some legitimacy to petty trade (Msoka & Ackson, 2017; Mwaiselage & Mpinzi, 1999).

The *Nguvu Kazi* Act issued temporary licenses to informal traders, allowing street vendors to rent public spaces (Mramba, 2015). This practice became more widespread in the late 1990s up to the early 2000s, as street vendors began using well-priced and uncluttered portable structures, drawing inspiration from other African countries such as South Africa and their

'open air vending' model (Mhamba & Titus, 2001). Within a decade, the number of street vendors in Dar es Salaam surged from a thousand in 1993 to one million in 2003 (Mubbarack & Munishi, 2021). Subsequently, in 1993, the government revoked the informal traders' *Nguvukazi* licenses under the Business Licensing Act of 1972, as the municipalities could not manage the increasing number of small traders in the city (Lyons & Msoka, 2010; May 1993).

Subsequently, in 1993, the government revoked the informal traders' *Nguvukazi* licenses under the Business Licensing Act of 1972, as the municipalities could not manage the increasing number of small traders in the city (Lyons & Msoka, 2010; May 1993). Following the repeal of the '*Nguvukazi*' Act, street vendors started setting up their businesses freely in the city, displaying their goods on the ground and pavements along the road with minimal government oversight (George & Olan'g, 2020; Msoka & Ackson, 2017). Undoubtedly, the abolition of the *Nguvukazi* Act led to a lack of coordination and cooperation between the local government, urban planners, and street vendors. Despite informal businesses' sole recourse being the constitution, which guarantees the right to work and the right to own property, it appears that the practical application of these laws and regulations does not effectively encompass street vendors (The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977; Nyirenda & Msoka, 2019).

Compared to countries like India and South Africa have enacted laws that regulate street vending. These laws prioritise poverty reduction, street vending regulation, and empowering street vendors, though they lack legal binding (Brown, 2017). This demonstrated the government's commitment to supporting vendors and providing a framework for analysing street vending laws. However, in Tanzania, the government lacks such legislation; if they do, it is usually outdated (Steiler & Nyirenda, 2021).

Msoka and Ackson (2017) recommend that Tanzania should emulate the strategies and regulations of other nations to address the challenges of street vending in cities, foster business prosperity, and establish legal grounds for street vendors, encompassing active laws, land laws, urban planning laws, and local government support for public open space for buses. Lyons and Msoka (2009) also mentioned that Tanzania's legal reforms should have comprehensively addressed the needs of street vending but instead perpetuated its stigmatisation. Msoka and

Ackson (2017, p. 200) also noted that “there is currently no unified legal framework addressing street vending in Tanzania, nor a law granting space rights to street vendors, creating an environment where compliance is nearly impossible”. Restrictive government regulations lead to frequent demands for bribes to placate law enforcement and protect their merchandise from confiscation; further, inadequate laws protecting street vending businesses, Tanzanian street vendors regularly face evictions by the Police and City Militia, paid by the local government to clear the way for development projects such as road expansion and bus station construction (Mwanachi, 2011; Felister, 2012).

2.5. Conclusion

The chapter provided an overview of street vending, particularly in Tanzania. It highlighted street vending's essential role in society, considering its large population and crucial contribution to the informal sector and economic growth. The chapter articulated the significance, nature, and challenges street vendors face in the city. Moreover, it explored the Tanzanian policies and laws governing and regulating street vending businesses.

CHAPTER THREE: THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS.

3.1 Introduction

This chapter examined the theoretical approach that forms the basis for studying the city's response to street vending challenges and problems. In the street vending context, neoliberal policies have conflicting impacts that may lead to challenges for street vendors, limiting adequate support systems for their businesses. Moreover, the study delves into access to public spaces and how it correlates with the right-to-the-city approach. In addition, a conceptual framework is constructed based on the discussions drawn from the previous chapters to help formulate themes that will be applied in the result findings and, hence, postulate solutions to expound the street vendors' issues.

3.2. Neoliberalism Theory and Street Vending

Neoliberalism “is a political project justified on philosophical grounds and seeks to extend competitive market forces, consolidate a market-friendly constitution and promote individual freedom” (Jessop, 2022, p. 2). Simply put, neoliberalism is an ideology based on economic liberalism favouring the economic and political ideologies that minimise the state's role in interfering with the private sector. Since the 1970s, neoliberalism supported the development of a free-market economy led by an ideology of competitive individualism combined with policies aimed at socialising the costs of deficits in the private sector through capital injections to firms and banks during the recession (Williams & Gurtoo, 2012). Liz Manning (2022) defines neoliberalism as a political and economic philosophy that emphasises free trade, globalisation, deregulation, and a curtailing in government spending but allows government intervention solely when required to assist in implementing, sustaining, and protecting free market activities. She further argues that neoliberalism is related to laissez-faire economics, which prescribes minimal government interference in society's economic issues, with policies that seek to transfer economic power from the public sector to the private sector with the expectation that it will produce a more efficient government and improve the nation's economy (Manning, 2022).

The Tanzanian government adopted the neoliberal ideology in the 1980s as a guide to its economy after the failure of the socialist policy, which heavily relied on dependency theory (Yusuffu, 2011; Mandalu et al., 2017). The context of street vending linked with the neoliberal policies promoted entrepreneurship opportunities by reducing trade barriers to entry and fostering a competitive marketplace (Becker, 2004; Simone, 2004; De Soto, 2000). For instance, the government lifted the ban on imported goods, introducing second-hand business, also known as *mitumba* in Kiswahili, which included shoes, clothes, kitchen equipment, beauty accessories, and electronics (Msoka & Ackson, 2017). This measure was implemented by former President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, whose *laissez-faire* leadership and known Swahili slogan *rukasa*, meaning ‘permission’, allowed people to enter the informal sector and fill in what the government could not do, providing employment (Sanders, 2001). For that reason, street vending became an economical alternative for many jobless and poor people in the country (Steiler & Nyirenda, 2021). Olivia Kinabo (2004) reckoned that street vendors preferred to sell imported second-hand instead of locally produced goods such as khanga garments, basket weaves, traditional crafts, and pottery during that period. He argued that selling imported goods eliminated the need for additional production costs and offered consumers affordable and reasonably priced products.

However, the lack of government regulations has led to challenges in street vending, such as increased vulnerability to exploitation, limited access to social protection and heightened competition without adequate support systems (ILO, 2001; Lim, 2015). Moreover, critics of neoliberalism theory argued that most of the nation's economic growth reflected increasing profit for large private enterprises and failed to reduce poverty amongst the lower socio-economic class (Amin, 2006; Rodrik, 2017; Pearse, 2021). Studies done in Nigeria, Cuba and Argentina showed that one of the significant repercussions of neoliberalism, specifically in developing countries, is the process of social exclusion (Olmedo et al., 2009; Aladekomo, 2004; Henkel, 2005).

William and Gurtoo (2012) added that the neoliberal policies have made it more difficult for poor people to establish businesses and meet the legal requirements since the government's legal framework only catered for legally recognised businesses. One can also argue that the

neoliberal policies were adequate for the large private enterprises which were already successful and only needed government support when it came to addressing the market imperfections, including physical and social infrastructure such as roads and railways, to provide a favourable environment for these private businesses to flourish, but become detrimental to informal traders (Yusuff, 2011; Dell' Anno, 2021).

Overall, the role of government regulation in shaping street vending within a neoliberal framework reflects a tension between facilitating entrepreneurial opportunities and regulating informal economic activities (Miriondo, 2021). Depending on specific policy choices and local contexts, government regulations can either support or hinder street vending, influencing vendors' livelihoods and economic opportunities within the broader framework of neoliberal economic ideology. In this respect, the informal sector, commonly related to neoliberalism today, might appear as the distinct component in a long history of insecure labour rather than fortified labour in modern society. These scenarios have led to the question of the neoliberalism theory on the informal economy. Nevertheless, this does not mean that neoliberalism should be abandoned. Instead, it should be revisited, and the policies should be revised, reformulated, and acclimatised to produce efficient remedies for economic development in developing cities.

3.3. Street Vendors Inclusion in the Urban Spaces: 'The Right-to-the-city Approach'

The right to the city approach “is a philosophical foundation that dates to the 1970s and adequately explains the relationship between urban marginalised, government law-making bodies and urban policies, which tends to understand the moral and immoral duties that bind both parties” (Nyirenda & Msoka, 2019, p. 34). Modern neo-liberal cities have allowed for greater desolation for many urban dwellers, especially street vendors (Alison, 2017). Henri Lefebvre (1968) defines the right-to-city approach as a right of no exclusion of urban communities, such as the lower class and uneducated urban dwellers, from the qualities and advantages of urban life. He describes the right to the city as a “cry and a demand,” a collective repossession of urban space by the marginalised groups, including the street vendors who have always been evicted into the city's outskirts far from the city centre (Lefebvre, 1996, p. 158 & 2001). Peter Marcuse (2012, p. 30) elucidates that Lefebvre's (2001) “a cry and demand” is an

imperative demand by those who are excluded and deprived of the city's primary material and legal rights to live a satisfying life. Therefore, the right to the city includes the right of poor people to acquire better social services, better housing, a conducive business environment, inclusivity, and government support (King, 2019).

The concept of 'the right to the city' in Tanzania has emerged as a critical theme in academic discourse, advocating for the inclusion and representation of urban poor and informal traders (Steiler & Nyirenda, 2021). This notion asserts the entitlement of street vendors to conduct business in urban spaces and access essential services such as electricity, water, sanitation, legal business documentation, technology, healthcare, and financial resources. Additionally, the right to the city is intricately linked with the availability of adequate infrastructure. The right to infrastructure in urban settings has underscored the intersections with the contestation of urban spaces, revealing the collaboration between public and private investments in managing urban services and providing suitable infrastructure for vending activities (Gatrow et al., 2015). The assertion of the right to trade in specific urban locations is contingent on the decisions of political authorities at both municipal and state levels, occasionally resulting in incongruities (Nyirenda & Msoka, 2019).

Governments often seek to commodify urban spaces to benefit capitalist endeavours, leading to conflicts with urban residents and street vendors (Collin, 2018). The discourse on the right to the city has sparked social movements in various regions, including Rio de Janeiro and Dar es Salaam, where urban residents have protested the dismantling, eviction, and relocation of street vendors from commercial areas (Mizes, 2021; Isensee, 2013). For instance, in Rio de Janeiro, thousands of street vendors were removed from the city centre to facilitate the construction of stadiums and hotels for the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Olympics (Isensee, 2013). In Dar es Salaam, the government introduced the Tanzania Land Act No. 4 of 1999 and the Land Use Planning Act of 2007, which operated under multiple layers of government control whereby the formal land transactions necessitated government approval, with the municipality responsible for granting occupancy rights and registering occupants who are usually formalised enterprises (USAID, 2016). Only a fraction of urban land is designated for informal businesses, with most informal land transactions involving rentals (Kironde, 2006; GOT Land Amendment Act 2004; Sundet, 2005). For example, the relocation of over 1000

street vendors to the outskirts of Dar es Salaam was necessitated to accommodate a 4.3km expansion for the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) project, demonstrating the tangible impact of urban development initiatives on the livelihoods and spatial rights of informal traders (Bilarasa, 2022; The Exchange, 2020; Nyirenda & Msoka, 2019).

Global interventions like the United Nations (2023) highlighted that integrating street vending into urban planning aligns with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), linking it to the Right to the City approach. The Right to the City approach emphasises inclusive, sustainable, and participatory urban development, ensuring that all urban inhabitants, including street vendors, have equal access to the benefits of the city. Therefore, by incorporating street vending into urban planning guided by the principles of the Right to the City, cities can become more inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable, in line with the objectives of the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs (United Nations, 2018; International Labour Organisation and Sustainable Development Goals, 2023).

3.4. Conceptual framework of the study.

The conceptual framework presented in Figure 1 outlines the relationship between street vendors and stakeholders, illustrating how this relationship can lead to the development of solutions to address the challenges faced by street vendors and ultimately contribute to establishing a more efficient and effective vending operation in the city. In this context, the conceptual framework offers a model that identifies the relationships between a study's dependent and independent variables (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Drawing from the previous discussions around street vending, the framework indicated that understanding the characteristics and how they function prompts to understand the challenges and issues they are facing, such as unsophisticated technology, small capital, fluctuating working hours, challenging environments, lack of legal recognition, limited access to formal markets, eviction threats, competition, restricted access to financial services, health and sanitation concerns, infrastructure challenges, and gender-specific hurdles (Kara & Tonya, 2021; Zogli et al., 2021; Gamielien, 2017). These challenges span social, economic, political, technological, and operational dimensions (Kirumirah & Munishi, 2021). Therefore, finding the right ways to

solve their problems, improve their livelihoods, and drive economic development through proper interventions.

Effective interventions by government authorities, policymakers, urban planners, and non-government organisations are crucial and play an intermediate role in ensuring the smooth functioning of street vending operations, as highlighted by Becker (2004) and De Soto (1989). These roles include regulating street vending, overseeing revenue collection, providing vendor training through community development departments, and fostering the establishment of economic collectives. Subsequently, the dependent variable is the smooth operation of street vendors, influenced by independent variables (Kothari, 2003). Dependent variables encompass formalisation, education and training, government interventions, legal and social protection, financial support, and participation in city planning decision-making. Targeted interventions such as reducing taxes for small businesses, supporting vendor associations, formalising vendors' businesses, addressing public sector corruption, minimising state intervention, and supporting vendor associations can help address the challenges hindering the sector's growth to facilitate its advancement.

3.5. Conclusion.

This chapter provided a comprehensive theoretical and conceptual framework for street vending. It analysed the application of neoliberalism theory in the informal sector, emphasising free markets, deregulation, and privatisation. In the street vending context, neoliberal policies have conflicting impacts, such as promoting entrepreneurial opportunities for street vendors by limiting regulation, reducing barriers to entry, and fostering a competitive market. The study covered the right-to-the-city approach and emphasised integrating street vending into city planning to improve their livelihoods. Additionally, the conceptual framework elucidated the dynamics and potential outcomes of the interactions between street vendors and the stakeholders. It visually presented how their collaborative efforts can advance solutions to improve the street vending environment and its impact on the city.

CHAPTER FOUR: STUDY AREA AND METHODOLOGY.

4.1. Introduction

This study used a qualitative research methodology, focused on descriptive cross-sectional design through interviews and observations interviews and observations. The study focused on two markets, Bunju B and Mwenge Coca-Cola, in Kinondoni Municipality. This study approach was chosen due to its suitability for exploring real-world problems and giving voice to different groups (George, 2022). The chapter is divided into nine sections, which include the study area, research design, sampling procedures, data collection methods, data analysis, data validity and reliability, limitations of the study, and ethical considerations, addressing the challenges faced by street vendors.

4.2. The Study Marketplaces.

The research study sites selected by the researcher were Mwenge Coca-Cola and Bunju B markets. The initial plan was to collect data from the Boko California market area. However, after discovering it was a temporary market that operated only on Tuesdays, during the market auction day, The Kinondoni Municipality officer advised interviewing the vendors from Bunju B market, who were the same traders who sell at Boko California market, but only during the market auction day. However, their permanent vending site was Bunju B market. Recognising the significance of comprehensive data collection, the research focused on the Bunju B market instead, an area also within the Bunju ward. This helped to capture a more in-depth understanding of the urban street vending landscape and the challenges vendors face occupying these spaces and accessing the market.

4.2.1. Mwenge Coca-Cola market

The Mwenge Coca-Cola market is situated in the Kijitonyama ward, approximately eight km northwest of the Dar es Salaam central business district, is located around Coca-Cola Road, Bagamoyo Road, and Sam Nujoma Road, as indicated in Map 3 (CCBA, 2023; Kinondoni Municipality, 2018). The market is opposite the primary Mwenge food market and adjacent to the Coca-Cola Factory. The primary Mwenge market was the initial traders' market built by

the local government to accommodate the Makonde woodcarvers and painters who were relocated from the Mtwara region to Dar es Salaam after independence (Achia, 2013). Over time, the market led to the influx of many traders from different parts of the country. According to Humphrey Moshi (2010), the migration to Dar es Salaam increased the number of informal traders since this kind of trading activity was one of the strategies many people applied to survive in the city.

The market is now renowned for its fresh produce and unique cultural products, such as wood carvings, paintings, traditional print tote bags, clothing, jewellery, and face masks, as shown in Figure 2. At the same time, the new vendors' location, the Mwenge Coca-Cola area, sells second-hand clothes, shoes, bags, and accessories, as shown in Figure 3 (URT, 2022). Historical significance, as the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, the first president of Tanzania, promoted Makonde carvings as a symbol of socialism and self-reliance, leading to the relocation of the Makonde carvers from the Mtwara region to the Mwenge area (Achia, 2013). The area was designated for woodcarvers to enhance the handicraft industry and boost tourism for economic growth (Benson, 2014). The government realised that these carvers were an advantage to the tapestry of the city's cultural heritage. They can attract foreign tourists who seek authentic experiences.

It was reported that the Mwenge Coca-Cola market was initially in the Coca-Cola Kwanza area. However, they gave the government the land and donated 300 vending stalls for street vendors who were evicted during the road construction and had nowhere to go (CCBA, 2022). Kinondoni Municipal Council has built infrastructure for businesses at Mwenge. It appears it may be for big formal businesses and not for the street vendors. The spaces in the buildings were auctioned to the public after the construction was completed in 2023. In addition, the Mwenge Coca-Cola market evolved to serve as one of the city's *daladala* or public transport stations (share taxis) due to the increased demand for transportation to the market and the Mlimani Mall (Matteo, 2022).

4.2.2. Bunju B sokoni

The word *sokoni* is a Kiswahili term that means market. Bunju B market is situated in the semi-urban northern part of Dar es Salaam, near the Bunju B bus stand, under the administrative ward of Bunju, in Kinondoni district, as shown in Map 4 (URT, 2005). The name Bunju was formerly called Mabwepande, which stems from the Zaramo word for Marugwepande, which means *stone of peace* (Kinondoni Municipality, 2017). The name was later changed to Bunju B in the early 2000s to reflect the area's predominant economic activity, fishing (Brennan & Burton, 2007). In 2010, Bunju B was officially introduced as a new street, replacing Mabwepande and alongside Mbopo, Mji Mpya, and Kihonzile (Regional and Local Government Dsm, 2017).

In the early 2000s, the government established the Bunju B market to address street vending issues, create an environment conducive to sustainable development, and generate employment opportunities (URT, 2005). Like the Mwenge Coca-Cola market, the Bunju B market has evolved into one of the city's *daladalas* or public transport stations carrying passengers from within and outside the Dar es Salaam and Pwani regions (ITV, 2021). This market incorporates vendors selling various products, mainly fresh produce, second-hand clothes and shoes, men's and women's accessories and kitchen equipment. Few services like hairdressing and tailoring exist in the market. The government is constructing a big, spacious market that will accommodate more than 500 vendors, eliminating vendors selling their goods from the ground, as presented in Figure 4.

4.3. Research Method

Research methodology is the systematic approach to collecting, analysing, and presenting research data (Kothari, 2004). It involves the methods and techniques employed to conduct the research. The qualitative approach was applied in this study because it was the most effective method for gaining a definite, contextual, and in-depth understanding of a particular real-world problem and challenge facing street vendors (O’Leary, 2010; Creswell & Poth, 2017; McCombes, 2020). Therefore, the researcher applied observations, interviews, documents, newspapers, and reports to support the case study (Cresswell, 2013).

4.4. Research design and approach

The research design is a well-thought-out construal of research and a strategy for the intended research work (Akhtar, 2016). A descriptive cross-sectional design was used in this study through interviews and observations to describe a population, situation, or phenomenon in detail by answering what, where, when, and how research questions (Doyle et al., 2020; Hoover, 2021). A cross-sectional study is a research design in which you simultaneously collect data from different individuals or groups (Thomas, 2023). Bernard (2013) and Morse (1994) suggested that a 30-50 sample size for descriptive and ethnographic studies was enough to disclose and understand the experiences of the target group. This research design was a time-efficient, cost-effective, and easy way to gather data and examine the prevalence of the outcomes according to the research objectives and in correlation with the case study.

4.5. Sampling procedure

Sampling, as suggested by McNeill (1990), was utilised to select a portion of the population to produce accurate findings for the research study. The study sample size was 50 street vendors and seven (7) key informants, as indicated in Table 1. Martyn Denscombe (2010, p.3) argues that “there is no single pathway to good research, yet there are always options and alternatives a researcher can use to complete their study.” This approach is ideal when the issue being scrutinised is current, the actors involved are present, and the events to be examined are available for observation (Yin, 2009 and 2014).

A non-probability sampling approach was employed to select respondents based on non-random criteria (McCombes, 2019). The researcher initially conducted interviews using purposive sampling and snowball sampling techniques. Selection criteria included vibrant designated vending centres with many street vendors. In addition, the Kinondoni Municipal officials assisted in identifying the areas with street vendors near the main study market areas, such as the Boko California auction market.

4.5.1. Purposive sampling

“Purposive sampling, also known as selective or purposeful sampling, is a sampling technique that qualitative researchers use to recruit respondents most likely to yield appropriate and valuable information” (Kelly, 2010, p. 317). Initially, the researcher selected two street vendor leaders, each from Mwenge Coca-Cola and Bunju B markets, through the assistance of the Kinondoni Municipal officer. The researcher purposefully recruited participants capable of providing in-depth and detailed information about the phenomenon of interest, leveraging their knowledge, expertise, and experience.

4.5.2. Snowball Sampling

According to Kassiani Nikolopoulou (2022), snowball sampling is a non-probability method where subjects recruit new participants to form part of the sample, commonly applied in small-scale exploratory samples. Participants who agreed to be interviewed were willing to nominate others (Denscombe, 2010). Existing participants recruit future participants from among their acquaintances. The researcher employed this technique by asking the previous vendors' participants to assist in identifying other potential subjects. For this research, the technique was cost-effective, saved time, and enabled the researcher to extract sufficient information from relevant sources.

4.6. Data collection methods

The study employed primary and secondary data collection instruments, including semi-structured in-person interviews with open-ended questions, observations, and a literature review.

In the original proposal, the researcher planned to interview 30 street vendors, not with any government official. However, the researcher added more participants due to the unsatisfactory responses, small sample size, and the missing information from government officials. Subsequently, a total of 57 interviews were conducted within the study areas. The interviewees consisted of 50 street vendors; two (2) of them were vendor leaders from Mwenge Coca-Cola and Bunju B markets, And seven (7) key informants which included three (3) Kinondoni Municipality officials local government, one (1) VIBINDO Society leader, who was also a vendor at Kariakoo market, two (2) government officials from Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) when I interned in the agency for three months from December 2022 to March 2023, and one (1) city militia from Mwenge Coca-Cola market, who also worked at Boko California market during market auction days. Additionally, four (4) street vendors from the Boko California auction market and one (1) from the primary Mwenge woodcarver market were initially included in a pre-test. However, they were not part of the final sample size due to their withholding consent to sign the participant form. Detailed information on all the respondents' roles and contributions to the research is in Table 2.

Field visits were carried out twice daily for six months, in the morning and the afternoon. The first phase extended from September 2022 to October 2023, while the second phase covered December 2022 to February 2023. The researcher commuted to the marketplace three times a week on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. The remaining days were dedicated to visiting local government officials and drafting field notes.

4.6.1. Primary Data

4.6.1.1. Interviews

Primary data collection is a pre-determined semi-structured question set that allows respondents to provide detailed answers and enables the interviewer to build more questions

based on the responses (Denscombe, 2010; Neuman, 2013). Semi-structured interviews are more potent than other types of interviews because they allow the researcher to acquire in-depth information and evidence from interviewees while considering the focus of the study (Madhuri et al.,2022).

The researcher realised that most street vendors were not fluent in English, prompting them to conduct the interviews in Kiswahili to facilitate comfortable expression in the participants' preferred language, Kiswahili. Interview questions were initially prepared in English and later translated into Kiswahili for the vendors, while government officials were interviewed in English. Each interview lasted between 40 minutes to an hour. Subsequently, the collected data was later translated into English for reporting purposes.

To minimise disruptions from market noise, interviews took place in quiet, convenient locations near the vendors' businesses. Optimal interview times were from 7 am to 10 am and the afternoon from 2 pm to 4 pm. The interviews also involved collecting field notes and voice recordings to capture non-verbal communication and ensure accuracy in reporting (Denscombe, 2010). Notably, the interviews could not commence before the interviewees agreed to sign the consent form provided by the interviewer.

4.6.1.2. Participant Observations

Participant observation served as the primary method for collecting data to gain an in-depth understanding of street vendors' practices in their environment (Denscombe, 2010). Participant observation involved observing high-volume street vendors in markets, pavements, sidewalks, and bus stops. The researcher spent 30 minutes in the evenings immersed in the natural setting of the subjects, meticulously observing their activities, taking field notes, engaging in informal conversations with the traders to understand their perspectives and experiences, and interpreting their behaviours and interactions. Although participant observation was time-consuming and costly, requiring repeated visits to the field, it allowed the researcher to corroborate information gathered during interviews, such as the precarious trading environments and unhygienic spaces in which vendors operate.

4.6.2. Secondary data collection.

The research involved collecting secondary data by reviewing published and unpublished articles in related literature (Carneiro da Cunha et al., 2018). The secondary data support the information obtained from the primary sources, with all materials screened based on their relevance to the research objectives and questions (Kabir, 2016). This encompassed electronically stored information, journal articles, academic reports, books, social media data such as online newspapers, non-government organisation documents, government reports, as well as policy and by-laws reports obtained from administrative records of the Kinondoni Municipality, including the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Policy of 2003 and the Business License Act of 1972 (Lyons & Msoka, 2010; May 1993). Applying secondary data sources allowed for acquiring detailed information regarding various initiatives and programs introduced by different government and institutional stakeholders to address issues within the street vending sector.

4.7. Data Analysis

The study applied thematic analysis (TA), which is defined as “a qualitative research method used to systematically organise and analyse complex data sets, aiming to capture the narratives present in the data” (Dawadi, 2020, p. 62). To go in-depth, the researcher utilised deductive thematic analysis (DTA) to uncover experiences, ideas, and opinions about informal trading in the city. A deductive approach involves approaching data with preconceived themes based on existing theory and knowledge (Caulfield, 2023). This method assisted in discovering participants' perspectives, opinions, knowledge, and experiences through interview transcripts and document reviews. The themes were identified through a thorough reading and re-reading of the transcribed data (King, 2004).

In conducting thematic analysis, the six steps were followed as psychologists Braun and Clarke (2022) outlined. Familiarisation was the initial step, involving thoroughly reviewing the collected data to gain an understanding. This included re-reading the data and noting down initial ideas to become acquainted with the material. Subsequently, the data was coded, with the researcher identifying and labelling pertinent sections of the texts, forming shorthand codes to represent the content. The next step entailed generating themes by consolidating codes

(principal codes and subcodes), with each recorded interview theme transcribed and entered Microsoft Excel. The cleaned and transcribed dataset was then exported to the ATLAS. Ti tool for coding and labelling. Lastly, defining and naming the themes allowed the researcher to produce a report and write the findings from secondary and primary data. Adhering to these steps minimised confirmation bias during the study analysis. “The data analysis process was recursive rather than linear to avoid subjectivity, with the researcher ensuring careful analysis and interpretation to maintain accuracy throughout the various stages” (Braun & Clarke, 2006, p. 87).

4.8. Data Validity and Reliability

Reliability refers to the consistency of findings, while validity concerns the truthfulness of the findings (Altheide & Johnson, 1994). In addressing data validity and reliability, it was essential to present a concise yet precise context within the research methodology chapter, as these concepts are crucial for enhancing the accuracy of assessing and evaluating research work (Tavakol & Dennick, 2011). Evaluation of the reliability and validity of the research helps in accounting for the impact of measurement errors on the theoretical relationships being measured (Forza, 2002).

4.8.1. Validity

The researcher compared the themes to ensure their value and accuracy while eliminating confusion or unnecessary themes. During this phase, some respondent themes were deemed unsupported by insufficient data, leading to their collapse, while other codes were merged, refined, or separated to form clear and concise themes. Subsequently, the researcher defined and named the themes to ensure clarity and understanding for all stakeholders, aligning the results and findings with the research objectives and questions.

4.8.1.1. Thick Description

The study integrated participants' evidence using verbatim quotations and explanations to provide a deep understanding of the context in which the participants' words were expressed. This approach enables readers to comprehend and validate the instances and events described in the study from those who experienced them.

4.8.1.2. Peer Review

Peer review involves assessing academic work by experts in the same field to maintain research quality and integrity (George, 2022; Kelly et al., 2014). Merriam and Tisdell (2016) define peer review as a scholarly review whereby the regular involvement of other scholars in the research process contributes to the reliability and credibility of academic research. The research underwent discussion with scholars to ensure its significance and validity. Furthermore, the researcher participated in postgraduate writing retreats hosted by the Research Commons and supported by the Graduate Support Hub at the University of Pretoria. During these retreats, academic experts provided consultations and guidance through every step of the writing process, ensuring assistance in completing the report.

4.8.2. Reliability

To ensure reliability, this study piloted interviews with five (5) respondents at the Boko California market under the consent of the Boko Ward officer. This pilot phase lasted for a month in August 2022. Any emerging limitations, such as coverage ambiguities and language barriers, were revised and addressed. As discussed in part 4.8.1.2, the peer review ensured that the study's findings were consistent and reliable.

4.9. Limitation of the study.

The researcher encountered significant challenges during the study. Firstly, time and financial constraints. These factors can impact the feasibility and affect the scope of the survey overall (Roulston, 2010; National Institutes of Health, 2021). Since Dar es Salaam city was the case study, obtaining sufficient data posed challenges considering its large population. Therefore, the study area was narrowed to Kinondoni district in Dar es Salaam, explicitly focusing on street vendors operating in Mwenge Coca-Cola and Bunju B markets. These were among the prevalent vending places in the Kinondoni district.

Furthermore, some respondents were hesitant to participate in interviews due to their busy schedules with vending. The researcher arranged to meet the street vendors at convenient times to accommodate this. As a result, the researcher visited the markets during the morning hours

between 7 am and 10 am, when vendors were setting up their stalls, and during the midday break around 2 pm and 4 pm, when vendors were resting and having lunch.

Some vendors anticipated financial compensation for their involvement despite prior clarification in the provided documentation (Annex A). Although monetary compensation was not provided, the researcher appreciated their participation in the research by purchasing goods from them as a token of gratitude.

Another limitation of the study is that it initially anticipated a higher representation of female participants, reflecting the predominance of women in the street vending industry and emphasising gender inequality (Mitullah, 2003). To achieve an equitable gender balance, the snowball sampling method was employed to actively identify and include both male and female vendors in the study. This method consistently ensured inclusive and diverse representation in research, strengthening the credibility and dependability of the study's results.

Further, respondents' unresponsiveness, particularly among vendors in restricted areas, impeded the acquisition of comprehensive insights. Concerns about potential data misuse and tax implications caused hesitancy in sharing information. In response, the researcher obtained consent letters from the University of Pretoria and the Kinondoni Municipality, clarifying that the information collected was solely for academic purposes, as inserted in Appendix, page (Prasanna, 2022).

Similarly, it was assumed that interviews with government officials would not be feasible due to their unavailability and reluctance to disclose sensitive information about government misconduct and mistreatment of street vendors. However, after obtaining consent from the Kinondoni Municipality (Annex E) and the Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) (Annex F), some government workers agreed to be interviewed. Consequently, the researcher interviewed a few from the Department of Business and Marketing at the Kinondoni Municipality Environment, Social and Road Safety Departments at TANROADS. Additionally, data from online sources was utilised to gather information from the government's perspective. Securing appointments with government officials proved

challenging due to their unavailability despite their initial agreement to participate in the interview.

4.10. Ethical consideration.

It is crucial to ensure that research design and execution do not harm or violate participants' rights (Bryman & Bell, 2007, p. 128). This study prioritised ethical considerations to protect participants' rights and prevent harm, adhering to research protocol observation, anonymity, informed consent, and confidentiality principles (O'Leary, 2010; Ferrante, 2008). The ethics approval letter (Annex D).

a. Research Protocol Observation

To comply with ethical standards, the researcher obtained a research permit from the University of Pretoria and necessary government approvals at regional and district levels.

b. Informed Consent

Informed consent was essential, with participants providing comprehensive explanations and consent forms in both verbal and written formats, ensuring voluntary participation and the right to withdraw if uncomfortable (Cohen et al., 2007; Ryan et al., 2007; Blumberg et al., 2005). The consent forms (Annex A and B) were provided physically to all participants, ensuring they fully understood the research terms and conditions. The consent forms were designed to avoid sensitive topics that could harm participants psychologically (Denscombe, 2010). They also outlined research details, participant expectations, and the interview time commitment, clarifying that there were no financial benefits.

c. Confidentiality and Anonymity

Confidentiality and anonymity were strictly maintained in primary data collection, with participants assured of information confidentiality and anonymous reporting (Denscombe, 2010). Interviews were conducted privately to safeguard confidentiality, and participants were asked for consent before recording interviews and taking field notes (Allen, 2017).

Field notes were taken immediately after interviews, and a phone audio recorder was used if agreed (Denscombe, 2010). In cases of participant observation, written consent was not required due to the public nature of the data (Allen, 2017). For secondary data collection, the study ensured compliance with copyright laws and intellectual property rights for each source to prevent plagiarism.

d. COVID-19 regulations

Despite the decline of COVID-19 regulations in 2022, the researcher nonetheless prioritised compliance with COVID-19 protocols. The interviewer and interviewee encouraged the use of face masks and hand sanitisers. To ensure personal protection in public spaces, protective tools were provided to participants who did not have them.

4.11. Conclusion

This chapter delineated the methodological framework that guided the study, expounding on the research context and rationale for the selected research design, study area, sampling procedure, data collection methods, and data validity and reliability. The study also presented its limitations and ethics procedures.

CHAPTER FIVE: RESULT FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

5.1. Introduction

This section presents the study's findings, which examined the socio-economic and environmental challenges street vending businesses face in Dar es Salaam. The section also provides prospects for addressing these issues. The study findings were obtained through voluntary contributions from research participants in semi-structured interviews and observations. Additionally, vignettes were incorporated to present brief descriptive scenarios or stories, offering insightful illustrations of specific phenomena encountered during the study. Moreover, the literature reviews were included to support the data findings. Each subsection contributes to a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic and environmental dynamics that impact street vending businesses.

5.2. Characteristics and Categories of Street Vendors Operating in Dar Es Salaam.

This section comprised of two parts: the street vendors' profile, which includes vending area, age, marital status, place of origin, education level, and family size (Table 3), and the categories of street vending reflecting the goods and services provided (Table 4),

5.2.1 Street Vendors' Characteristics

The study used nine variables to assess street vendors' attributes, including gender, age, marital status, place of origin, education level, family size, and business information, as shown in Table Three (3).

5.2.1.1 Vending Area

The research focused on two prominent marketplaces, Mwenge Coca-Cola and Bunju B markets, located in the Kinondoni district of Dar es Salaam. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 50 street vendors, with 25 respondents from each market. Observations revealed that the vending environment in these markets was challenging for vendors. Most

respondents 50% (25 out of 50) highlighted the limited vending space as a significant issue, leading vendors to occupy roadsides or restricted areas.

Moreover, the researcher discovered that street vendors from Mwenge and Bunju B markets and other vendors across Dar es Salaam had developed a structured routine for selling various products at different locations. Although unofficially organised, the Kinondoni Municipality acknowledges these daily auctions, which usually start at 3 pm and end at midnight. Moreover, from observation, at the Boko California auction market, which is located along a significant Trunk road joining Dar Es Salaam and Bagamoyo, traffic police are generally present to control traffic along that section of the road. Several vehicles are parked on the roadside, affecting traffic flow on the major road. Figure 5 illustrates vendors from different parts of Kinondoni district amalgamated to sell at Boko California every Tuesday for a market auction called *'mnada wa soko'* in Kiswahili. These vendors follow a coordinated approach, moving across the city daily to sell their goods in markets or open spaces.

The street vendors' routine is meticulously outlined as follows: Mondays at Bagamoyo, Tuesdays at Boko California, Wednesdays at Tegeta sokoni, Thursdays at Bunju B sokoni, Fridays at Kunduchi, Saturdays at Kinondoni Biafra, and Sundays at SalaSala. This structured pattern reflects the intricate web of daily operations and movement that underpins the vibrant street vending ecosystem in Dar es Salaam. These daily auctions provided a platform for producers and traders from diverse areas to gather in a central location, typically along roadsides. They engage in open bidding under the supervision of city militias to ensure order and peace in the markets.

5.2.1.2. Gender

The participation of 50 street vendors comprises 25 adult male and 25 adult female vendors from Mwenge Coca-Cola and Bunju B markets. Understanding the gender composition was essential in grasping the vendors' gender status in Dar es Salaam. The findings indicated that female vendors predominantly engaged in the food business, dominating agricultural products, explicitly subsistence crops, including grains, fruit, and tubers. In contrast, male vendors dominated the service sectors such as tailoring, mobile repair services, shoe repair, haircut salons, and arts and crafts. Supported by a study conducted in Cameroon, it was argued that male vendors primarily dealt in the service sector while women dealt in the food sector (Njikam

& Tchouassi, 2011). Correspondingly, studies in South Africa found over one million street vendors, 70 percent of whom sell food, with twice as many female food vendors as male vendors (Mahapo et al., 2022; Arias, 2019).

According to the researcher's observations, more men were present in the markets than women. During the interview sessions with a key informant, a Kinondoni Municipal official, he asserted that based on their recordings, male vendors dominated the vending business more than females. This statement was backed up by the International Labour Organization, which reported that the informal sector, including street vending, is a more significant income source for men, with over 60 percent of men engaging in informal livelihood compared to 55 percent of women worldwide (ILO, 2023). Moreover, the studies conducted in Tanzania revealed that over 80 percent of males were involved in the informal sector, especially in street vending, which was approximately around 10 percent higher than the number of females in the business (URT, 2001; 2006; 2014; BusinessTech, 2013; George, 2022).

This imbalance may be attributed to different reasons, including the traditional gender roles, with women primarily responsible for domestic activities, while men are expected to be the family's primary breadwinners (VIBINDO, 2010). Furthermore, the persisting violence, harassment, and city militia attacks or '*sungusungu*' in Kiswahili may have contributed to discouraging women from participating in street vending.

5.2.1.3. Age

The age distribution of individuals in this study varied in age groups. Of 50 respondents, 35 (70%) were aged between 18 and 35. This set group is considered youth according to the National Policy of Youth Development (Tanzania Youth Policy, 2007). This group comprised recent graduates and high school dropouts who initially sought formal sector employment opportunities but eventually resorted to street vending as a secondary choice or survival strategy in the city (Jackson, 2011; Bryceson, 2004). The youth vendor respondents asserted that they had sought street vending due to limited employment opportunities and economic marginalisation. They also argued that they viewed the street vending business as a secondary choice or a survival strategy while awaiting formal job opportunities in the city.

It was observed that few children under 18 were assisting their parents or employed to sell various items such as newspapers, drinks, cigarettes, biscuits, and sweets in the kiosks. These children assisted their parents in the evenings after school and on weekends. Margaux Tordoir (2020) argued that in Tanzania, children as young as 14 are permitted to work despite having multiple national plans to combat child labour, such as the National Action Plan on the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labor in 2009 and the National Strategy on the Elimination of Child Labor for 2018-2022.

Subsequently, participants, 15 respondents were above 35 (30%). The category of vendors older than 35 was relatively small compared to the number of youths. However, this group indicated that street vending was not limited to youth but encompassed individuals across society. It also highlighted that this group had experienced several vendors who were impactful in answering most of the research questions. Some of these vendors had been vending for over ten years, signifying their experience in the business. They declared that they have been in the street vending business for nearly 15 years. Due to life challenges, significant responsibilities to support their families, and years of developing strong business networks, they continued in this line of work.

5.2.1.4. Marital Status

Among the 50 respondents, 24 (48%) street vendors were recorded as married, followed by 18 (36%) single individuals, five (10%) divorced and three (6%) widowed. In relation to gender, the study revealed that most women were married while most men were single. The study discovered that male and female single vendors sought stability before assuming family responsibilities. The study further revealed that most married female vendors were above 35, citing that their participation in street vending was due to increasing family responsibilities. This variable was deemed significant in understanding the vendors' family responsibilities and the influence of family on their choice of work. The prevalence of married individuals in the informal sector underscores the importance of family, and such activities are held as a vital household income source, serving as a survival strategy (Cross & Karides, 2007; Berner et al., 2008).

5.2.1.5. Place of Origin

The analysis of this variable revealed the diverse geographic origins of street vendors in Dar es Salaam, encompassing various regions within Tanzania and neighbouring countries. The findings underscored the prevalence of migrant street vendors who relocated to the city in pursuit of employment and improved livelihoods. The findings showed that male vendors had the highest percentage of migrants in Dar es Salaam (38%) compared to women (28%), towards risk-taking as they migrated to Dar es Salaam in search of improved livelihoods. These men represent individuals seeking alternatives to rural and farm life, challenging the village lifestyle (Jackson, 2011; Bryceson, 2004). Consequently, they transitioned into the informal sector for better opportunities. The rapid urbanisation of Dar es Salaam has attracted individuals from rural areas seeking an enhanced quality of life, consequently contributing to the expansion of the street vending business. During interviews, numerous vendors cited their origins in impoverished rural areas and other parts of East Africa, including the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, and Burundi, whereby they immersed in street vending as hired sellers due to limited capital for initiating small businesses (Todd et al., 2019).

5.2.1.6. Level of Education

The analysis of the level of education among street vendors revealed that 31 respondents (62%) had primary school education, 14 (28%) had secondary school education, and four (8%) had high school diplomas. Only one (2%) had a university bachelor's degree. These findings are consistent with a study by Olomu and Charles (2016), which reported that approximately 35 percent of street vendors had at least a secondary education, while about 61 percent had a primary education, and less than 10 percent had a university education level. The study finding also noticed that vendors with high school diplomas and tertiary education demonstrated greater awareness of the vending business's intricacies and exhibited skills and knowledge in financial management, accessing support networks, understanding their rights, advocating for better policies, and promoting hygiene in their working environments. In contrast, those with little understanding of the business world were primary and secondary school dropouts. These vendors with a lower level of education, such as primary education, expressed challenges in basic accounting, marketing, and inventory management. This emphasised the impact of education on business acumen and operational skills. This underscores the potential impact of

education in empowering street vendors to navigate the challenges of their businesses and advocate for their livelihoods (International Labour Organisation, 2009 & 2015).

5.2.1.7. Family Size

The study findings demonstrate that out of 50 respondents, two (4%) vendors claimed they had no children; 17 (34%) declared they had one or two children; 20 (40%) had three to five children; 11 (22%) had more than six children. The group with many children was particularly prominent among women, with the majority having more than three children. The findings from the study suggest that street vendors in Dar es Salaam often have relatively large families, with three to five children or more than six children. The prevalence of large families among street vendors was limited access to family planning and reproductive health services, which emerged as a significant factor contributing to larger family sizes (Harvard, 2012; Pratta, 2009; Pick, 1997). Street vendors have less control over family size without access to contraception and family planning education. Moreover, some vendors also perceived that having larger families could increase support in their street vending activities, viewing large families as advantageous for expanding the scale of their operations (Al Jundi et al., 2022). This insight sheds light on the complex interplay of sociocultural, economic, and practical factors shaping the family sizes of street vendors in Dar es Salaam.

5.2. Categories of street vending

The following subsection provides business information regarding the street vendors' activities. Table 4 categorises the goods and products sold by street vendors, including foods and beverages, clothes and shoes, beauty products, electronics, and household items. The vendors source their goods from various markets such as Mabibo (banana), Kivukoni ferry (fish), Manzese and Makumbusho (vegetables), Tandika and Tegeta kwa Ndevu (cereal crops), and Pugu (meat). Second-hand goods like clothes, shoes, electronics, beauty accessories, household equipment, and used machines are obtained from Buguruni, Kariakoo Shimoni, and Ilala markets. Traditional herbs and medicine are purchased from Maasai traders at Mwenge Woodcarvers' and Kariakoo sokoni.

Additionally, street vendors provide services such as mobile phone repair, shoe repair, tailoring, haircuts, and grooming, largely centred around the markets. These goods and products are imported from various regions within and outside the country, including Kenya, South Africa, China, India, Japan, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates (World Bank, 2021). Previous studies, including those by Muhanga (2017), Beccles (2014), Mramba et al. (2014), Mramba (2022), and Mubarack & Munishi (2021), also support these identified categories of street vending activities.

5.2.1. Food and Beverages

The food and beverages category represents the largest segment of street vendors in Dar es Salaam, encompassing freshly cooked local food, fresh vegetables and fruits, condiments and spices, prepackaged foods, confectionery, nuts, and other edible items. Beverages include soda, coffee, water, porridge, and fresh and processed juice. Out of 50 respondents, 16 (32%) were food and beverage vendors, with the observation that women dominate this category, constituting 11 females, compared to five male food vendors. It was observed that most women involved in cooked home food in Kiswahili are called '*mama ntilie*' or '*mama lishe*'. They sell vegetables, fruits, and cooked foods; while few men were also involved in the food business, they were inclined towards selling fast foods like chips, chapati, and barbecues. The study attributes this trend to women's familiarity with the cooking sector and willingness to engage in the business (Mramba, 2022). The findings illustrate that women's dominance in the food-related category reflects their active contribution to family well-being and income generation. Different selling methods were observed depending on the food item being sold.

5.2.2. Clothes, Shoes, Handbags, and Accessories.

The category of street vendors selling second-hand clothes, shoes, and beauty accessories was observed in this study, catering to fashion and style preferences. Out of 28 respondents, 19 (38%) vendors were engaged in clothes, shoes, cosmetics, and handbags. Through observations, street vendors would present their products on street pavements, outside building walls, and within market premises to attract potential customers. A few vendors selling women's clothes and beauty accessories were mobile, moving between locations to seek customers. The vendors in the Mwenge Coca-Cola market typically operated from noon until

9:00 p.m., with clothing vendors extending their hours to midnight to cater to the schedule of college students from Tumaini University and the University of Dar es Salaam. The vendors from Bunju B market operated near the public bus ranks during peak hours from 3:00 pm to 9:00 pm when people returned home from work. According to Martins (2006), successful positioning of business in a target area was an important strategy applied by street vendors to gain more profit.

5.2.3. Household Items, Artisanal Craft, and Traditional Herbs

The survey revealed that a quarter of the vendors (12%), 6 out of 28 respondents sold household items, artisanal crafts, and traditional herbs. Household items were prevalent in the Bunju B market, while traditional herbs and crafts were prevalent in the Mwenge Coca-Cola market. The sales of these goods usually depended on personal problems and needs. This creates an uncertain business environment where daily sales cannot be guaranteed, adding to the difficulty vendors face in this category. For example, traditional herbalists get customers who cannot afford to pay for expensive medicine at the pharmacy.

5.2.4. Electronic Accessories and Mobile Money Services

The category of street vendors selling electronic accessories and providing mobile money services was identified in the city of Dar es Salaam (10%), five out of 50 respondents. These electronic accessories vendors positioned themselves at the front of the markets or near bus stops. Their setup typically involved temporary structures secured by umbrellas or rusty tin stalls, allowing easy mobility to adapt to customer locations. The study found that male vendors predominantly sold electronic accessories, including phones, chargers, earphones, and mobile repair services. In contrast, female vendors dominated the mobile money services. On the same note, Nasibu Mramba's (2022) and Caroline Skinner's (2008) studies revealed that female traders primarily dominated mobile money services compared to men. These studies anticipated that female vendors were believed to be trustworthy in managing finances instead of men perceived as cunning fraudsters.

5.2.5. Hair Dress, Shoe Repair and Tailoring

In the study markets, street vendors provided services such as hairdressing, shoe repair, and tailoring, which totalled 6 out of 50 respondents (12%) and were crucial in meeting the needs of local communities. According to the study observations, hairdressers worked long hours from 9:00 am to 11:00 pm to accommodate a diverse customer base, encompassing residents, office workers, and students. Female hairdressers, referred to as 'wasusi', employed proactive marketing strategies such as engaging with market shoppers to attract clientele for hairdressing, manicures, and pedicures. The study participants argued that this sector is highly competitive, requiring skills and a compelling pricing model to attract customers from various socioeconomic backgrounds. Their prices for services are often subject to negotiation and usually range from TZS 500 for normal cornrows to TZS 80,000 for box braids with extension per head, equivalent to US \$ 0.20 to US \$ 32. they were encapsulating the Swahili saying "*bei maelewano*," reflecting the vendors' willingness to negotiate to increase sales.

On the other hand, male street hairdressers earned an average monthly profit ranging from TZS 30,000 to TZS 100,000, with earnings varying seasonally, as indicated by a study conducted by Nasibu Mramba (2022). During peak periods, such as holidays or month-end paydays, these businesses experience a surge in clientele, contributing to anticipated monthly earnings. The pricing for grooming services provided by male hairdressers ranges from TZS 1,500 for a bald cut to TZS 5,000 for a fade-cut hairstyle, equivalent to approximately \$0.5 US dollars to \$2 US dollars per haircut. These hairdressers predominantly operate from small shacks or open pavement areas, citing convenience and cost savings over formal premises. Rental fees for such spaces vary, with the option to pay around TZS 2,000 weekly, often subject to negotiated agreements with rentals.

The shoe repair services in the Mwenge Coca-Cola and Bunju B markets primarily comprise male cobblers located at the farthest corners of the markets. Further investigation revealed that shoe repair activity was viewed as a male-dominated occupation. However, the possible reason for the low number of female vendors in this business could be high toxic chemicals in shoe

repair products like shoe creams, raising concerns about potential health hazards and occupational safety in the markets.

The study also identified tailoring as a prominent service provided by street vendors in the markets, with an equal ratio of female and male tailors. Street vendors who offered tailoring services established small workstations or mobile sewing stations equipped with sewing machines, tools, and supplies. These vendors provided various services, including clothing alterations, repairs, and custom tailoring for customers seeking unique garments for everyone from different social backgrounds. Dar es Salaam street tailors are known for providing affordable prices and making their services accessible to many customers, including those with budget constraints or who might not have easy access to formal retail or service outlets.

5.3. Socio-economic and Environmental challenges and problems facing the street vendors' business in Dar Es Salaam.

The section examined street vendors' challenges and problems in Dar es Salaam city. This analysis delved into social, economic, environmental, and political aspects to comprehensively understand street vendors' challenges (Kirumirah & Munishi, 2021). The objective was to identify the difficulties faced by informal street vendors and offer potential perspectives to contribute valuable insights to the existing literature. According to the ethics agreement (Annex A), the study applied pseudonyms to secure the participants' identities (Annex A).

5.3.1. Access to Credit and Financial Services

As indicated in Table 5, this category has been divided into three parts: access to financial resources, gender roles and access to financial services, and a lack of financial literacy. In addition, the lack of financial literacy is divided into two parts: low level of education and lack of adequate training for capacity building, as shown in Table 6.

5.3.1.1. Street vending nature is an inhibiting factor in the financial environment.

Access to credit, loans and financial services was a prevalent concern mentioned by all vendor respondents and the VIBINDO Society leader. The study found that 24 respondents (48%)

emphasised that financial assistance was crucial for their business, including administration costs, procuring equipment, and obtaining proper trading zones; the lack of capital to borrow from reliable financial micro institutions became their most significant challenge when accessing sufficient loans from reliable sources.

Previous studies also indicated that access to credit and financial services poses a considerable challenge for street vending businesses in developing countries (Zogli et al.,2021; Akinbode et al., 2016). About 66 percent of the Tanzanian population does not have access to financial services from formal financial institutions (Lotto, 2018). A Kinondoni government official attested that street vendors often face challenges in accessing credit and financial services due to factors such as lack of collateral, the informality of the business and unpredictable income. His comment aligned with Chimucheka and Rungani (2013), who emphasised that financial institutions like banks often require collateral security from applicants, posing a challenge for informal vendors who face liquidity shortages and lack the legal business documentation recognised by banks as collateral. This means street vendors operating in the informal sector may not have tangible assets or formal property titles to offer as collateral, making it difficult to qualify for loans. Lack of formal recognition raises concerns about financial matters and loan repayment, and due to the unfavourable structure of the informal sector in the absence of a reliable commercial banking system and a supportive legal framework for efficient micro-finance institutions serving small and medium enterprises, street vendors face a significant obstacle. Similarly, another government official from Kinondoni Municipality added that:

“These informal traders typically have unstable employment records and irregular income streams, making it more difficult to access formal financial institutions and secure credit and financial services” (Mr Geoffrey, interview, 20 December 2022).

In addition, youth vendors raised concerns about financial institutions' reluctance to lend to youth street vendors. One of them, who sold fresh fruits and vegetables at Bunju B market, commented that the financial institutions found it challenging to provide loans to youth due to their lack of business experience and status as novices in the business world. Moreover, their limited financial track record and proven success in entrepreneurship made it difficult for financial institutions to consider them for loans. This statement signified that vendors in the

informal sector may not have tangible assets or formal property titles to offer as collateral, making it difficult to qualify for loans.

5.3.1.2. Gender roles and access to financial services

In the study results, 27 out of 50 vendor respondents (54%) mentioned gender bias when supporting informal traders. Women confirmed that they received financial support from banks, Village Community Banking Systems (VICOBA), and other financial institutions, unlike what they had been experiencing in the past, where they faced gender-based biases and cultural hurdles in their business pursuits. According to Mponzi et al. (2023), the VICOBA program is an informal microfinance institution that provides financial services such as loans to low-income groups from diverse genders who aim to develop their businesses and other personal needs. It was initially introduced as a village community bank due to limited access to financial services from financial institutions in rural areas. Later, it was adopted in the urban areas by businesspeople, specifically women from small and medium enterprises that needed economic boost and those that faced challenges receiving loans from financial institutions like National Microfinance Bank Limited (NMB) and Cooperative Rural Development Bank (CRDB) (George, 2022). A VIBINDO Society vice-chair further clarified:

“VICOBA program was introduced to help women support each other economically and not rely entirely on formal financial institutions, which are unpredictable to informal businesses. The primary objective is to provide financial assistance to members to meet their individual needs within a specified timeframe. Typically, group membership consists of 5 to 30 members, with the selected chairperson, secretary, and treasurer who will ensure the smooth running of the group, adhering to the group’s constitution. VICOBA also provides its member group loan up to 10 million Tanzanian shillings (or US \$5,000) in loans, depending on the funds each group produce, within a timeframe of three to six months, they must pay back the loans with little or no interest, also depending on the group’s agreement”. (Selemani. Interview. 12 October, 2022).

Another issue raised by the vendors was the lack of financial support from the local government, and other relevant stakeholders influenced their decision not to join any vendor association. Similarly, Bhomwik and Saha (2011) attested that street vendor associations in

developing countries were still unorganised and lacked financial aid for their members. Associations like VIBINDO Society and Shirika la Umoja wa Wamachinga Tanzania (SHIUMATZ), which translates to the Coalition of the Machinga Union of Tanzania, were created to ensure that workers are treated fairly and have a voice in decisions affecting them and their communities.

Despite these challenges, the study also noted that male vendors had raised concerns about gender biases favouring women accessing credit and loans. One male vendor from Mwenge Coca-Cola market specialising in shoe repair shared his challenges with entering VICOBA, only to realise most groups focused more on empowering female entrepreneurs. He highlighted that:

“In 2017, I encountered challenges while securing a loan from SIDO during the city's evacuation activities. I wanted to relocate my business from Ubungo to a safer spot like Mwenge. However, my efforts were met with bureaucratic obstacles at SIDO. I was disheartened to learn that the funds earmarked for small enterprises were exclusively reserved for female traders at that time. They advised me to consider trying again in the future. The institution also suggested exploring other funding avenues like banks, which often have strict criteria for unregistered businesses with irregular income streams. With few options available, I turned to a close relative for financial assistance to navigate the complexities of accessing formal funding opportunities for my hairdressing business”. (Musa. Interview. 03 September, 2022).

This situation underscored the stigmatisation and discrimination some vendors encountered from formal institutions based on occupation and social status, which can further limit their access to credit and financial services.

5.3.1.3.Lack of adequate training and Financial Literacy

The results obtained from the interviews indicated that the street vendors' businesses were hindered due to the vendors' inadequate education and insufficient training in diverse areas, whereby out of 50 respondents, 29 (58%) vendors claimed to have low education, mainly primary and secondary levels. In comparison, 21 (42%) respondents argued they had

insufficient financial training. As illustrated in Table 3, most vendors had primary school education. Low education was believed to hinder one's ability to gather relevant information, set goals, and find ways to achieve them. Street vendor respondents claimed their biggest challenge was the lack of financial education in bookkeeping, sales, marketing, and business planning.

The local government officials who were supposed to be accountable for this group's training blamed the vendors' limited education and comprehension. Along the same lines, a representative from VIBINDO society also raised the issue of low education, stating that many struggle to achieve this goal due to a lack of knowledge on investing and managing the money they earn. During an interview with one of the Kinondoni Municipality officials, he stated:

“Many street vendors have limited education. Many are high school dropouts or Standard Seven levels, with only a small percentage having higher education qualifications, such as diplomas or university degrees. The lack of higher education among street vendors results in challenges in advancing their businesses effectively. Despite organising meetings to discuss strategies for business growth, accessing loans, and improving business conditions, some vendors would complain that we were teaching them intricate and complicated financial matters that were difficult to understand. Therefore, they would propose ideas that diverge from the meeting's focus”. (Mr Jumanne. Interview, 16.01.2023).

The above statement indicated that street vendors' lack of education has led to communication issues with their leaders and representatives, which threatens the implementation of government instructions and orders through those representatives.

5.3.2. Lack of Unity and Cooperation among Street Vendors.

As indicated in Table 7, this category has been broken into two parts: lack of transparent leadership and intra-community competition.

The lack of unity and collaboration among street vendors in Dar es Salaam was a notable obstacle mentioned by street vendors that hindered the collective progress and well-being of the vendors. Street vendors mentioned that the challenge of lack of unity among vendors stems from various factors and dynamics within the vendor's community. First, there was a lack of

representation and robust leadership structures in the street vendor community. The study findings showed that street vendors in Kinondoni Municipality, specifically Mwenge Coca-Cola and Bunju B markets, were not part of any associations. Street from Mwenge Coca-Cola claimed not to have joined the association for various reasons. They highlighted that they did not find the essence of joining any union since they had their local union structure in their market. These leaders are usually chosen by their fellow vendors to represent them in government meetings and discussions and effectively advocate for the collective interests of the vendors.

However, 28 (56%) 50 respondents expressed concerns about leadership transparency. These vendors stated that these leaders prioritised personal interests over addressing vendor issues with the authorities, hampering the establishment of cohesive networks or alliances among vendors. A study by Constantine George (2022) also attested that poor unity among street vendors in Dar es Salaam stemmed from lousy leadership structures and ulterior motives. The observation on leadership and representation revealed varying levels of organisational structure and recognition among street vendors in different parts of Dar es Salaam. While some groups were well-organised and acknowledged by vendors and officials, others operated at a smaller scale with limited awareness.

Additionally, certain vendors' representatives were criticised for self-serving motives, contributing to a lack of unity and coordination among vendors due to the absence of organised representation. They further argued that they did not feel the need to join any vendor union or coalition since the business they were in was informal and transient; hence, operating independently and without formal structures or regulations was the best solution for them (Nyirenda & Msoka, 2019; Mitullah, 2004). On the contrary, one of the VIBINDO Society leaders shared that the coalition of vendors in Dar es Salaam was significant to vendors as they played a role in lobbying and defending street vendors' rights, influencing policy, and increasing groups' bargaining power. He argued that:

“I do not get why most vendors do not find it relevant to join the vendors association, and at the same time, they complain they do not have unity and how difficult it is to send their problems to the right sources. We have the VIBINDO Society, which has been actively advocating for securing appropriate vendor working spaces for over two decades since the 1990s. Some of

the notable efforts achieved by this society were establishing the Machinga Complex building and the Mburahati market, and now vendors have their permanent vending places with less government harassment. Moreover, since the government legally recognises us, we get support from the local government and other stakeholders such as the Danish Development Agency (DANIDA) and university where they provide entrepreneurship training to the members of VIBINDO”. (Selemani, Interview. 07 November, 2022).

The above comment from the VIBINDO Society leader showed that the easiest way for street vendors to have peace and cooperation among themselves is to form or join a vendor organisation. They also emphasised that city authorities are more willing to collaborate with vendors who are in stable and reliable organisations because this makes it easier to follow the procedures formally instead of helping them informally.

Furthermore, 22 out of 50 vendor respondents (44%) mentioned that intra-community competition hindered vendor unity and cooperation, particularly among the Machingas (street vendors) and other vendor groups. Street vendors often operate in a highly competitive environment with limited resources, customers, and prime locations. The competitive landscape can lead to a lack of cooperation and unity as vendors view each other as rivalries other than allies. One of the food vendors from Mwenge Coca-Cola stated that:

“As a street vendor, the intense competition and jealousy among vendors have made it challenging to find assistance in carrying goods from the main market to my station. Due to the lack of support, I must bear the cost of 80,000 Tanzanian shillings or more every month to transport the goods myself and look for a safe, convenient, secure storage place. If I had a solid group to share these costs, it would significantly reduce my expenses and improve the efficiency of transporting and storage. Our WhatsApp group is inactive; no one is saying anything. The only things discussed were evictions and relocation of some vendors to farther areas like Mbweni Polisi, Gongo la Mboto, etc. This infuriated most of us and led to the majority exiting the chat group. Collaboration among vendors could lead to cost savings, better resource utilisation, and enhanced business operations”. (Diana. Interview. 15 October, 2022).

The above statement highlighted street vendors' challenges due to intense competition and a lack of support among vendors. The competitive environment created tensions and divisions

within the vendor community. Disputes over territory, customer engagement, and product differentiation are common manifestations of this rivalry. Likewise, the limited storage space poses logistical challenges for the traders and affects the protection and preservation of their goods. Addressing this issue would significantly improve street traders' working conditions and operational efficiency, contributing to their businesses' sustainability.

5.3.3. Environment adversities: Maintaining proper hygiene and sanitation.

Table 8 shows that this category has been divided into inadequate infrastructure, sanitation facilities, and waste management systems. The research findings revealed that environmental concerns posed significant challenges for street vendors in Dar es Salaam. 27 out of 50 (54%) respondents mentioned the challenges from inadequate access to vital services and infrastructure to waste management and pollution issues. A social environmentalist from Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) highlighted the impact of rapid urbanisation and insufficient infrastructure on street vendors' market access, stating that cities often neglect the needs of informal traders in urban planning efforts. She emphasised that the absence of inclusive urban planning contributes to the marginalisation of street vendors, hindering their economic empowerment and social integration. Moreover, a road safety engineer from TANROADS highlighted that:

“As cities grow and evolve, urban planning efforts may overlook the needs of informal traders, leading to a lack of infrastructure, sanitation facilities, and supportive environments for street vending activities. The absence of inclusive urban planning contributes to the marginalisation of street vendors, creating obstacles to their economic empowerment and social inclusion”. (Neema, Interview, 03, February, 2023).

Furthermore, street vendors expressed concerns about a significant environmental challenge, such as inadequate sanitation facilities, which forced them to operate without clean water or hygienic restrooms. The environment posed health risks to vendors and customers and contributed to environmental pollution. For example, street vendors at the Mwenge Coca-Cola market lamented insufficient toilets in their vending zone. Some have highlighted the difficulty of accessing toilet facilities due to the sporadic unavailability of water and the potential health risk it may bring to the market, increasing the likelihood of contamination and spreading diseases among vendors and customers. A shoe vendor from Mwenge Coca-Cola commented:

“We are over 300 people in this area, but we only have two toilets available, one for males and one for females. Unfortunately, these toilets do not have a hygiene manager to ensure they are always clean and prevent people who are not vendors from entering. I bring my small infant to my business because I do not have anyone to leave him with. I always find it difficult when it is time for diaper changing, and there is no water in the toilets. This poses a serious problem to me as a mother and anyone who uses the toilet, regardless of their hygiene practices. Since lack of clean and running water could potentially lead to the outbreak of various diseases in the market, which could be catastrophic, regardless of their hygiene practices”. (Gideon. Interview. 14 September, 2022).

Another critical environmental issue highlighted by the vendors is the area's inadequate waste management systems. 23 out of 50 respondents (46%) mentioned that the absence of proper waste collection services has challenged the disposal of vendors' waste. This situation has led to garbage accumulation on the streets, creating unhygienic conditions and attracting pests. Insufficient waste management practices contribute to environmental degradation and impact the urban environment's cleanliness and aesthetics. Street vendors vend anywhere, and if they can access customers easily, they do not care about the environment and how it might affect their health in the long run. In discussion with city militias ‘wagambo’ or ‘sungusungu’ in Kiswahili, one of them expressed his frustration at the dirty environment created by street vendors who continued to operate in the same unclean area without consideration for sanitation, as shown in Figure 6 and Figure 7. Enraged by the vendors' disregard for cleanliness, the city militia stated:

“After removing street vendors from the main Mwenge market, the area was messy and unkempt, requiring immediate attention and cleanup. The aftermath of the vendors' evacuation resulted in the accumulation of food waste, debris, and litter on the road, creating an eyesore and potential health hazard for the community. To restore the cleanliness and aesthetics of the area, additional costs have been incurred to hire cleaners or sanitation workers to address the post-evacuation cleanup. Moreover, we have noticed an increase in the dirty environment during market auction day at Boko California, which is very frustrating. My job here is to supervise cleanliness in the markets, oversee public order and security, address any illegal activities occurring on the streets, and not repeat telling people to be clean and keep their

vending areas clean. The local government has imposed forceful measures against environmental lawbreakers. If a vendor is caught polluting the environment, a hefty fine of 50,000 Tanzanian shillings is imposed against the individual with no pardon”. (Richard, 08 January, 2023).

5.3.4. Lack of Vending Space and Market Access for Street Vendors

Table 9 shows that this category has been divided into two parts: the competition for vending space and market access between formal and informal businesses.

The global competition for vending space and market access poses a critical challenge for street vendors. Market access involves finding physical spaces to sell goods and navigating the complex social, economic, and legal dynamics that influence their operations. It was observed that street vendors lacked legal recognition, which created obstacles in acquiring formal vending permits and access to the market. William Mitullah (2004) points out that many street vendors operate in trading sites informally despite some sites being officially designated by authorities. This informal setup complicates market access as vendors struggle to establish positive relationships with relevant entities to gain formal recognition and support for their businesses.

In the study findings, 21 out of 50 respondents (42%) identified intense competition for space in high-traffic areas as a significant challenge for street vendors. The scarcity of vending spaces, urban expansion, and the encroachment of formal businesses hindered street vendors' access to prime locations and markets, hindering their operations. Street vendor respondents argued that the recent relocation of street vendors from their original trading spaces to these markets has left many traders without proper shelter and facilities to conduct their informal businesses. The shortage of vending areas has led to overcrowding, conflicts among vendors, and difficulties in effectively reaching potential customers. The interviewed vendors who were seen vending near the construction of the new Bunju B market explained the long-time obstacles of not having a vending space. They mentioned that they decided to vend at the construction site to show the government how to speed up the construction process as the vendors are desperately eager to move to the new market and work in peace and comfort, as shown in Figure 8. This situation often compelled street vendors to operate in less-than-ideal

locations. During an interview with a vendor from Bunju B market, they expressed concerns about increased vending competition in their small market.

"The unforeseen events, such as the fire incidents at the Mwenge Coca-Cola vendors market in mid-2022 and the Tegeta market in 2020, demolished vendors' selling booths and damaged their goods. Following these incidents, the Dar es Salaam city authority temporarily relocated the affected vendors to Bunju B market for renovations and promised to return them to their original places once they were done. However, the vendors have not been returned to date. Our market, which can accommodate up to 600 vendors now, is occupied by over 1000 vendors, causing congestion, and overcrowding. Vendors have occupied outside the vending building and up to the roadside because of the heavy traffic of vendors in Bunju B market. It is difficult for customers to navigate the market without stepping on someone else's goods because of how jampacked the place is". (Rebecca. Interview. 18 September, 2022).

Another problem highlighted by the vendors during the interviews was that the competition for market access intensified as street vendors competed with established brick-and-mortar businesses for customers and market share. 29 out of 50 vendors (58%) mentioned that the limited availability of vending spaces poses significant challenges for street vendors accessing prime locations and markets. Formal businesses often influence authorities to enforce regulations restricting street vendors' activities, limiting operating hours, or relocating them to less profitable areas. This unequal competition creates barriers for street vendors to sustain their businesses, generate income, and compete effectively with established enterprises. The vendor respondents also mentioned that despite the rivalry between them and the formal traders, they sell their goods to street traders or hire vendors to help them sell in the streets.

5.3.5. The Discord between the Government, Street Vendors and Stakeholders.

As Table 10 presents, this category has been divided into two main parts: the political tension between government leaders and vendors and the misunderstanding or disagreement between the government and the World Bank.

The study identified a significant issue affecting street vendors in Dar es Salaam: disagreement between the government officials, the District Commissioner (DC), the Regional Commissioner (RC), and the street vendors in making difficult decisions. The study findings showed that 39 out of 50 street vendor respondents (78%) were aware of the tension between the government leaders and the street vendors. The lack of responsiveness and accountability to street vendors, such as the vendor's inquiry to be relocated to decent market zones, proved challenging. One of the vendors from Mwenge stated that the government officials are only concerned about their needs when the elections are approaching. However, after getting appointed to office, they forget about them. This statement reflected a perceived lack of concern, support, and cooperation towards the citizens, giving the impression that the RC does not prioritise addressing the struggles of the vendors. Without active government intervention, street vendors struggle to resolve their pressing challenges. Additionally, a vendor leader from the Bunju B market further highlighted this issue during an interview.

The Kinondoni District Commissioner (DC) and the Regional Commissioner (RC) have been at odds for an extended period. Street vendors discreetly highlighted during interviews that there was a conflict between the RC and the DC. According to the vendors, the DC informed them that the government delayed relocating vendors to their designated areas due to the RC's lack of responsiveness to vendors' concerns. This statement reflected a perceived lack of concern, support, and cooperation towards the citizens, giving the impression that the RC does not prioritise addressing the struggles of the vendors. Without active government intervention, street vendors struggle to resolve their pressing challenges. Additionally, a vendor leader from the Bunju B market further highlighted this issue during an interview, she said:

“Our main challenge lies in the lack of unity among government leaders. The ongoing tension between the District and Regional Commissioners has significantly impacted us, particularly concerning support during evacuation and relocation. Unlike the District Commissioner, the

Regional Commissioner has not prioritised or advocated for the challenges we (street vendors) face. Only the District commissioner is backing us up, but the sad part is that he cannot take any action without getting approval from the Regional Commissioner. Conflicting views and directives between the two officials have hindered fulfilling the promised actions. While the evacuations are ongoing, the local government has only managed to relocate a fraction of us (300 vendors) to the Mwenge Coca-Cola and (200 vendors) Bunju B markets, leaving over 600 vendors without proper accommodation” (Mellisa. Interview. 26 November 2022).

Additionally, the findings indicated political favouritism within the government, which has resulted in adverse decisions and a lack of consideration for street vendors' well-being. As a result, some vendors are left without proper locations to conduct their businesses, compelling them to operate in less secure and optimal street settings. Moreover, personal interests within the government have played a significant role in determining which vendors receive government attention and assistance, leading to disparities in support based on personal relationships.

The study findings presumption was that the government officials may have had personal connections with certain street vendors, influencing how these vendors are treated and supported in securing vending locations, potentially based on personal affiliations and other means such as bribery. This favouritism may have led some vendors to relocate to safer places near the Central Business District (CBD) while others were pushed to more remote marketplaces with limited customer traffic. Figure 9 shows a street vendor vending inside a restricted area in the primary Mwenge market, using a personal car as a stall. Street vendors who operated in this area were chased away from the premises, and only formal businesses and shops were allowed to remain. It was discovered that these vendors who used their cars had enough resources to bribe government officials, city militia, and formal stores. In contrast, impoverished street vendors were forced to vend on the side of the roads, facing adverse impacts from local authorities.

Moreover, the study identified a misunderstanding between the Tanzanian government and the World Bank. 11 out of 50 respondents (22%) were aware of the misunderstanding between the Tanzanian government and the World Bank regarding compensation for the damages caused by the demolition of houses and vendor stalls to facilitate road expansion. This may stem from differing perspectives on economic development, social welfare, and adherence to international standards, potentially leading to a confrontational situation. The World Bank and the Tanzanian government dispute revolves around the compensation for street vendors following their evacuation and the destruction of their belongings.

Complications related to the informality of the businesses have hindered the resolution of compensation issues, particularly for vendors in the affected areas. The study found that few street vendors were compensated for their loss during the Bus Rapid Transit project (BRT). According to CITIZEN (2020), the Tanzanian government disbursed 5.7 billion Tanzanian shillings to compensate 77 residents for the damage caused; however, over 100 million Tanzanian shillings remain unpaid to those affected by the project. A street vendor operating in the Mwenge Coca-Cola market said:

"I lost over 5 million shillings (TZS) of my capital from my first business, selling fresh flowers and home decorations at the main Mwenge market. One day, the city militias destroyed my temporary stall in the middle of the night. Until now, I have never been compensated despite filing a case in the primary court. I had to get a loan from my cousin's brother, who has a stable job working in the government. I opened another business, which is not as demanding regarding capital and upkeep as the fresh flowers and home decoration business I previously owned". (Emmanuel. Interview. 22 October, 2022).

The government's approach to compensation may diverge from the demands presented by the World Bank due to budgetary constraints, policy priorities, and local regulations that do not fully support informal trading businesses. This disparity in demands and perspectives led to a confrontational situation, reflecting differing views on the appropriate measures for addressing the repercussions of the evacuation and destruction of the vendors' property.

Generally, the relationships among street vendors, government entities, and other stakeholders were complex and marked by tensions and miscommunication. For instance, in 2019, there was

a significant lack of communication and understanding between the Wamachinga leaders and the Mwenge Ward officials, leading to a breakdown in dialogue. The tension between the street vendor leaders and the Mwenge Ward leader resulted in vendors' leaders independently choosing where to address their grievances. The government was perceived to have misunderstandings with the vendors. A respondent from Mwenge Coca-Cola said:

“since February 2019, there has been instability in leadership due to personal interests and conflicts, prompting frequent leadership changes. The District Commissioner (DC) intervened after learning that the Wamachinga leaders were perceived as challenging the government without consulting local authorities. The DC dissolved the leadership, as the Wamachinga leaders bypassed lower-level government offices, engaging directly with higher-level officials. This narrative suggests a strained relationship between the vendors and the government before the DC's intervention”. (Jackson, Interview, 04 December, 2022).

5.4. Policy interventions the government have implemented to alleviate the challenges and constraints of the street vending business in Dar Es Salaam.

5.4.1. Making the Informal Invisible Visible: Formalising Street Vending Business.

One of the measures mentioned by the key informants was the formalisation of informal businesses. During the interviews, the street vendors were asked about their knowledge of specific strategies that support street vendors. The responses to the question revealed that most respondents (23 out of 50 respondents (46%) had never heard of the formalisation programmes, and only seven 10 out of 50 respondents (21%) had.

The Tanzanian government, which is one of many strategies for mitigating poverty and unemployment in the country, such as the Nguvu Kazi Act of 1983 and the MKURABITA in 2003 (Mpango *et al. na Biashara za Wanyoge Tanzania*), which is a Swahili acronym standing for PBFP (*Property and Business Formalisation Programme*). In an interview with the key informants, the Kinondoni Municipality officials stated that:

“MKURABITA is a government programme introduced in 2003 under the Business Registration Act of 2007 aimed to coordinate the formalisation of small and medium enterprises and enable them to benefit from market opportunities. Moreover, the programme

assists businesses in getting loans from financial institutions like banks, receiving legal recognition, and having permits to vend legally in public places. However, the programme focused more on land than business issues”. (Richard, Interview, 19 January, 2022).

Another government informant added that one of the formalisation strategies introduced was the issuing of vendors' identity cards in December 2018. The Tanzanian government issued over one million vendor identity cards nationwide (Nyirenda & Msoka, 2021). The main objective of providing the identity cards (IDs) was to help identify all urban vendors and their business locations, connect them with financial institutions and provide them with social security funds. A street vendor from Bunju market added:

“These ID cards served as the gateway to vending legally in the streets without harassment from the police. Every street vendor was required to have one to operate their business on the streets. If I carried my ID, I could vend past midnight with no one to harass me. After President Magufuli's death, no one cared about the vendors or followed up on the registration activity; it feels like the Wamachinga ID initiative died with him” (Furaha, 29).

In addition, the study findings discovered that international migrants who worked in street vending could not meet the requirements and register. The Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) official added that through the process, no legal action was taken against them since formalising street vending businesses was voluntary, and there were no effective national laws or policies to penalise them. According to the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Ramadhan Mwinyi's statement at the United Nations meeting in New York in 2013 stated:

"Tanzania does not have a National Policy for regulating migration and supporting migrants' labour market. The government is, however, formulating a labour migration management policy and Act aimed at attracting investments and establishing linkages with other countries" (United Nations in Tanzania, 2013, p.4).

Humphrey Moshi (2010) also pointed out that this is due to disjointed efforts between the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Home and Foreign Affairs regarding issues related to labour migrants in the country. The International Labour Organisation (2022) has commented

that the Tanzania Labour Relations Act should be created to ensure that all migrants and natives receive equal treatment regarding labour and social rights, regardless of the type of labour they are engaged in.

5.4.2. Implementation of Environmental Policies

Considering the interviews, key informants indicated that the government has endeavoured to enhance a sustainable environment and establish suitable trading spaces for street vendors by aligning with the National Environment Policy of 1997 (NEP, 1997). This policy targets the integration of planning, enhancement of urban centres and land use management, decentralisation of urban development by promoting intermediate towns and trade centres and establishment of environmentally friendly waste management systems, particularly in urban areas. One of the key informants from TANROADS stated:

“The Kinondoni Municipality formulated projects aligned with the national policies and ensured these developments were effectively executed. For instance, a recent campaign project, ‘Clean, Beautify Dar es Salaam’, was set afloat to remove street vendors in the Kinondoni district and place them in a new market area, such as the Bunju B market. To ensure the vendors do not return to unauthorised areas from which they were removed from the roadsides, the road reserved construction, canals, storefronts, and outside the schools and government institutions buildings” (Neema, Interview. 03 February 2023).

The Mirondo (2021) study affirms his statement. It posits that fines were introduced, whereby anyone caught vending in unauthorised areas must pay US \$20, equivalent to TZS 50,000. One Kinondoni Municipality official indicated that another government measure was applied to construct a decent market and a public toilet for the street vendors at Bunju B market. He argued that the market was being built to accommodate street traders due to the increasing presence of informal traders on the streets and roadsides. As previously mentioned by a study vendor respondent and a study by Temu (2020), they argued that following a fire incident in the Tegeta market in 2020, more street vendors were relocated to the Bunju market, leading to an overflow of vendors beyond the market's capacity. This sparked tensions and resistance from the vendors, who expressed concerns about inadequate space and the unfavourable distance from their homes to the market.

Furthermore, another strategy adopted by the government was the recent sanitary project the Tanzanian government and the Dar es Salaam Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (DAWASA), along with the World Bank financial support, established a second water sector support project (WSSP II), which involved building a public toilet for the traders in Bunju B sokoni. The main objective was to address the vendors' long-standing challenges and enhance sanitation, as shown in Figure 10. Street vendors expressed their gratitude for the new toilets. They highlighted the convenience and independence it brought by eliminating the need to travel home for restroom breaks or pay TZS 500 for access to private facilities.

"I appreciate the government's response after years of waiting. We were losing hope, but now we have toilets in the market. I do not need to pay Tsh 500 daily to Mama Saleh (the shopkeeper) when I need to use the toilet. Due to the lack of facilities, vendors who relocated to other markets, like Tegeta and Bagamoyo, have returned. I am hopeful that we will collectively embrace responsible usage to safeguard the sustainability and durability of the newly established facilities." (Mwanaidi. Interview. 17. October, 2022).

5.5. Prospects and Solutions for Street Vending Business in Dar es Salaam.

Prospects, in general, refer to potential opportunities, chances, or possibilities for future success or advancement in various endeavours. This section suggested prospects were based on information gathered from study participants' interviews and previous literature to find favourable outcomes or promising potential for street vending businesses' growth.

5.5.1. Training and Education for Street Vendors

Education and training for capacity building are vital tools to encourage street vending business growth among street vendors in Dar es Salaam. Throughout the interview sessions, the key informants and street vendors mentioned that providing training and education was the panacea for their ongoing business challenges and problems. The lack of government-provided training for street vendors in Dar es Salaam regarding business-related skills and understanding of urban planning has hindered their productivity and economic empowerment. The study findings revealed that 40 out of 50 (80%) street vendors asserted that they had little knowledge and awareness of road reserves, policies, and laws governing vendors' activities, public space access, and business formalisation, and only ten (20%) had a general idea of the policies, laws, and registration process. The lack of clarity on business progress and financial matters further underscored the need for structured training initiatives.

An essential suggestion from the street vendors was to provide education on laws and policies through distributing flyers, advertising on social media, radio, and television, or placing them on billboards. TANROADS officials suggested that more knowledge is needed to be given to street vendors to understand the road reserve policies and laws and avoid conflict with the law, the city militias and having their goods confiscated or destroyed. He stated that street vendors should know the Land Law of 1999, the amended Road Act No.13 of 2007, and its regulations of 2009 to avoid conflict with the city militias and risk their goods being confiscated or destroyed. A TANROADS official informed that:

“According to articles 37 to 42 of the Tanzania Road Law, it is prohibited for anyone to do anything within the road reserve or without the permission of the Road Agency. It is good to consult the relevant authorities, such as municipalities and land offices of the Ministry of Construction, before building a stall to ensure the dimensions of the road reserve in the

relevant areas. For the Dar es Salaam region, the width of the main road changed from 15 metres to 30 metres from each side of the road, and district roads have changed from 15 metres to 20 metres on each side of the road. Regarding the issue of property compensation, vendors should realise that compensation is only provided to those whose stalls were not set within the road reserves, which are within 30 metres from the centre on both sides of the road. Properties in the road reserve will not be compensated” (David. Interview, 23 January 2023).

Furthermore, street vendors highlighted the need for business training programs focusing solely on entrepreneurship skills, information technology skills (IT), financial management, and loan handling to equip vendors with the necessary tools to grow and sustain their businesses. In addition, technology and innovation have proven to be critical tools for street vendors to leverage their businesses. More education should be placed on teaching street vendors how to navigate the internet and use social media to promote their business. Such innovative approaches can increase their visibility to a broader audience. Strengthening vendors' knowledge of these aspects is crucial to empowering them to make informed decisions, manage their finances effectively, and enhance their business acumen by improving their prospects for growth within the street vending sector.

Constantine George (2022) and Nilakusmawati et al. (2019) suggested the importance of having government-led empowerment programs like the Tanzania Development Trust (TDT) and Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) for individuals working in the informal sector, such as street vendors. These programs are designed to enhance the skills of informal sector workers, ultimately leading to improved productivity, increased access to financial resources such as capital, and better facilitation of necessary facilities for business operations.

For example, the Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP) Information and Knowledge Centre collaborated with the local government in 2019 and 2021 to provide entrepreneurial education to street traders in the Bunju B market, empowering them to manage their businesses and improve their earnings. The local government's primary objective was to equip these vendors with the skills to run their businesses effectively and diligently (Macha, 2021).

However, street vendor leaders from Mwenge Coca-Cola argued that financial institutions' training sessions primarily focused on promoting loans rather than enhancing vendors' business capabilities. To address the vendors' concerns, the government should design training programmes that address their needs and challenges, such as financial management, customer services, business planning, and marketing strategies.

Generally, by investing in skill development initiatives tailored to the needs of informal sector workers, governments can empower individuals to enhance their capabilities, grow their businesses, and contribute to overall economic development. Moreover, such empowerment programs have the potential to bridge the skill gap, foster innovation, and create opportunities for upward mobility within the informal sector.

5.5.2. Participatory Approach

The study participants mentioned that street vendors should be invited and included from the beginning of each decision. Street vendors are left behind in every meeting and cannot participate or share ideas. One Bunju B participant said:

"Wamachinga should be listened to first and given priority to make decisions before any implementation. I believe formalising street vendor businesses needs to be participatory to build ownership and sustainability, especially for us, Wamachinga" (Simon. Interview, 14 November 2022).

The study participants also mentioned the increased participation of stakeholders as a critical element in formalising vendors' businesses. For instance, during an interview, a Kinondoni Municipality representative suggested:

"We need collaborative intervention between street vendors, the government, and other stakeholders to ensure all parties solve the problems together. I request that all government stakeholders work closely with Wamachinga to facilitate the smooth running of the informal businesses" (Richard. Interview, 20 October 2022).

According to the above statement, stakeholder participation and involvement with street vendors can yield various advantages. For instance, stakeholders' participation fosters

democratic participation and encourages the exchange of ideas and suggestions for identifying strategic trading locations that cater to their business requirements. Additionally, such collaborations can create trading platforms that accommodate high foot traffic and broaden customer outreach. Moreover, stakeholder involvement can improve the accessibility of critical services such as electricity, water, security, and waste management, which are crucial for the seamless functioning of any enterprise.

5.6. Discussion

Drawing from the results, this part deliberates on the findings examined in the preceding section. It was discovered that most street vendors in Dar es Salaam were migrants who migrated from other regions and some from neighbouring countries. It was also observed that these individuals engaged in street vending came from low-income families and had low levels of education. Street vending is a part of the informal economy, where transactions are not officially recorded, and vendors operate without formal business licenses. It does not require any skills or expertise to engage in business. It serves as a steppingstone for people from different socio-economic backgrounds to enter the business world with low entry barriers.

Furthermore, the street vending business is a prevalent informal business that provides goods and services in public spaces such as outdoor markets, streets, bus ranks and sidewalks. It is a business that serves all city members irrespective of their economic status, providing affordable and convenient products. The durability of their offerings may sometimes be deficient. Moreover, it was discovered that some street vendors did not leverage technology, such as mobile money payment and social media. Most of the study respondents, 35 out of 50 (70%), said that it was not because they could not use mobile payment but because their business forced them to rely solely on cash-on-hand transactions. Very few vendors, 16 out of 50 respondents (32%), said they use social media platforms to advertise their goods and reach a broader audience.

In addition, the modes of vending used by these vendors were mobile and fixed vending methods. Mobile vendors carried their goods by hand on bicycles, carts, baskets, and some. It was also noted that most fixed vendors were not at their permanent vending places. Most said they paid TZS 2000 daily to the market leaders for a place to vend, washroom services,

security, and waste collection. This was quite expensive for some of them (48% of respondents). However, a few of the vendors, 14 out of 50 (28% of respondents), mentioned that it was better that way than to pay TZS 350,000 per month for a vending spot that was not conducive to doing business.

Street trading contributes to the city's cultural vibrancy by showcasing diverse and unique products reflective of local traditions. Street vending has a long history and significantly boosts the economies of low-income people worldwide. It provides an avenue for entrepreneurship, enabling individuals, such as the marginalised groups, to generate income and sustain their livelihoods. Some study vendors' respondents revealed they could send their children to school through street vending and run family daily expenses like rent, water, and electricity. Those who had more than five years of vending experience mentioned that they managed to buy much land and build their own houses.

In addition, street vending adopts a dynamic and responsive business model; it offers flexibility in terms of location and hours of operation. Vendors can quickly move to areas with high foot traffic or adopt their offers based on the demand. The study found that street vendors operated in seasons. From the study results, 30 out of 50 respondents (60%) stated that they shifted their business to another business according to the weather season they are in that month to make more profit. They further argued that the street vendor respondents mentioned that their job nature depended on the year's season. According to Natural Habitat and the World Wide Fund of Nature (2024), Dar es Salaam has two seasons: rainy and dry. The rainy seasons are cold and windy, while the dry seasons are always hot and humid. For example, food vendors, during the summertime (dry season), which occurs from January to February and from June to October, sell fresh juice, fruits, and vegetables. Furthermore, according to observations, these foods became affordable and abundant during this period. Moreover, during the rainy season, which usually lasts from March to May and November to January, they sell more hot food like barbeque, soup, and coffee.

In the context of accessing vending places, street vendors were vulnerable to the environment. They suffered from excessive harsh weather conditions that resulted in illness. Similarly, the vendors were exposed to pollution from motor car exhausts, solid waste, and market noises. Sometimes, during government events like president's visits or marathons,

they were told to temporarily shut down their businesses for a few days or weeks, which was an economic shock they experienced in their businesses.

While street vending offers opportunities for a significant portion of the Dar es Salaam population, it also faces challenges and problems such as congestion, competition with formal businesses, regulatory issues, limited access to financial services, and social protection. Unfortunately, the government and policymakers continue to overlook street vending. Many survey respondents, 42 out of 50 (84%), mentioned that street vendors encounter constant disrespect and neglect from the city authorities, formal traders, and citizens alike.

According to the Kinondoni Municipality officials, their main goal was to provide street vendors with decent and acceptable business premises, with social services like market power leverage, training, water, and electricity. However, they have been disregarding the street vendor problems for so long, mainly because they view street vendors as uneducated and hindrance to the development and progress of the city. This indicated that many city authorities grapple with balancing the economic contributions of street vendors with issues like sanitation, public space management and city aesthetics. These officials also claimed that street vendors violate the law, pollute the environment, and misuse public property. To demoralise them, troops of city militias were sent out every month to the vendor's spot to remove them from those premises. Moreover, street vendors were forced to pay TZS 300,000 if caught.

The TANROADS official expressed that he would be delighted if the government managed to eliminate all vendors from the streets, specifically from prohibited areas. Providing them with a decent place to earn a living would be an ideal solution. Every ward across the city was observed to have warning banners restricting vendors from operating in areas reserved for government use. With one spot in the Bunju ward, as shown in Figure 11. The banner translates to “WARNING. IT PROHIBITED TO DO ANY BUSIENSS IN ROAD RESERVE AREA under LAW No. 13 OF 2007 AND ITS REGULATIONS OF 2009. THE FINE IS TZS 300,00 OR THREE YEARS IN JAIL OR ALL TOGETHER.”

The study has shown that efforts are being made to formalise and regulate street vending by adopting new policies and regulatory frameworks that promote accountability and inclusivity.

Sustainable waste management also emphasises clean vending spaces to have a sustainable environment. Moreover, many organisations advocate for formulating more policies supporting vendors' rights and urban planning incorporating street vendors into the city.

Generally, street vending is a resilient and adaptable informal business that represents entrepreneurship, cultural diversity, and microenterprise activity. Understanding its problems and challenges is essential for encouraging sustainable development and equitable economic growth. In the discussion section, it covered what had not been previously discussed in the results but was mentioned during the interview sessions and observed in the field (markets). All the information provided by the respondents was noted to be relevant and valuable.

5.7. Conclusion

The chapter outlined the characteristics and categories of street vendors and examined the challenges, problems, and prospects of street vendors' businesses. It observed that street vending is informal and lacks legal recognition, which creates obstacles for vendors in acquiring formal vending permits and accessing financial services. Furthermore, the study highlighted the lack of unity and engagement among street vendors, often resulting in minimal involvement and weak advocacy power towards authorities.

Additionally, the study provided prospects for street vending businesses, emphasising the importance of training and education on businesses, laws, and policies governing urban planning and the importance of participation among vendors and stakeholders to create unity and solve the challenges of vendors together. In addition, the government leaders' disunity causes the vendors to lack trust in the government. Thus, they do not see the need to unify in associations as the government's position on various matters concerning them may be uncertain. In a nutshell, the part of the discussion provided relevant arguments of the street vendors and the key informants of the study.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Conclusion

Street vending is a crucial business informal activity in the Tanzanian economy. However, street vending businesses face problems and challenges, especially when securing credit loans and receiving essential services like water, electricity, and good infrastructure. The study provided several challenges that hindered the success of street vendors in improving their livelihoods, such as the lack of accessible trading zones that can enable vendors to access the market at ease, political interferences, street vendors' business skills and educational levels, resource constraints, and formalisation of the street vending business.

This study also shed light on the importance of street vendors by reviewing the government strategies and policies used to facilitate the success of street vending businesses in the city. Many of the study participants mentioned the lack of proper planning. The government showed that they could not solve the issues of vendors trading space. Street vendors demanded permanent buildings for their vending operations, but the government did not have any plans considering that. Instead, the local government forced the vendors to relocate their businesses far from their home premises and, importantly, from their customers. The existing urban planning framework in Dar es Salaam is focused more on formal business activities while disregarding the contributions of people in the informal sector, particularly street vending.

City planners and policymakers must realise the vital role of street vending businesses in the national economy. Legal recognition of street vendors and formulating and implementing a comprehensive national policy dedicated to their needs are essential. These policies should be collaboratively developed by the government, street vendors, and key stakeholders to ensure the inclusion of vendors' perspectives that have often been overlooked in previous planning endeavours. By encompassing suggestions and opinions from street vendors, we can establish a consensus on regulatory frameworks and enforcement practices, enabling the government to address vendors' needs coherently.

6.2. Recommendations

- Local government authorities should collaborate with street vendors, vendors' associations, and other non-government organisations to educate street vendors. The education should include understanding the urban policies and laws, environment conservation, and the procedures for formalising the street vending business. Moreover, entrepreneurship education should be taught to street vendors to increase capacity development, productivity, and financial management.
- Both the central and local governments should formulate a National Policy on urban street vendors that recognises the role of street vendors in enhancing the livelihoods of the poor people in Tanzania. The policy should provide legal status, civic facilities, transparent regulation, vending organisation, self-regulation, and promotional measures.
- Legal protection and regulation of street vending should be provided to ensure street vendors' social security and livelihood rights. This should include legitimate protection from harassment by axillary police, violent men, and civic authorities.
- The government should build more accommodative and customer-friendly vending places. The markets should adhere to environmental sustainability.
- Street vendors should prioritise learning about road reserves to ensure compliance with regulations and optimise their vending strategies. Distributing informative materials through flyers, brochures, and billboards can help improve vendors' understanding of road reserve rules and enhance overall compliance and operational efficiency.
- Street vending contribution to the national GDP is always predicted since the government overlooks the vendor's businesses. The government should include the vendor's tax records in the national financial statement and budgetary for each year. By doing so, it will ease their accessibility to loans and credit from a reputable organisation

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Faculty of Humanities

Fakulteit Geesteswetenskappe
Lefapha la Bomotho



APPENDICES:

ANNEX A: INFORMATION SHEET AND INFORMED CONSENT FORM: PRIMARY RESEARCH PARTICIPANTS.

My name is Brenda Lwakatare. I am requesting you to be a research participant in my study, which I am undertaking at the University of Pretoria, South Africa.

Note: This research is for a Development Studies master's level at the University of Pretoria.

Please read the information below, which comprises the study's title, objective, and significance. I have also attached a consent form to be signed. This information will assist you in deciding whether to participate in this research. Please do not hesitate to ask me any questions before signing the consent form to clarify any issues relating to this research.

Title of the study: I am researching “ ‘Uchuuzi na Umachinga’ street business in Dar es Salaam: Challenges, Problems, and Prospects.”

Objective of the research: The main objective is to study and understand the challenges, problems, and prospects of street vending businesses in Kinondoni district, Dar es Salaam. The study sub-objectives are to find out the status of urban street vendors in Dar es Salaam, to examine the main characteristics of street vendors operating in Dar es Salaam, to identify the socio-economic and environmental factors that influence street vending in Dar es Salaam, to analyse various measures and policy intervention undertaken by the government and policymakers regarding helping mitigate the challenges and problems of street vending in Dar es Salaam.

Significance of the study: As the city continues to develop, often influenced by the development of infrastructure and commercialisation, the policies and regulations concerning the street vending business are often undermined and overlooked by the government. Street vending encounters significant challenges and problems from the government, policymakers, and urban planners. This research is interesting because it instigates the researcher's curiosity to learn more and get accurate information about businesses that operate in the informal sector. The study will also provide a better understanding of the street vending business, reconsider

the street vendors' rights, and needs in society, create cities that incorporate street vendors in city planning, and support their economic contribution to city building.

PARTICIPANT CONSENT TO TAKE PART IN THE RESEARCH.

- I voluntarily agree to participate in this research study, which will take 20-30 minutes.
- I have had the aim(s) of the study explained to me in writing and orally and had the opportunity to ask questions about this study.
- I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw or refuse to answer any question without any consequences or implications.
- I understand that this interview will not touch on sensitive issues or topics that may cause psychological harm or lead to trauma and stress and lower my self-esteem.
- I understand that if I inform the researcher that I am at risk of harm during the interview, they may have to report it to the relevant authority. However, they must discuss this with me and get my permission before reporting.
- I understand that there will not be any financial benefits or payments for participating in this study.
- I understand that all information I will provide for this study will be treated with confidentiality.
- I agree to my interview being recorded.
- I agree to be quoted directly if my identity will remain anonymous (a pseudonym will be applied).
- I also understand that my words may be quoted directly. About being quoted, I wish to review the notes, transcripts, or any other data collected during the research pertaining to my participation.
- I agree that my anonymous data will be kept in the University of Pretoria repository after this study is completed for future research purposes. No one outside the researcher will be allowed to access the original recording.
- I understand that I can contact the researcher for further clarification and information.
- I confirm that my participation in this research does not expose me, or anyone else, to additional COVID-19 risk.
- I am comfortable with the interview being recorded (audio recording): **Yes or No**

Your signature below indicates that you have understood the instructions above, that the researcher has answered all your inquiries correctly, and that you have voluntarily agreed to participate in this study.

Signature of research participant:

Date

.....

.....

Signature of researcher/ interviewer:

Date

.....

.....

If you have further questions, please contact the researcher or supervisor using the contact details below.

Researcher: Brenda Lwakatare.

Phone number: +255 762487794

Research supervisor: Prof Noëleen Murray-Cooke. Email: noeleen.murray-cooke@up.ac.za

ANNEX A: KIAMBATISHO A: TAARIFA NA FOMU YA RIDHAA: MSHIRIKI WA UTAFITI.

Majina yangu ni Brenda Lwakatare. Ninaomba ridhaa yako ya kuwa mshiriki katika utafiti wa somo langu ambayo ninafanya katika Chuo Kikuu cha Pretoria, Afrika Kusini.

Kumbuka: Utafiti huu ni wa kiwango cha uzamili wa mafunzo ya Maendeleo katika Chuo Kikuu cha Pretoria.

Tafadhali soma habari hapo chini ambayo inajumuisha kichwa cha somo; lengo la kufanya utafiti huu; na umuhimu wa utafiti huu. Nimeambatanisha na fomu ya ridhaa ya kusainiwa. Habari hii itakusaidia kuamua kama utataka kushiriki kwenye utafiti huu au la. Tafadhali usisite kuniuliza maswali kwa ufafanuzi zaidi juu ya masuala yoyote yanayohusiana na utafiti huu kabla hujatia sahihi yako.

Kichwa cha mada: Ninafanya utafiti juu ya “ *‘Uchuuzi na Umachinga’* biashara ya mtaani Dar es Salaam: Changamoto, Malengo na Matarajio.”

Lengo la utafiti huu: Lengo kuu la utafiti huu ni kusoma na kuelewa kwa undani changamoto, na matatizo yanayowakabili wachuuzi na wamachinga wa wilaya ya Kinondoni, na kisha kujua matarajio ya biashara hii katika jiji la Dar es Salaam. Malengo mengine (madogo) ni kujua hali ya sasa ya wachuuzi na wamachinga wa Dar es Salaam; kuchunguza sifa kuu za wafanyabiashara wa mitaani na barabarani wanaofanya kazi jijini Dar es Salaam; kutambua sababu za kijamii, kiuchumi na kimazingira zinazoshawishi kuwepo kwa wachuuzi na wamachinga Dar es Salaam; kuchambua hatua na sera mbalimbali zinazohusiana na kusaidia kupunguza changamoto na matatizo yanavyowakabili wachuuzi na wamachinga wa jiji la Dar es Salaam.

Umuhimu wa utafiti huu: Huku jiji likiendelea kukua, mara nyingi kwa kusukumwa na maendeleo ya miundombinu na biashara, sera na kanuni zinazohusiana na biashara ya uchuuzi na umachinga mitaani, mara nyingi hudhoofishwa na kupuuzwa na serikali. Utafiti huu unachochea udadisi wa mtafiti kujifunza zaidi na kupata taarifa sahihi kuhusu biashara zilizopo katika sekta isiyo rasmi. Utafiti utatoa ufahamu bora wa biashara ya kuuza mitaani na

kuzingatia upya haki na mahitaji ya wauzaji wa mitaani na barabarani katika jiji la Dar es Salaam. Kuunda miji inayojumuisha wachuuzi na wamachinga wote katika mipango ya jiji, na kusaidia mchango wao wa kiuchumi katika ujenzi wa jiji.

IDHINI YA MSHIRIKI KUSHIRIKI KATIKA UTAFITI.

- Ninakubali kwa hiari kushiriki katika utafiti huu ambao utachukua dakika 20-30.
- Nimefafanuliwa lengo la utafiti huu kwa maandishi na kwa mdomo, na kupata fursa ya kuuliza mwaswali kuhusu utafiti huu.
- Ninaelewa kuwa hata nikikubali kushiriki sasa, ninaweza kujitoa wakati wowote na kutaka kujibu swali lolote bila matokeo au athari ya aina yoyote.
- Ninaelewa kuwa mahojiano haya hayatagusa maswala nyeti au mada ambayo yanaweza kusababisha madhara ya kisaikolojia au kusababisha kiwewe, mfadhaiko na kupunguza heshima yangu.
- Ninaelewa kuwa nikimjulisha mtafiti kuwa niko katika hatari ya madhara yoyote wakati wa mahojiano, mtafiti anaweza kuripoti kwa mamlaka husika. Lakini atalazimika kujadiliana na mimi kwanza na kupata idhini yangu kabla ya kuripoti.
- Ninaelewa kuwa hakutakuwa na manufaa yoyote ya kifedha au malipo kwa kushiriki katika utafiti huu.
- Ninaelewa kuwa maelezo yote ninayotoa yatashughulikiwa kwa usiri.
- Ninakubali mahojiano yangu kurekodiwa.
- Ninaelewa pia kuwa maneno yangu yanaweza kunukuliwa moja kwa moja. Kuhusukunukuliwa, ningependa kuhakiki maelezo, nakala au data nyingine yoyote iliyokusanywa wakati wa utafiti unaohusu ushiriki wangu.
- Nimekubali kunukuliwa moja kwa moja ikiwa utambulisho wangu utabaki bila kujulikana (jina bandia litatumika).
- Ninakubali kwamba data yangu isiyojulikana itawekwa kwa madhumuni ya utafiti wa siku zijazo katika hazina ya Chuo Kikuu cha Pretoria baada ya kukamilika kwa utafiti huu. Na hakuna mtu yeyote nje ya mtafiti atakayeruhusiwa kupata rekodi asili.
- Ninaelewa kuwa niko huru kuwasiliana na mtafiti ili kupata ufafanuzi na maelezo zaidi.
- Ninathibitisha kwamba ushiriki wangu katika utafiti huu hauniweki mimi, au mtu mwingine yeyote katika hatari ya kupata Uviko-19.

- Nimeridhia mahojiano haya kurekodiwa (rekodi ya sauti): Ndiyo au Hapana.

Sahihi yako hapa chini inaonyesha kuwa umeelewa maagizo yaliyotolewa hapo juu, kwamba mtafiti amejibu maswali yako yote kwa usahihi, na kwamba umekubali kwa hiari kushiriki katika utafiti huu.

Saini ya mshiriki

Tarehe

.....

.....

Saini ya mtafiti/mhoji

Tarehe

.....

.....

Kama una maswali zaidi tafadhali wasiliana na mtafiti au msimamizi wake kupitia maelezo ya mawasiliano hapa chini.

Mtafiti: Brenda Lwakatare.

Nambari ya simu: +255 762487794

Msimamizi: Prof Noëleen Murray-Cooke.

Barua pepe: noeleen.murraycooke@up.ac.za

ANNEX B: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE STREET VENDORS OPERATING AT MWENGE COCA-COLA AND BUNJU B MARKETS IN KINONDONI DISTRICT, DAR ES SALAAM.

My name is Brenda Lwakatare. I am a master's student doing academic research on “*Uchuuzi na Umachinga*’ street business in Dar es Salaam: Challenges, Problems, and Prospects.” This research examines the challenges and problems of street vending in Dar es Salaam, mainly due to urban development and city expansion. It will look at the government's and policymakers’ measures and efforts to solve the challenges and problems the street vendors are facing.

Interviewee’s details:-

Name:

Gender:

Age:

Residential area:

Area of conducting your business:

Phone number:

Interview Questions:

1. What activity do you perform?
2. How is your business going?
3. How are your sales in the past months or years?
4. Why did you decide to become a street vendor?
5. How much has changed since you started this business?
6. How did you get to this place?
7. Do you have any other place to sell your goods?

8. Can you conduct business in this area (does the government legally recognise you)?
9. Where do you buy your products?
10. How often do you buy them?
11. Have you collaborated with others in transporting the goods or assisting in selling the products?
12. Is this your own business, or are you employed?
13. If it is your business, do you have any employee(s) (permanent or temporary)?
14. Who are your frequent customers?
15. What challenges are you now facing as a street vendor?
16. Are you in any part of the organisation? If so, how important is the organisation to you?
17. Do you think street vendors cooperate despite the current challenges and problems? If yes, how has this partnership benefited you as a businessperson?
18. What changes or solutions do you want to see in the street vending business?

Thank you for participating.

ANNEX B: KIAMBATISHO B: MUONGOZO WA MAHOJIANO/USAILI KWA WAFANYABIASHARA WA MITAANI WANAOFANYA KAZI KATIKA SOKO LA MWENGE COCA COLA NA BUNJU B, WILAYA YA KINONDONI, DAR ES SALAAM.

Kwa majina ninaitwa Brenda Lwakatare. Mimi ni mwanafunzi wa Chuo Kikuu cha Pretoria, ninafanya utafiti wa kiakademia katika mada inayohusu “ *‘Uchuuzi na Umachinga’ biashara ya mtaani Dar es Salaam: Changamoto, Malengo na Matarajio.*”

Utafiti huu unachunguza changamoto na matatizo ya biashara ya mitaani katika jiji la Dar es Salaam, hususani kutokana na maendeleo ya mji na upanuzi wa jiji. Utafiti huu utaangalia hatua na juhudi za serikali na watunga sera katika kutatua masuala yanayowakabili wafanyabiashara wa mitaani.

Maelezo ya mhojiwa:-

Jina:

Jinsia:

Umri:

Eneo la makazi:

Eneo la kufanya biashara:

Nambari ya simu:

Maswali ya mahojiano:-

1. Unafanya shughuli gani?
2. Biashara yako inaendeleaje?
3. Mauzo yako yakoje katika miezi au mwaka uliopita?
4. Kwanini uliamua kuwa mchuuzi mtaani?
5. Je, ni kiasi gani kimebadilika tangu uanzishe biashara hii?
6. Ulifikaje mahali hapa?
7. Je, una mahali pengine pa kuuzia bidhaa zako?

8. Je, unaruhusiwa kufanya biashara katika eneo hili (unatambuliwa kisheria na serikali)?
9. Unanunua wapi bidhaa zako?
10. Je, unazinunua mara ngapi?
11. Je, una ushirikiano mwingine wowote na wafanyabiashara wenzako katika kusafirisha bidhaa au kusaidia katika kusafirisha au kuuza bidhaa?
12. Je, hii ni biashara yako mwenyewe au umeajiriwa?
13. Ikiwa ni biashara yako, una mfanyakazi/wafanyakazi wowote (wa kudumu au wa muda)?
14. Wateja wako wa mara kwa mara ni akina nani?
15. Je, ni changamoto zipi unazokabiliana nazo sasa kama mchuuzi mtaani?
16. Je, uko katika sehemu yoyote ya shirika la wafanyakazi wadogowadogo? Ikiwa ndiyo, shirika lina umuhumu gani kwako?
17. Je, unadhani wachuuzi wa mitaani wanaushirikiano licha ya changamoto na matatizo yalipo? Kama ndiyo ushirikiano huu umekufaidi vipi kama mfanyabiashara?
18. Ni mabadiliko gani au suluhu gani ungependa kuona katika biashara ya uchuuzi na umachinga mitaani?

Asante kwa kushiriki.

ANNEX C: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN DAR ES SALAAM.

My name is Brenda Lwakatare. I am a master's student doing academic research on “‘*Uchuuzi na Umachinga*’ street business in Dar es Salaam: Challenges, Problems, and Prospects.” This research examines the challenges and problems of street vending in Dar es Salaam, mainly due to urban development and city expansion. It will look at the government's and policymakers' measures and efforts to solve the challenges and problems the street vendors are facing.

Interviewee's details:

Name:

Gender:

Age:

Residential area:

Area of conducting your business:

Phone number:

Interview Questions:

1. What is your current position?
2. How long have you been working in this sector?
3. What is the current official policy or stance regarding street vending in Dar es Salaam, and how is it enforced and implemented?
4. What are the main challenges and problems associated with street vending in Dar es Salaam from the perspective of city authorities and government officials?
5. Can you explain the regulatory framework governing street vending in Dar es Salaam, including licensing, designated vending areas, and compliance measures?
6. What infrastructure and spatial considerations currently exist for accommodating street vendors within the city, and how is the city addressing the associated challenges?
7. What steps are being taken to integrate street vendors into the formal economy while addressing social marginalisation and stigmatisation?
8. From the perspective of city authorities, what are the main prospects or opportunities for improving the situation of street vendors in Dar es Salaam?

9. How is the city government working with stakeholders, including street vendors, to develop sustainable and inclusive solutions for street vending within the city?
10. What role do city authorities see for technology, innovation, and urban planning in improving the conditions for street vendors and urban commerce in Dar es Salaam?

Thank you for your contribution.



Faculty of Humanities

Fakulteit Geesteswetenskappe
Lefapha la Bomotheo



26 August 2022

Dear Miss BN Lwakatare

Project Title: 'Uchuuzi na Umachinga' street business in Dar es Salaam: Challenges, Problems, and Prospects
Researcher: Miss BN Lwakatare
Supervisor(s): Prof NF Murray-Cooke
Department: Anthropology, Archaeology and Development Studies
Reference number: 21731617 (HUM034/0522)
Degree: Masters

I have pleasure in informing you that the above application was **approved** by the Research Ethics Committee on 26 August 2022. Please note that before research can commence all other approvals must have been received.

Please note that this approval is based on the assumption that the research will be carried out along the lines laid out in the proposal. Should the actual research depart significantly from the proposed research, it will be necessary to apply for a new research approval and ethical clearance.

We wish you success with the project.

Sincerely,



Prof Karen Harris
Chair: Research Ethics Committee
Faculty of Humanities
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
e-mail: tracey.andrew@up.ac.za

Research Ethics Committee Members: Prof KL Harris (Chair); Mr A Bizos; Dr A-M de Beer; Dr A dos Santos; Dr P Gutura; Ms KT Govinder Andrew; Dr E Johnson; Dr D Krige; Prof D Maree; Mr A Mohamed; Dr I Noomé; Dr J Okeke; Dr C Puttergill; Prof D Reyburn; Prof M Soer; Prof E Taljard; Ms D Mokalapa

Room 7-27, Humanities Building, University of Pretoria, Private Bag X20, Hatfield 0028, South Africa
Tel +27 (0)12 420 4853 | Fax +27 (0)12 420 4501 | Email pghumanities@up.ac.za | www.up.ac.za/faculty-of-humanities



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA



OFISI YA RAIS,
TAWALA ZA MIKOA NA SERIKALI ZA MITAA
HALMASHAURI YA MANISPAA YA KINONDONI



Unapojibu tafadhali taja:

Kumb. Na. KMC/18/1

Mkuu wa Divisheni,
Divisheni ya Biashara na Uwekezaji,
DAR ES SALAAM

Handwritten signature and date
12/09/2022

Tarehe 08/09/2022

Yah: **KIBALI CHA KUFANYA UTAFITI KUMTAMBULISHA BI. BRENDA
LWAKATARE KUFANYA UTAFITI**

Kichwa cha habari hapo juu chahusika

2. Ofisi imepokea barua yako yenye Kumb. Na. EA.260/307/03/346 ya tarehe
07/09/2022 inayohusu kuomba kufanya utafiti kuhusu "Uchuuzi wa Umachinga' Street
Business in Dar es salaam."

3. Kibali kimatolewa cha kufanya utafiti katika **Maeneo ya Mwenge na Boko.**

4. Utafiti huu utaanza tarehe 26/08/2022 hadi 26/04/2023

5. Kwa barua hii naomba umpokee na kumpa ushirikiano
**For: MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR
KINONDONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
DAR-ESSALAAM**

Handwritten signature
Maria Masimbusi

Kny: **MKURUGENZI WA MANISPAA**

Nakala:
Mkurugenzi wa Manispaa -

A lone kwenye jalada

Barua zote zitumwe kwa Mkurugenzi wa Manispaa ya Kinondoni, S.L.P. 31902, 2 Barabara ya Morogoro, 14883
Dar es Salaam. Unaweza pia kuwasiliana nasi kwa Simu: +255 2170173 Nukushi: 2172606,
Barua pepe - info@kinondonimc.go.tz



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT

TANZANIA NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY



In reply please quote:

Ref. No. FA.19/359/01B/321

Date: 17th November, 2022.

Research Chair in Critical Architecture and Urbanism,
Faculty of Humanities,
Room 8-2, Level 8, Humanities Building, University of Pretoria,
Private Bag X20,
Hatfield 0028, South Africa.

Attention: Prof. Noeleen Murray

RE: FIELD ATTACHMENT IN FAVOUR OF BRENDA LWAKATARE

Reference is made to your letter dated 14th November, 2022 regarding the above mentioned subject.

This is to inform you that, your recommendation for practical training attachment in favour of the above mentioned student has been accepted and she will be attached to the Directorate of Infrastructure Planning, Environment and Social Management Section at TANROADS Headquarter, effective from 12th December 2022 to 31st March 2023 and will be supervised by the Head of Section.

During her internship, the concentration will be on helping her understand the theoretical concepts of Social and environmental issues to help her relate classroom knowledge and on-field experience. She will also be able to assist on general office tasks and likely engage in other activities outside of this role to develop her knowledge, confidence and skills.

However, students under this programme do not receive benefits as part of their internship.

NOTE: The student's request for accessing office data has been approved in compliance with Tanroads regulations policy. She can only access data that has already been published.

Kindly inform the student.

1st Floor, 10 Shaaban Robert Road/Garden Avenue Junction, P.O Box 11364, Dar es Salaam,
Telephone: +25522292600/6. Fax: +2552229211/2/3/4,
Email: tanroadshq@tanroads.go.tz, website: www.tanroads.go.tz

Kingdom A. Mbangula
ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE