

**Street Hawking and its Impacts on Nairobi Central Business District
Urban Space.**

By

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**Research Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment for the ward of
Bachelors of Environmental Planning and Management**

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DECLARATION

This Project is my original work and has never been submitted in this way or any other to any university for examination or award.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my dear guardian Shamimi Ekumba, Onyango Ahmad and my loving grandmother Arinota Opari for their care and support.

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My sincere gratitude goes to Dr. Sammy Letema, who patiently guided this work to the end. I would like to register my sincerest gratitude to Miss Shamim Ekumba and Mr. Onyango Ahmad for their tremendous contribution and immerse support to the success of this work. This work will be incomplete without names of my supportive friends, Ogada Milton and Sister Beatrice whose contribution cannot be ignored. I also acknowledge George Sumba who helped me in data collection and analysis.

ABSTRACT

This study provides insight into the street hawking phenomenon and evaluates its impact on the Nairobi Central Business District.

There is a common saying that “where there is traffic, there is business” which reflects a characteristic of Kenya market hawkers. It is hard to image how hawkers do business. They stand by the street, some of whom carry goods in hand and some on head. Anytime there is traffic, they rush to it and try to sell their goods to people in the vehicles. Owing to this selling methods, pedestrians and drivers can get goods what they need while walking and driving and it saves their time to go to stores or looking for parking place. Therefore street vendors earn good money most of the time.

The objectives of this study were to find out the various categories of street hawkers trading in the Nairobi Central Business District, to describe the nature of street trading activities in the Nairobi Central Business District. This study also sought to know the opinion of hawkers as to whether trading activities impact negatively on the Nairobi Central Business District and suggest solutions to these problems. The method used for data collection was questionnaires prepared and administered to hawkers. Also, non-participant observation was done. This study recommends best ways of managing street hawking in the Nairobi CBD.

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ABBREVIATION/ACRONYMS

CBD	Central Business District
ILD	Institution Libertad Democracy
ILO	International Labour Organisation
NISCOF	Nairobi Informal Sector Conference
SDP	Sustainable Dares Salam Project
SME	Small and Micro Enterprise

CHAPTER ONE:

INTRODUCTION

1.0. Background of the Study

Nairobi, Kenya's capital city has undergone rapid urbanization which has been associated with a number of development challenges. Key among these challenges is deterioration in urban environment and urban poverty. (Macharia, 2013). Nairobi, Kenya's capital city is expanding rapidly both in human population, buildings and infrastructure. The city faces many problems such as mushrooming of slums, environmental degradation, unemployment and urban poverty (CCN, 2007). Due to inadequate opportunities in acquiring formal employment, many people set up informal enterprises such as hawking to earn a living. However, the potential of hawking activities is believed to cause many environmental concerns such as pollution of the Nairobi Rivers, air and noise pollution (GOK, 2008). The urban space are not designed to empower people or provide vibrant places for small entrepreneurs and informal activities (hawkers) can trade and manufacture at viable location (Jacob 2010) hence the purpose of Environmental Planning and Management is to create a healthy city with sound environmental conditions and to integrate these hawking activities into Nairobi city planning.

In Kenya ,in Nairobi in Particular, Serious focus on the street hawking begun with the Bellagio declaration of street hawkers which called for the national policies for the street hawkers ,and follow up action by individual hawkers ,hawkers associations, city government and international organization (Desmond, 2009). Bellagio declaration identified six problems of street traders around the world, cost of regulation, harassment, bribes, confiscation and evictions, lack of services, and infrastructure and lack of representation (Mcgranahan, 2009). Women in employment globalizing and organizing (WIGO) has spearheaded research and policy dialogue in six Africa counties, namely, South Africa, Ghana, Cote d ivoire, Uganda, Zimbabwe, and Kenya .The case of Kenya revealed that street hawking is lowering aesthetic appeal of urban space in central business district (CBD) of Nairobi, Kisumu, Machakos and Migori (Mutullah 2003).

These case studies forwards that women dominate street hawking. This is due to limited Economic opportunities for women in both the urban and rural areas, gender bias in

education and augmenting husband income (Mutullah 2009). Besides these facts street hawking has a special appeal for women due to flexibility.

Street trade is an important economic activity that sustains a significant percentage of rural and urban dwellers especially the developing countries. The activity falls among the small and micro enterprises that form a main thrust for economic development in developing countries (Mutullah 2009). In Nairobi, the sector has operated outside the mainstream economic development, and falls within the informal economic activities in the urban space (Macharia, 2013).

According to Macharia, difficult economic situation and high poverty levels has seen Nairobi administration to consider hawking as one of the channel to fostering the private sector's contribution to both growth and equity of development (Macharia, 2013). International labour organization estimates shows that small and micro enterprise account for 59% of sub-Saharan African's urban labour force (Ondiege 2010), with countries like Kenya amounting to 40-80% of urban work force being informal work force and street vendors. However, their activities, working condition, relations with authorities, policies and regulations governing them are not well observed (ILO, 2009; Ondiege, 2010).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The immediate problem currently attracting the immediate attention of Nairobi urban space is street hawking at Central Business District (CBD). This relates to the continuing rise in the concentration of street hawking activities on busy intersections, around markets and major transport nodes in Nairobi CBD. Hawking causes environmental pollution, congestion and poor aesthetics with unauthorized structures that have sprung up on the cities. Street activities generate solid waste, without proper collection and disposal mechanisms. Sanitation and drainage infrastructure and services remain a serious challenge where they operate.

1.3. Research question

This research seek to ask the following question

1. What are the characteristics and categories of street hawking trading in the Nairobi CBD urban space?
2. What are the patterns of street trading activities in the Nairobi CBD urban space?

3. What are the impacts of street hawking on the Nairobi CBD urban space and what ways can be the problems associated with street hawking on Nairobi CBD be solved?

1.4. Objectives

The objective of this research is to:

1. Find out various characteristics and categories of street hawkers in Nairobi CBD urban space.
2. Examine the patterns of street vending activities Nairobi CBD urban space.
3. Examine the impacts and suggest solutions of street hawking activity on Nairobi CBD urban space aesthetic.

1.5. Premises

The study basically assumes that:

1. Hawking activities take different characteristics and categories in Nairobi CBD.
2. There are no absolute patterns of hawking in the Nairobi CBD.
3. Hawking activities do not affect the aesthetic value of Nairobi urban space

1.6. Justification

Some of the biggest challenges facing urban centres in Kenya today are how to tackle the issues of unemployment through provision of viable areas for self-employment opportunities as well as improving the quality standards of living and infrastructure (Dunga, 2013). The urban space are not designed to empower people or provide vibrant places for small entrepreneurs and informal activities can trade and manufacture at viable location (Jacob, 2010) Nairobi is faced with challenges of trying to deal with hawkers within the CBD. In most cases hawkers have not been allocated space to operate from. Though ignored by planners and harassed by the local authority enforcement officers, the hawkers within the CBD have tend to acquire and control the urban space informally and greatly manipulated the CBD space into bad status (Mutullah 2003).

These study therefor is justified by examining the problems besetting development that underestimate and ignored the 'hawkers' role as the powerful agent in the development process and space utilization in urban space .we need to assume that environment should be designed for those who use them or are affected by them, rather than for those who own them (Jacob and Appleyland, 2007).

1.7. Significant of the study

Informal economic enterprises focus on three dimensions - activity, people and habitat (Amin 1996). While there is wealth of information on the economics of the informal sectors and the mainly marginalized urban poor workers, relatively little has been documented on the places of work (habitat) of informal economic units in developing cities (Mutullah 2003). This study therefore fills this gap by focusing on spatial problems relative to street hawking on Nairobi urban space. It will also serve as a reference to future researches who are interested in street hawking in Nairobi and elsewhere. .

This study will also be particularly important in reframing and redefining policies and by-laws by the Nairobi County Council towards hawking activities and management of the urban space of Nairobi CBD .To the development agencies (both private and private); it will spearhead their aim in decongesting the city by providing alternative areas for street hawking.

The finding of this research will also provide the authorities concern with the empirical facts and figures in order to ensure that Nairobi CBD retain its aesthetic value.

Further, it will serve as a useful reference for students of urban planning and international development as well as field practitioners.

Since street hawking is a major eating into the fabric of the society, this research seeks to establish harmony to society by focusing on views of street hawkers without compromising the aesthetic values of the Nairobi CBD.

1.8. Scope of the study

The study covered Moi Avenue, Kenyatta Avenue, Kirinyaga road and Hails lassie Avenue. These are the busiest street in the CBD. This study was focused on three major issues: Finding out various categories of street hawkers in Nairobi CBD urban space; examining the nature and patterns of street vending activities Nairobi CBD urban space and examining the impacts and suggest solutions of street hawking on Nairobi CBD urban space aesthetic.

1.9. Limitations

- Photography was limited to most areas of the CBD hence data presentation through photographs was limited.
- Financial limitation to carry out comprehensive research.

1.10. Definition of terms

For the purpose of this study or research the following operational definitions were used;

Street: A public road that is usually lined with buildings or part of the road between the pavements, used by vehicles.

Hawker: A person who travels from place to place selling goods.

Metropolis: The main city, especially of a country or region or a centre of activity.

Traffic: The movement of vehicles, people, in a particular place or for a particular purpose such as trade, business and other dealings.

Urban: Relating to, or constituting a city or town or living in a city or town.

Migration: Movement of people from one place in the world to another the purpose of taking up permanent or semi-permanent residence, usually across a political boundary at a given time and space

Beautification: To make somewhere to become highly enjoyable and very pleasant.

Street Hawking: is considered as the act of canvassing for sale of items carried by the hawker along the street, from house to house or in the public places in the town or it is referred to the activities taken place in the first two types of market (in the open air), including the individuals who ply their trades in discrete locations

Filth: Foul or disgusting dirt; refuse or extreme physical or moral uncleanness

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter attempt to review literature related and concepts associated with street hawking in order to aid analysis and discussion in Nairobi CBD.

2.1 Historical Development of Hawking in Nairobi

Many sub-Saharan African countries have been experiencing rapid population growth and urbanization from both natural increase and high rates of migration into the cities and large towns (Obiri, 1996). The contemporary situation in Kenya is that of the migration of young people from the hinterland into the main centres of commercial activity. In the cities and towns, most of these young persons have difficulty in finding jobs in the formal economic sectors due to their often limited education and lack of skills for formal employment (Anarfi, 1997). In their quest to make a living, many of these persons, have no other choice than to take to the streets to fashion out a living. They live on the streets and are exposed to the vagaries of street life, including rape, commercial sex work and crime. This growing segment of the vulnerable urban poor population is often overlooked mainly because they have no recognized addresses and are usually seen more as a liability rather than a potential labour force that could contribute to the national income if their interests are properly taken care of. The huge number of people on the street that have often fuelled successive governments promises of job creation (Anarfi, 1997; Obiri, 1996).

Hawking in Nairobi dates back to the coming of the railway in 1899 when Nairobi was founded and settlement started (Macharia, 2010). Nairobi owes its origin to being a construction camp for the railway being built between Mombasa and Uganda. A number of Indian employees began the process by planting fruits and vegetables along Nairobi River. Some of this was sold to Europeans. African employees realized the gains inherent in hawking and started their own hawking businesses in urban spaces. As more Africans opted for hawking instead of wage labour, the activity started to be controlled restrictions especially on fruits and vegetables the number kept on growing (Charmes, 1999). By 1914 there were an estimated 2000 hawkers and by 1920s the municipal council had to include a special provision in the by-laws granting free hawking licenses to cultivators selling their own

produce. By 1941, 41% of hawker's licenses were for fruit and vegetables. (GOK, 2009) When the state of emergency began in 1952, the number of hawkers licenses issued to Africans was reduced from 732 to 594 (GOK, 2009). In 1953 the hawking of charcoal and tea was completely abolished (GOK, 2009). In 1954 the only street trading permitted in the commercial and residential areas of Nairobi were selling of newspapers, and even this was restricted (GOK, 2009).

When the state of emergency was lifted in 1961, the number of hawkers increased with population growth. Many people especially those coming from Kikuyu areas near Nairobi, opted for hawking after failing to find employment (Charmes, 1999). At this time, the issue was not whether they should be allowed to hawk but how hawking could be organized and how many to be licensed. This led to the building of new markets on the eve of independence and thereafter. Since then the number of hawkers has constantly increased. According to Nairobi city council licensing superintendent, there were about 30,000 hawkers in the urban city space in 1984, but the press maintained it was 45,000 or more despite these enormous numbers the city council issue only 5,000 licenses a year. The negligence of the street vending activities has resulted in the lack of accurate estimates of the numbers of street traders. In 1999, street based workers in Kenya were estimated to number 416,294. This accounted for 5.2% of the non-agricultural labour force of which women were 3.9 % (Charmes, 1999).

2.2 Empirical Literature

According Mitullah (2003), the majority of the street vendors are women made up of all marital status groups – the married, single, widowed and divorced. Mutullah's study also reports that often widows and women who have been deserted by their spouses opt for the street trade. Again, these traders are reported to have very low levels of education and few have had any professional training. Also important is the finding that men tend to join street trade while young and leave early for other jobs, while women join street trade later in life and continue till old age. These studies further document some of the negative factors that affect street vending to include high levels of personal insecurity particularly in the Uganda, Ghana and Kenya case studies (Mitullah, 2003). Due to the informal nature of their activities, street vendors' associations are weak to engage in any meaningful dialogue with city authorities. Consequently, where the associations exist, they are not in a position to do any effective negotiations with city authorities on behalf of the vendors (Amin, 1994). One

fundamental issue Mitullah's study highlights is the fact that women who are involved in street vending are often pushed to paying bribes to obtain licenses to operate and in some cases, offer sexual favours to law enforcement officers, a situation which is detrimental to their health, especially in this era of HIV/AIDS (Mitullah, 2003). From the available literature, a number of factors affect the decision of persons to go into street hawking. These include principally the poverty situation of individuals, their age and sex, employment opportunities in the formal sector, level of education and migration status. Other factors that may push one to the street as a hawker are the household living conditions especially of children, spousal desertion, perception towards alternative jobs and non-enforcement of city authority bye-laws. Once on the street as hawkers, they are involved in several behaviours and practices for the sake of survival (Mitullah, 2003). These include their life-styles, sexual relationships and the emergence of associations primarily to seek the welfare of the hawkers as well as negotiate on their behalf with city authorities. These developments tend to have short and long-term effects on the individual hawker and his/her household/family (i.e., in terms of security, risks, welfare, etc.), the national income, city planning and development. When all these effects are considered at the individual and national levels, it could result in one of two possible outcomes: (i) the sustainability of street hawking as a permanent occupation as more and more people continue to hawk or join the trade on account of the benefits they derive from it or (ii) the decision to abandon street hawking for other alternative jobs either in the formal or informal sector. Again, depending on the preparedness of city authorities to evolve and implement appropriate policies and bye-laws, street hawking would continue to thrive, be minimized or curtailed completely (Mitullah, 2003).

2.3. Nature of Street Hawking

Street hawkers and street vendors were one of four categories of informal workers identified by the 1993 International Conference of Labor Statisticians in their efforts to address the "place of work" of informal workers (Becker, 2004: 13). The categorization gives no further details or clarification of who comprise the two groups of informal workers. Perera and Amin (1994: 5-6) also identify a class of "street-operated businesses," by which they mean the informal economic units who located "inwards to the streets from the building line or in circulation areas of public places." Similarly, Yankson (2000b) identifies informal units who operated in public spaces in central city areas and residential neighborhoods. Exactly who qualifies as a street trader or street vendor still remains unclear. There are interchangeable

usages of the expressions, „market vendor, “ street vendor, “ street trader, “ vendor“ and “hawker” in the informal economy discourse and these terms are loosely defined both across and within cultures. In some countries, the term, “street vendor” encompasses vendors in organized marketplaces, pavement sellers, mobile street hawkers, and home-based vendors. In others, marketplace vendors are a separate category and depending on the context, street vendors may be legal or illegal (Cohen et al, 2002).

Cross (1999) recognizes street vending as a key feature of the urban informal economy and defines it as the production and exchange of legal goods and services that involves the lack of appropriate business permits, violation of zoning codes, failure to report tax liability, non-compliance with labor regulations governing contracts and work conditions, and/or the lack of legal guarantees in relations with suppliers and clients (Cross, 1999: 580 in Cross 2000). The City of Durban (2003) in its policy on informal street trading defines informal trading as the economic activities undertaken by entrepreneurs who sell legal goods and services within a space deemed to be public property (where private property rights are not well defined and non-excludability may lead to congestion and negative externalities), within the informal sector. (Cohen et al., 2002).

2.4. The Prevalence of Street Hawking

The prevalence of informal economic livelihood activities in the public spaces of developing cities is gradually attracting research attention (Macharia, 2010). Over the past decade or two, municipal, city councils and metropolitan governments in many developing cities in Africa, Asia and Latin America have been grappling with the urban spatial problem. This involves the urban management challenge of accommodating street vendors and dealing with some environmental externalities associated with their unauthorized occupation and their activities generate in the urban natural and built environment (Justine Davis, 2001). Once overlooked in national statistics, there is now a growing recognition of the informal economy as an important component of the urban and national economy, employing more than 80% of the workforce in Kenya and 40% in the Nairobi and its environs (KSS, 2007). Informal trading activity is a major feature of informal employment in the city of Nairobi and its growth in recent times has been associated with a corresponding spatial importance in terms of location of informal traders (World Bank Report No. 8997-KE, 1992). Vendors“ quest for commercial space in Nairobi has led to the occupation of public space with particular prominence in the central city. The unauthorized occupation of public space e.g. the streets and the negative

impacts of informal vendors on urban natural and built environment e.g. littering pose important policy challenges for city management in Nairobi thus, recently attracting policy attention. Nairobi faces a spatial problem of making commercial space for informal traders, reclaiming of illegally occupied public space and solving some environmental problems associated with street vendors. Empirically, in the Nairobi, areas such as Moi Avenue, Tom Mboya Street and Ronald Ngala , just to mention a few are often seen filthy as a result of the activities of street hawkers comparatively to those areas where the activities of street hawkers are minimal. These pose a lot of health hazards not only to the street hawkers but those who buy from them and the entire country (Macharia, 2009)

Vehicles driving along the main Nairobi CBD roads are bombarded with women, men, girls and boys selling items ranging the market to buy products such as dresses and food stuffs like fruits. The ease of receiving item at your window however comes with a price. Street hawking puts the hawking puts the hawkers' lives at risk as they often hit and sometimes killed by moving vehicles. Hawkers in the CBD locate themselves at strategic point where there is heavy human traffic such as main roads and market and where they can be seen by pedestrians and motorists (Justine Davis, 2001). While the urban authorities in the cities view vending sites as temporary, the vendors view them as permanent. Street hawking attracts those who have limited access to formal employment and education and has proven to be a lucrative business for immigrants to Nairobi (Davis, 2001).

2.5. The Frequency of Street Hawking

Urban space in developing cities is a key element of the physical capital in the livelihood strategies of a good number of urban residents, mainly the poor (Brown, 2006). This is because most households in developing cities obtain part or all of their income from informal economic activities such as petty trading and manufacture, which rely on access to urban space making it a critical physical livelihood asset (Brown, 2002; Brown and Lloyd-Jones, 2002). Cohen (2000) classifies urban informal workers by their degree of visibility. The least visible workers (the majority of them women) operate from homes selling or producing goods and services. The less visible workers operate from small factories and petty commodity manufacture or repair workshops (Cohen, 2000). The most visible informal workers are those with a ubiquitous presence in urban public spaces; who operate in the open air, especially along main transportation routes and arteries (ibid). Vibrant informal vending activities transpire in streets pavements, walkways, and other venues in public space (Jima 35

2005; Suharto, 2004; Cohen et al 2000; Yankson, 2000a, 2000b). Other areas along major thoroughfares and streets; areas around market places, bus stops, work sites and preferred downtown locations attract large concentrations of street vendors and other informal operators (Cohen et al, 2005). In many of these locations in the public spatial domain, high pedestrian traffic provides ready market for informal goods and services (Suharto, 2004). Being the most visible of all informal activities, informal street vending and affiliate activities tend to influence the nature of the urban environment and landscape and hence, attract the most attention from local government and urban policy makers (Suharto, 2004; Pena 2000). As Jimu (2005: 18) observes: Although, street vending is a phenomenon least acknowledged in daily discourses it is possibly the most visible and significant aspect and manifestation of how far informality has clipped the structure of urban economies in developing countries. Generally, the spatial manifestation of intense informal activities tends to gravitate towards the street and other public spaces in cities and towns. Witness this narrative by which Cohen et al (2000) capture a typical scene of intense informal activity occurring in streets of developing low-income cities. City streets are lined with barbers, cobblers, garbage collectors; sellers of vegetables, fruit, meat, snack-foods, or a myriad of non-perishable items. In many countries, head-loaders, cart pullers, bicycle peddlers, rickshaw pullers jostle to make a way through the maze of cars, trucks, vans and buses on city streets. Also, most of these street hawkers start hawking as early as five o'clock in the morning and close as late as nine o'clock in the evening.

2.6. Characteristics of Street Hawkers

Street trade in Africa is an activity for women, men and children. However, women dominate the trade. Most hawkers are aged between 20 and 50 years, with few traders falling below 20 years and above 50 years. Children as young as ten years of age have been found hawking along streets and roadside. Some of these children assist their parents and relatives, whereas in some cases they are entrepreneurs in their own right. Majority of those engaged in the activity are married and have formal primary education. (Charmes, 1998)

Those dealing with street vendors are often concerned about whether street traders are doing their own businesses or are hired by others. In Kenya, the new breed of street vendors who sale expensive electrical equipment and leather products has often attracted attention. Most of these new breed of vendors are agents of formal firms and sell on commission. Charmes argues that street vendors might not be as independent as they appear. They may purchase or

hire the goods they sell from the same supplier; they may be given goods by the supplier who pays more or less the equivalent of salary (Charmes, 1998). However, all street vendors are informal workers and are exposed to similar problems. Street traders use different methods and structures for displaying their commodities. The methods include: piling commodities, for examples fruits, onions and tomatoes, loose vegetables; and using measuring equipment such as tins, spoons, and baskets among others. The structures used for displaying commodities include tables, racks, wheel burrows, handcarts, and bicycle seats. Others traders display their goods on the ground, over mats or gunny bags, while others simply carry their commodities on their hands and shoulders. There are also those that hang their goods such as clothes on walls, trees, fences and an advanced group that construct temporary shades with stands for displaying their commodities (Mitullah, 2003).

Street traders operate in sites that lack infrastructure and services such as shelter, roads, toilets, water and sewerage, and garbage collection. This exposes them to poor working conditions. While secure sites for operations remains a major pre-requisite of street trade, research from most African cities points out that very few cities have planned sites for vending. Most city authorities expect street vendors to move into markets, or stop operating illegally. This expectation has not been fulfilled and few innovative cities in South Africa such as Durban have initiated programmes that integrate street vendors in urban development. Nairobi, have accepted the operations of street vendors by setting aside specific lanes outside the central parts of the city for vendors, they however, are still to have specific policy relating to the informal economy and street trade in particular. Although relocation of street traders is a major step, the sites still lack services, while others are located away from busy areas and the vendors are reluctant to move to them. Most of them had been driven into the streets due to landlessness, retrenchment and poverty (Yawson, 2000).

. Across Africa, street vendors have indicated several reasons that have driven them into the streets: lack of space in the markets, lack of school fees, search for economic opportunity and income, strategic nature of street vending, family influence in form of supporting family member, entrepreneurship, lack of finance for larger business, evading taxation, orphan-hood, widowhood, low level of education and poverty (Johnson, 2000). Trading life in the street is quite difficult. It begins as early as 4.30 am and ends as late at mid night depending on the country and city. A recent survey of 7,500 informal traders in Johannesburg, indicate that traders work on average between 8 to 11 hours a day, but in certain areas like Alexandra township the hours are much longer. In Kenya and specifically Nairobi, street vendors begin

work as early as 5:30 am but trade until around 9 pm. Those trading late are located in areas with concentration of people such as transport nodes, bus parks/stops, clubs and other night spots. They serve customers with spicy foods and beverages at reasonable and affordable prices (Johnson and Yawson, 2000).

Locations of vending also vary across countries and cities. They include: streets, parks, pavements within shopping centres, around public facilities such as religious institutions, schools, and clubs and at prominent corners of streets and roads where the vendors are visible to pedestrians and motorists. The Johannesburg City Council 2003 by-laws prohibits street vendors from blocking pavements or obstructing traffic; selling goods in public places such as parks, government and council buildings, churches, monuments, operating on sections of public roads that are close to residential buildings, using storm-water drains or manholes to dump rubbish, defacing or damaging public roads and public or private property, making fire in public place, sleeping in a place where street trading takes place or erecting structures for shelter (Tendai, 2003) Commodities of trade are many and vary across countries and cities. The most common commodities include fruits and vegetables, cereals, fish and meat products, processed food products, cosmetics, second hand clothes, plastic products. Other commodities include: cooking oils, sugar, stationary, detergents, curios, cigarettes and services such as hair dressing, shoe and watch repairs, sale of traditional herbs and medicines, transporters and newspaper vendors (Tendai, 2003)

CHAPTER THREE

AREA OF STUDY

3.0 Introduction

Nairobi CBD is located in Nairobi City, Nairobi County at approximately $1^{\circ} 9'S$, $1^{\circ} 28'S$ and $36^{\circ} 4'E$, $37^{\circ} 10'E$ (CBS 2012). It occupies an area of about 96km^2 (CBS 2012) and the altitude varies between 1,600 and 1,850 Metres above sea level (Mitullah, 2003). Nairobi CBD has a rectangular CBD based around the Uhuru Highway, Haille Selassie Avenue, Moi Avenue and University Way (CBS, 2012)

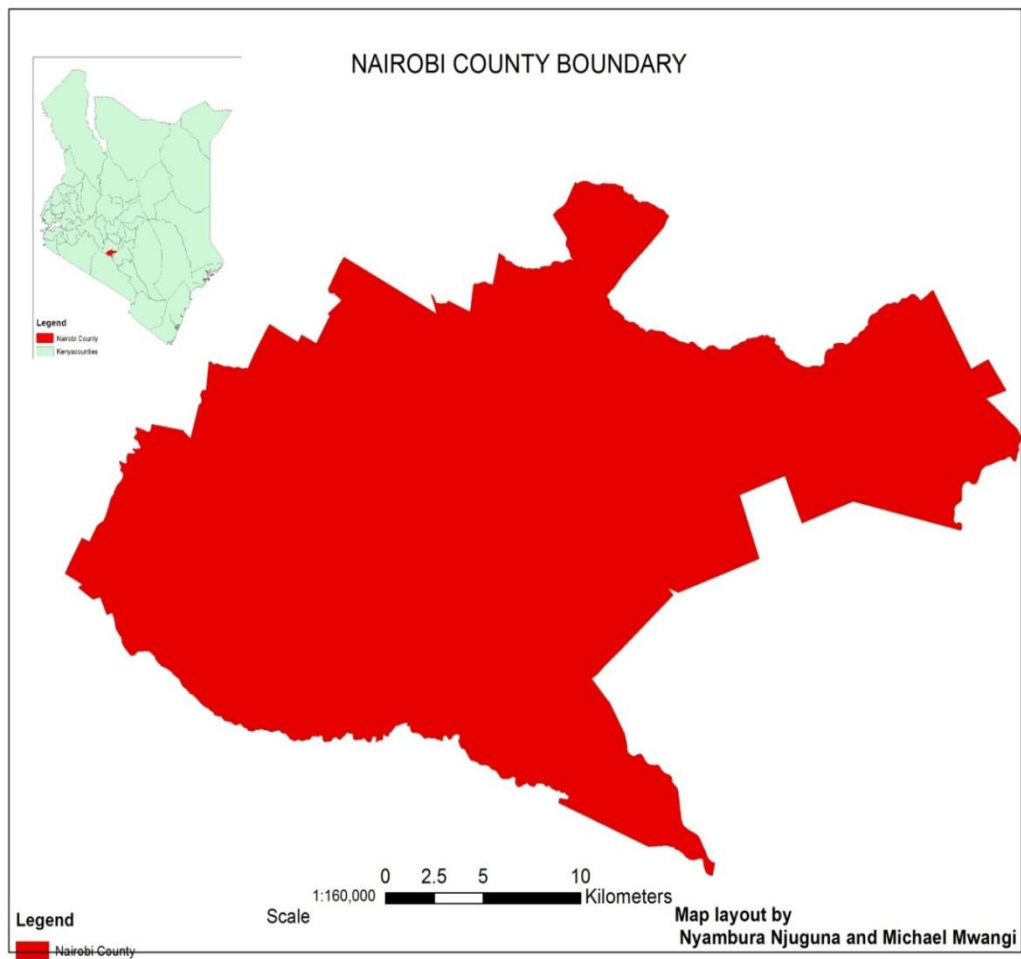
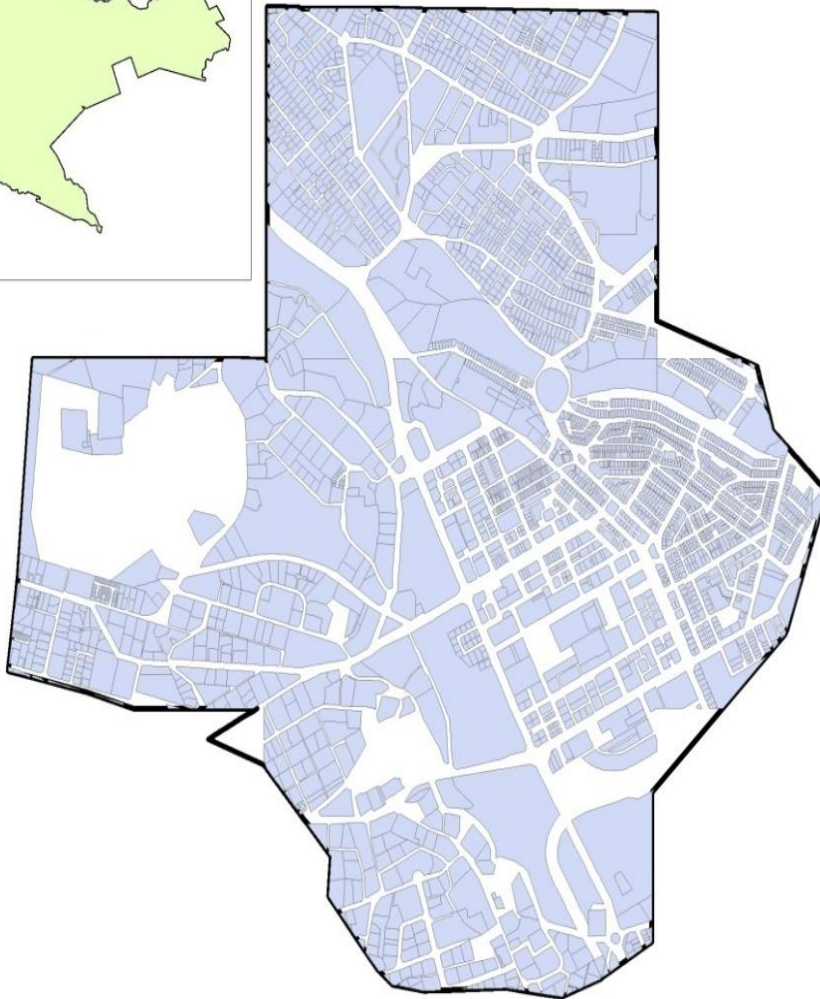
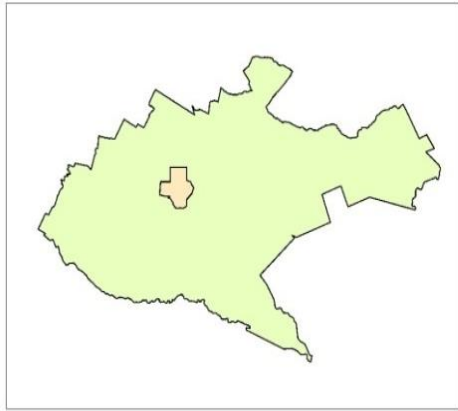


Figure 1: Location of Nairobi County

NAIROBI CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT



Legend

-  Land Parcel
-  Central Business District

Map Layout By
Nyambura Njuguna and Michael Mwangi


Scale 1:25,000  Meters

Figure 2: Map showing the Nairobi CBD

3.2 Physical Factors

3.2.1 Rainfall

The average annual rainfall in Nairobi is about 900mm, but the actual amount in any one year may vary from less than 500 mm to more than 1500 mm (GOK, 2012). There are two rainy seasons, from mid-March to the end of May ("Long Rains"), and from mid-October to mid-December (the "Short Rains"). The dates on which these rainy seasons start and end are very variable; in fact the beginning and end of a wet season are seldom, if ever, well defined. These seasons coincide approximately with the time of changeover of the monsoon currents which affect Eastern Africa, the South-West Monsoon becoming established in April, and north-east monsoon in November (GOK, 2012)

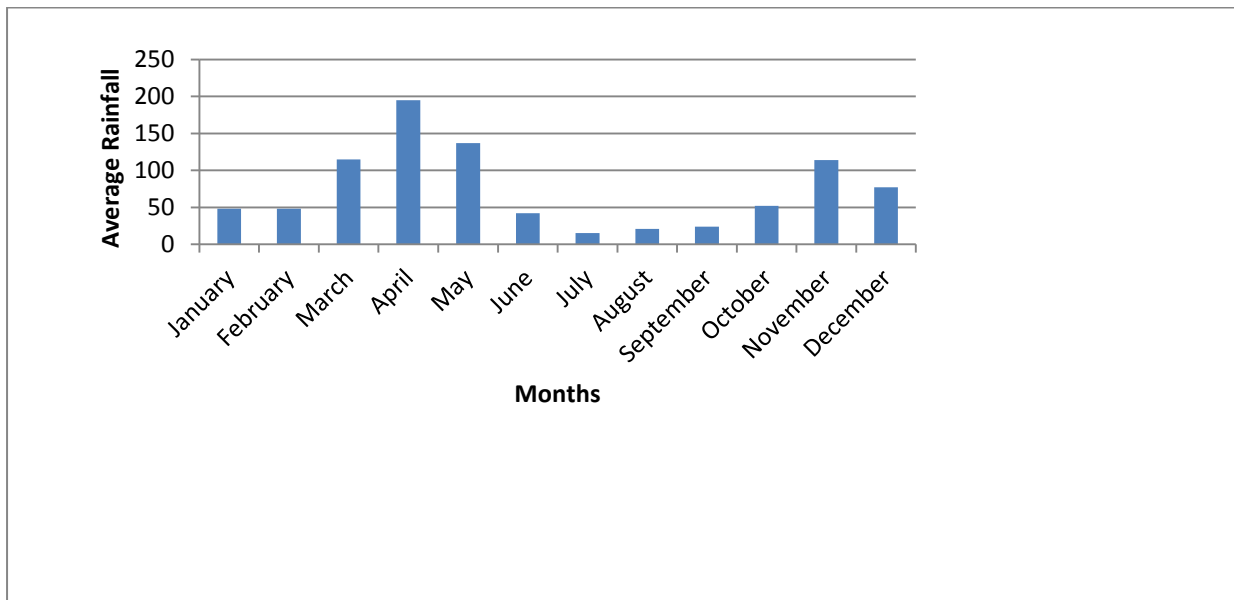


Figure 3: Average rainfall (mm) for Nairobi based on 50 years records. (Kenya Meteorological Department, 2012)

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department, 2012

3.2.2 Temperature

The average daily temperature throughout the year varies slightly from month to month with average temperatures of around 17 degrees Celsius during the months of July and August to about 20 degrees Celsius in March. But, the daily range is much higher, with the differences between maximum and minimum temperatures each day around 10 degrees in May and up to 15 degrees in February (GOK, 2012). Between the months of June to September, southeast

winds prevail in the coastal parts of Kenya and last up to several days without a break. The clouds cause day temperatures to remain low and most times the maximum temperature stay below 18 degrees Celsius. The minimum temperatures also remain low during cloudy nights, usually hovering around 8 degrees Celsius and sometimes even reaching 6 degrees Celsius. Clear skies in January and February also bring colder nights. The highest temperature ever reached in Nairobi was 32.8 degrees Celsius and the lowest was 3.9 degrees Celsius (GOK, 2012).

Table 1: Average Monthly Temperatures in Nairobi City

Months	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Range
	⁰ C	⁰ C	⁰ C
January	26.8	13.1	13.7
February	28.0	13.4	14.6
March	27.4	14.4	13.0
April	24.6	14.3	10.3
May	24.1	14.2	9.9
June	23.1	12.6	10.5
July	22.3	11.5	10.8
August	22.7	11.8	10.9
September	25.3	12.2	13.1
October	26.2	13.7	12.5
November	23.6	14.4	9.2
December	25.1	13.8	11.6

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department, 2012

3.2.3 Humidity

Being some 250 miles from the sea, Nairobi does not experience the rather unpleasant humid heat which is so characteristic of tropical coastal towns, although there is a very marked daily range of relative humidity. In the early mornings the air is frequently at or very close to saturation, but in the afternoons the humidity is usually about 50% and may fall as low as 10% on clear sunny days in February and March (GOK, 2012).

Table 2: Mean Relative Humidity Values (%)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
9.00 A.M	79	74	82	86	85	85	83	85	82	80	36	83
3.00 P.M	45	37	43	53	55	59	53	53	50	47	57	54

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department, 2012

In the summer to autumn months of January to April, relative humidity values have been known to plummet to anywhere from 10% to 20%. The typical day, humidity-wise, starts off with nearly saturated in the morning hours, and steadily decreases throughout the remainder of the day.

3.2.4 Wind

The wind near the ground is very predominantly easterly throughout the year, generally between north-east and east from October to April, and between east and south-east from May to September. The strongest winds occur during the dry season just prior to the "Long Rains" when speeds of 20 to 25 miles per hour (mph) are not uncommon from mid-morning to early afternoon; at other times of the year winds speeds are usually 10 to 15 m.p.h. During the night the wind is usually light. In the squalls sometimes associated with thunderstorms, short-lived of up to 70 M.P.H. have been known to occur (GOK, 2012).

Figure 5-2: Nairobi City Wind rose

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department, 2012

Generally, the prevailing winds have a strong Easterly component. Computed frequency wind roses show that the surface winds at the city of Nairobi have a high frequency of easterly flow for all months of the year. However, some westerlies are observed during the period June, July and August which are associated with the high pressure ridge that prevails over East Africa during the period. During this period, the winds are also observed to be more variable both in speed and direction. There is also large diurnal variability with the day-time winds being highly constant in direction than is the case with night-time conditions. The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is the main climatic feature that produces rainfall over the city of Nairobi. (GOK, 2012)

3.2.5 Solar Orientation

The length of the day does not vary substantially over the course of the year, staying within 12 minutes of 12 hours throughout. The shortest day is June 20 with 12:03 hours of daylight while the longest day is December 21 with 12:11 hours of daylight. While the earliest sunrise

is at 6:11am on November 2 and latest sunset is at 6:52pm on February 11; the latest sunrise is at 6:42am on February 17 and the earliest sunset is at 6:21pm on October 24. Approximately the average vertical sun angle throughout the year is 89° . June has the most inclined sun angle at 112° while December has the least inclined sun angle at 66° (GOK, 2012)

3.2.6. Cloud cover

Median cloud cover ranges from 53% (partly cloudy) to 82% (mostly cloudy). The sky is cloudiest on July 14 and clearest on January 13. The clearer part of the year begins around December 3 while the cloudier part of the year begins around March 26 (GOK, 2012)

3.2.7. Drainage

There is presence of drainage utilities in the CBD, which is evident as there are manhole covers, and covered drains. The drainage system in the CBD is not visible as it is buried under the covered drains, but the street enjoys the utility.

3.2.8 Soils

The rocks in the Nairobi area mainly comprise a succession of lavas and Pyroclastics of the Cainozoic age and overlying the foundation of folded Precambrian schist's and gneisses of the Mozambique belt (Saggerson, 1991). The crystalline rocks are rarely exposed but occasionally fragments are found as agglomerates derived from former Ngong volcano. The soils of the Nairobi area are products of weathering of mainly volcanic rocks. Weathering has produced red soils that reach more than 50 feet (15m) in thickness (Saggerson, 1991). A number of subdivisions are recognized in the Nairobi area according to drainage, climatic regions and slopes, and other categories have been introduced for lithosols and regosols (Saggerson, 1991)

3.3. Population

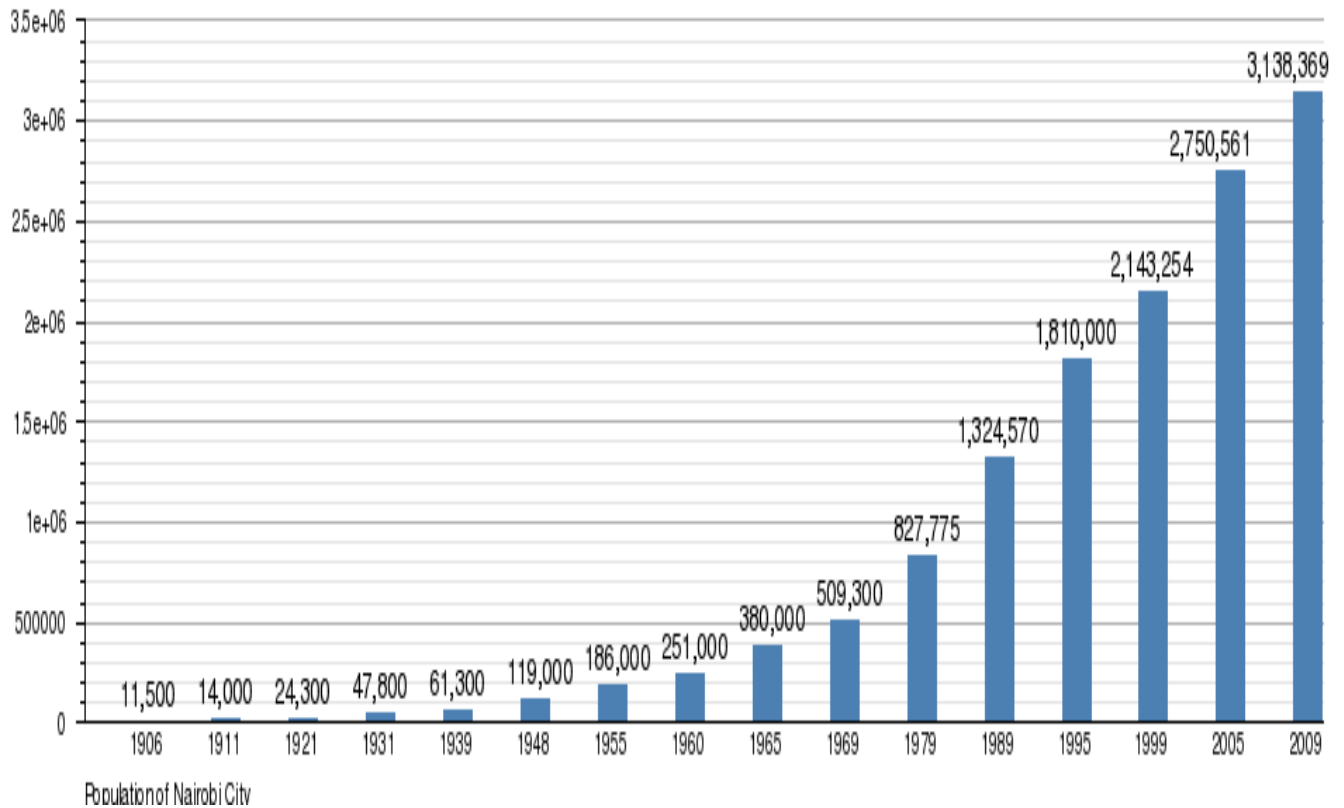


Figure 4: population of Nairobi

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department, 2012

Nairobi has experienced one of the highest growth rates of any city in Africa (Kenya Central Bureau of Statistics, 2009). Since its foundation in 1899, Nairobi has grown to become the largest city in East Africa, despite being the youngest city in the region. The growth rate of Nairobi is currently 4.1% (Kenya Central Bureau of Statistics, 2009). It is estimated that Nairobi's population will reach 5 million in (Kenya Central Bureau of Statistics, 2009). Hence it can be concluded that the high population growth is a major drive to environmental change in Nairobi and as such is a determinant of other parameters such as solid-waste-generation rates, land-use patterns and settlement, water consumption and entire hawking aspect.

CHAPTER FOUR

METHODOLOGY

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of a research methodology is to explain, defend, and justify a concept (Denicolo 2012). This chapter contains the approach taken towards designing study. Furthermore, it is a representation of the population under study not forgetting samples required. It also contains the data collection instruments such as questionnaires, observation and photography. It is also important to bring into light data analysis strategies as well as ethical considerations applied during the research.

4.2 RESEARCH APPROACH AND DESIGN

The study was mainly a survey research. This entailed a systematic process of collecting and analyzing data in order to make decisions on how best to solve environment concerns in the Nairobi CBD Urban space. A survey obtains information from a sample of people by means of self-report, that is, the people respond to a series of questions posed by the investigator. In this regards, the survey entailed both quantitative and partly qualitative approaches considering the nature of data expected. Denicolo and Becker (2012) define quantitative research as a formal, objective, systematic process to describe and test relationships and examine cause and effect interactions among variables. Surveys may be used for descriptive, explanatory and exploratory research. A descriptive survey was necessary because it provides an accurate portrayal or account of the characteristics.

4.3 STUDY POPULATION AND SAMPLE

According to Denicolo and Becker (2012), a population is defined as all elements (individuals, objects and events) that meet the sample criteria for inclusion in a study. Population can include all people, objects or items with the characteristics one wishes to understand. Although the population of interest often consists of physical objects sometimes we need to sample overtime, space or some combinations of these dimensions. A convenient sample of 40 persons was chosen. Subjects included in the sample were selected to meet specific criteria which included: location, relevance to the topic of study and availability of resources.

4.4 SAMPLING METHODS

Simple random sampling was used in the selection of hawking sites for questionnaire administration in the study area. The selected sites within Uhuru Highway, Haille Selassie Avenue, Moi Avenue and University Way were picked using the rule of thumb which was also used to determine the sample size.

4.5 NATURE AND SOURCES OF DATA

4.5.1 Nature of data

The nature of data targeted for collection during this research was both qualitative and quantitative data. Quantitative data are anything that can be expressed as a number, or quantified (Becker, 2012), for instance scores on achievement tests, number of hours of study, or weight of a subject while qualitative data cannot be expressed as a number for instance data representing nominal scales such as gender, socioeconomic status or religious preference among others. Both types of data are valid types of measurement, and will be used in the research study (Becker, 2012)

4.5.2 Sources of data

The sources of data used during the research were primary and secondary sources of data.

4.5.2.1 Primary Sources

Primary sources availed qualitative and quantitative information collected in raw form after direct contact with the ground. Primary data sources will include observation, questionnaires, interviews, and photography.

4.5.2.2 Secondary Sources

All the information that was retrieved from already existing literature or sources for the purpose of this study was treated as secondary data. Existing reports, topographical sheets, census data, abstracts, reports, archival records, journal, periodicals, Google maps and data from relevant academic sources based on the study topic was used.

4.6 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

4.6.1 Primary data collection instruments

4.6.1.1 Questionnaires

Depending on the nature of the anticipated respondents, the questionnaires developed were inclusive or conclusive. Structured questionnaires were used to collect information from key informants. Questionnaires were decided upon because of the following:

- They ensure a high response rate as the questionnaires are distributed to respondents to complete and personally collected.
- They require less time and energy to administer.
- They offer the possibility of anonymity because subjects' names are not required on the completed questionnaires.
- There is less opportunity for bias as they are presented in a consistent manner.
- Most of the items in the questionnaires were closed, which made it easier to compare the responses to each item.

4.6.1.2 Direct observation

Observation allowed for comparison between the information obtained from the respondents and the reality on the ground. Direct observation during the study incorporated observation of CBD urban space and nature of hawking activities in the urban space. This comprehended the contemporary problems and causal chains as well as viable solutions.

4.6.2 Secondary data collection instruments

Apart from primary sources, the study relied on secondary information such as satellite imagery, books, existing environment literature. It, however, is important to limit the application of this data sources as most fail to offer consistency of information depending on period of review.

4.7 DATA ANALYSIS

Concept analysis is the process of analyzing verbal or written communications in a systematic way to measure variables (Becker, 2012). After data collection, they were organized and analyzed based of study guidelines. Qualitative and quantitative methods were incorporated to analyze information gathered from the respondents through calculation of percentages. Analysis targeted respondents' expressions, perceptions, events, questionnaires, behavioral observation, photographs and records. In addition, data were analyzed using descriptive statistics representing tables, and pie diagrams.

4.8 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Conducting of research requires not only expertise and diligence, but also honesty and integrity (Becker, 2012). Subjects were informed about the purpose of the study, the procedures, and assured of no potential risks or costs involved. To render the study ethical, the rights to confidentiality and consent were keenly observed.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA ANALYSIS, SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

5.0 Introduction

The findings of the research are presented in this chapter. Some in the form of tables, pie charts and bar graphs. These are which summaries the responses from the respondents to whom the questionnaires were administered. The tables, pie and bar charts are followed by discussions.

5.1. Characteristics and categories of street hawking in Nairobi urban space

5.1.1. Sex

This section was included in this study to know the sex distribution of the hawkers and also know which sex engages (males or females) more in street hawking activities.

Table 3: Distribution of street hawkers by sex

Sex	Number of Respondents	Percent
Male	20	40.0
Female	30	60.0
Total	50	100.0

From the table 4, out of the 50 street hawkers to whom copies of the questionnaires were administered, 20 were males and 30 were females. This is represented by 40% and 60% respectively, out of the four places where the research was conducted (Moi Avenue, Kenyatta Avenue, Kirinyaga road and Hails lassie Avenue.) in the Nairobi CBD. This means that females street hawkers are more than their male counterparts in most parts of the Central Business Districts in the Nairobi Metropolis. This might be due to the categories of items sold thus males were seen selling specific items while their female counterparts sold all manner of items. With reference to previous literature by Stephen O. Kwankye, Philomena E. Nyarko & Cynthia A. Tagoe revealed that out of 80 hawkers interviewed, 39 were males and 41 were females. Also according to a study by Dorothy Nana Yaa Boafoa Asare (2010) the males (26)

outnumbered their female counterparts numbering 14 out of 40 hawkers interviewed. This seems to suggest the domination of female hawkers over males is relative.

5.1.2: Age

The age distribution was aimed to know which category of people were more engaged in street hawking thus whether it was dominated by children, adolescents or aged.

Table 4: Distribution of street hawkers by age

Age	Number of respondents	Percent
below 20 years	9	18.0
20-24years	22	44.0
25-29 years	10	20.0
above 30 years	09	18.0
Total	50	100.0

From table 5, 9 hawkers (18%) were below the age of 20, and 22 of them (44%) were between the ages 20-24; the number of hawkers who were between the ages of 25-29 years were 10 (20%) and 09 of them (18%) were 30 years and above. Looking at this age distribution, one can realize that most hawkers in the Nairobi CBD were mostly the youth (20-24 years), in this sense it can be said that most street hawkers were young but not too young to be ignorant about issues pertaining as to whether their activities causes filth, congestion, human and vehicular traffic in the CBD. Thus determined to make high sales they tend to adopt behaviours that obstruct human and vehicular movement by selling on pedestrian walkways, crossing the road indiscriminately and running after vehicles. They also generate filth on the street through their activities especially those who sell sachet water and other eatable items which are often thrown on the street immediately after consumption.

5.1.3: Marital Status

The relevance of the marital status to the research was to find out which categories of hawkers engages in more in hawking whether it was singles, hawkers who are married, divorced or separated.

Table 5: marital status of street hawkers

Marital status	Number of respondents	Percent
Single	29	58.0
Married	15	30.0
Divorced	4	8.0
Separated	2	4.0
Total	50	100.0

Analysis of the marital status of the hawkers from table 6 showed that (58%) of the hawkers were singles (not yet married), (30%) were married, 7% are divorced and (5%) of them have separated. This means that most people who were singles engaged themselves in street hawking activities; this might be due to the fact they had less responsibilities as compared with married people. This confirmed that most single hawkers start hawking early and close very late than the married ones. In relation to hawkers who were divorced and separated, it could be seen that less showed interest in hawking activities. According to past literatures by Stephen O. Kwankye, Philomena E. Nyarko & Cynthia A. Tagoe and Dorothy Nana Yaa Boafoa Asare (2010) revealed that singles engaged in street hawking as compared to married hawkers which were 65.8% and 65% respectively.

5.1.4: Level of Education

This section examined the level of education of street hawkers to establish the relationship between their educational level and their likelihood to engage in hawking on the street.

Table 6: Level of education of street hawkers

Educational level	Number of respondent	Percent
Basic	18	36.0
Secondary	24	48.0
No formal education	8	16.0
Total	50	100.0

From table 7, 36% of the hawkers had received education at the basic level thus from nursery to primary level, the number of hawkers who had gone through secondary education were 24 representing 48%. Only 8 (16%) of the hawkers had no formal education. From this, it could be seen that almost all the hawkers had received some formal education and according to some they are still in school but only come to sell on weekends. This seemed to suggest that because of their low level of education, they were less informed about sanitation situation and other effects of their activities, hence no efforts on their part to curb the situation. However, there is a direct relationship between education and street hawking thus the lower the level of education of hawkers the lower the likelihood of hawkers to know more about sanitation. Literature by Stephen O. Kwankye, Philomena E. Nyarko & Cynthia A. Tagoe had it that 80.8% had secondary and had no knowledge about the effects of poor sanitation.

5.2. Nature of Street Hawking Activities in Nairobi CBD

The time hawkers do their trading is from table 7

Table 7: Time street hawkers do their business

Time frame	Number of respondents	Percent
Before 7 am	7	14.0
8am and 4pm	15	30.0
5pm-11pm	28	56.0
Total	50	100.0

Thus 14% of the hawkers said they do their activities before 7 am, 30% of them said they start hawking between 8am and 4pm, and 56% of the hawkers said they hawk between 5-11pm. This means that most of the hawkers do not start hawking as early as possible because leave far from hawking areas. Some collect items they sell from their owners before selling, which takes time. Another contributing factor is that some of the hawkers are married people and have other responsibilities to carry out before they start hawking. Thus these hawkers moved from one street corner to another where they often shout, advertised and displayed their items to be sold.

Places where street hawkers is from Table 8.

About 46% of the hawkers hawk between moving vehicles in traffic, 40% on street pavement and 14% hawk at bus station (Table 8). Thus most hawkers sell between moving vehicles in traffic as compared to those hawking on street pavement and at bus station. This is because selling between moving vehicles enjoy high patronage as compared to selling on the other part of the street. Because most of them hawked between moving vehicles in traffic, the hawkers tend to obstruct traffic. Motorists are unable to keep driving with the hawkers on the road. Accordingly, the hawkers are seen to be a major cause of the endemic traffic jams. As a result, the motorists end up wasting time and expensive petrol in the process. These phenomenons are illustrated by the plate 1, 2, 3 and 4 at the Appendix 1.

Table 8: Places where street hawkers normally hawk.

Places	Frequency	Percent
Between moving vehicles in traffic	23	46.0
On street pavement	20	40.0
At Bus station	07	14.0
Total	50	100.0

In analyzing the number of years that hawkers had been hawking 44% of hawkers have been selling on the street for 1 to 5 years, 24% between 6 to 12 years was and 14% between 13 to 18, with remaining accounting for 18%. This shows that about one-third of street hawkers are composed of hawkers who have not been selling for long. Thus street trading is attracting more new people into this venture hence the expansion of the ever growing informal economic sector.

Table 9: Number of year's street hawkers had been hawking.

Years	Frequency	Percentage
1 to 5 years	22	44.0
6 to 12 years	12	24.0
13 to 18 years	7	14.0
Other	9	18.0
Total	50	100.0

In an answer to the question as to whether the hawkers own the items sold or not, 54% responded in the affirmative and 46% responded in the negative. This suggest that majority of the hawkers owned the goods they sold themselves.

5.3 Categories of Street Hawkers in Nairobi CBD

Categories of item sold by street hawkers

About 20% of street hawkers sell beverages such as canned drinks and bottled mineral drinks. Street hawkers who sell fruits such as apple, orange, banana, strawberry were 8%, in the case of the number of hawkers who sold rubber products such as cups, plates, bowls, and buckets, they were 4%. 8% of them sold cosmetics such as pomade, body spray, and manicure and pedicure products. Other items such as sachet water, toys, credit cards, shoes and sandals, which do not fall into any of the category mentioned above, were sold by 60% of the hawkers. It can therefore be seen that the other items forms greater proportion of goods sold by hawkers and sale of rubber products formed a small proportion of goods sold.

Even though this was not captured, some of the items sold by the hawkers could pose some danger to the lives of pedestrians, motorists and other road users. On the streets, it is common to find some of the hawkers displaying metal implements including sharp knives, cutlasses, axes, garden tools, etc. This should be a subject of serious concern considering the spate of armed robbery activities including car and mobile phone snatching at knife point which is reported regularly in the country shows the dangerous nature of this job.

Table 10: Categories of item sold by street hawkers

Items	Frequency	Percentage
Beverages	10	20.0
Fruits	4	8.0
Rubber products	2	4.0
Cosmetics	4	8.0
Other	30	60.0
Total	50	100.0

Full time or Part time hawkers

Street hawkers in Nairobi CBD comprise of both full and part time hawkers, with some engaged in other occupations and while others belong to street hawking association.

Table 11: Full time or Part time hawkers

Time	Frequency	Percentage
Full time	41	82.0
Part time	9	18.0
Total	50	100

Street hawking is full time job for 82% of respondents, with 18% being part time. Thus majority of street hawkers engaged in this activity as way of livelihood. Thus street hawking is an important economic activity which did not only provided employment for most people in the informal sector but also served as a source of income for many. Those who do it as part time, engage in other activities such hair dressing and baking of bread, while others were still in school.

About most of street hawkers do not belong to any association of hawkers. Besides they do not know of the existence of any such association. Street hawkers, therefore, operate as individuals who are responsible for their individual welfare.

5.4 Implication of Street Hawking on Nairobi CBD Aesthetics

The essence of this study was to seek the opinion concerning filth, congestion, human and vehicular traffic in Nairobi CBD which had become major problems that characterized our streets. There were public perception of the existence of these problems were as a result of the activities of hawkers trading on the street.

62% of hawkers noted that street hawking causes filth in Nairobi CBD while 38 don't cause (Figure 5). Those who trade between moving vehicles caught in traffic claimed that those who purchase their items often take them away thus they do not cause filth. Those who responded in the affirmative on the other hand, especially those who sell items like sachet water, biscuits, and cosmetic products admitted that street hawking activities were contributing factors but said that those who buy these items carelessly throw the waste on the pavement. Streets of Nairobi CBD can however be kept clean through the provision of more dustbins or refuse containers and making sensitization to the entire public.

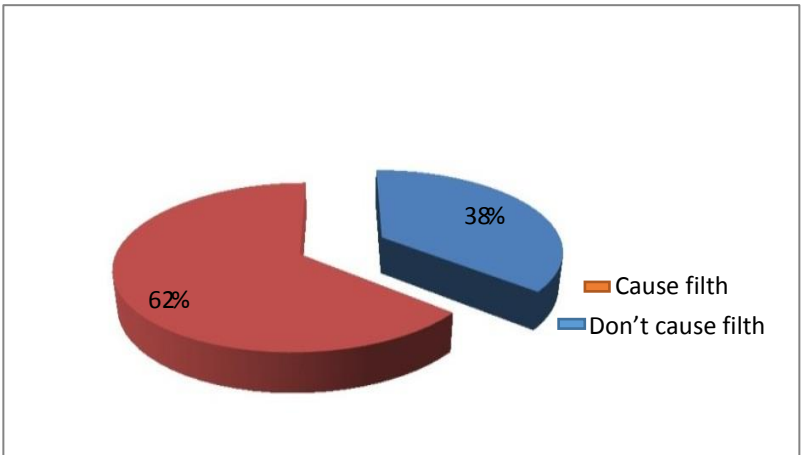


Figure 5: Street hawking causing filth in Nairobi CBD.

Street hawking causes congestion and human traffic

As noted by 71% of respondents confirmed that their activities causes congestion while 29% responded to the contrary (Figure 6)

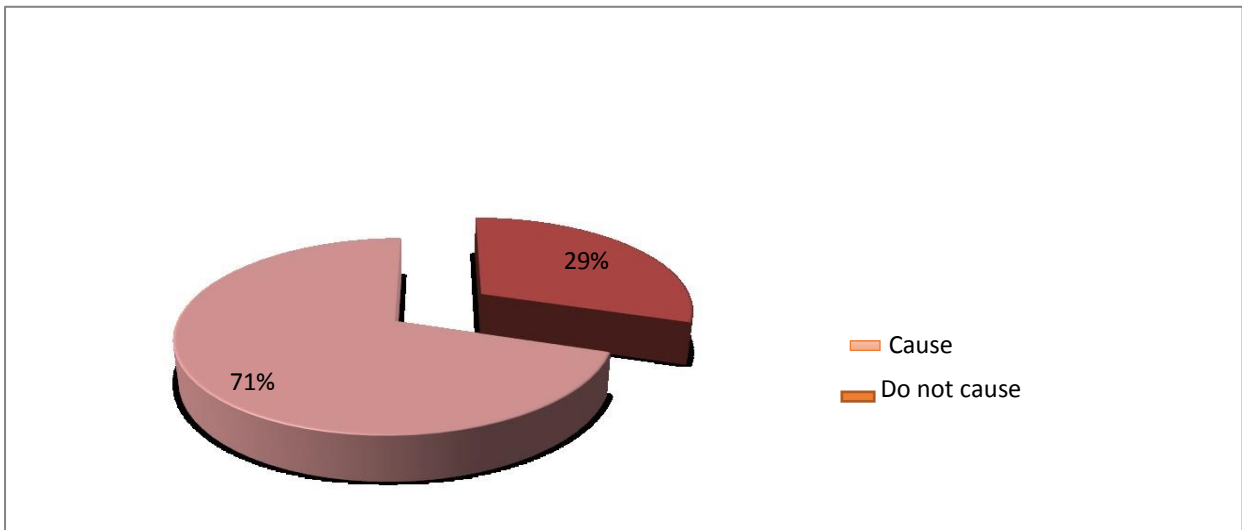


Figure 6: Street hawking causing congestion and human traffic

Those hawkers who answered in the negative claimed that their activities do not in any way cause congestion and human traffic. Congestion in the city might be due to overcrowding of sellers, buyers and pedestrians and travelers who are going about their daily activities. However, pedestrian patronize their goods on pavement hence they are force to sell on these walkways thereby delaying human movement. Some admitted sometimes they break the rules. Others noted that their items can only be well patronized if displayed on the street pavement.

Items sold by street hawkers

The items hawkers that lead to generation of filth on the street of Nairobi CBD are sachet water, biscuits, body wears, sweets, sachet drinks and fruits products are commonly sold.

5.5: Suggested Solutions to the Problems Associated with Street Hawking

5.5.1: Opinion of hawkers as to whether they would stop hawking and opt for alternative jobs.

Table 12: Opinion of hawkers as to whether they would stop hawking and opt for alternative jobs.

Responses	Number of respondent	Percent
Yes	36	72.0
No	14	28.0
Total	50	100.0

In response to the suggestion as to whether hawkers wish to stop hawking and do other jobs or not, 72% had an affirmative answer and the rest (28%) answered otherwise. This seemed to suggest that majority of the hawkers were willing to quit selling on the street and engage themselves in other jobs. In a follow up question on which kind of alternative jobs they would like to do, they made mention of baking, auto-mechanic works, driving, carpentry, dressmaking, hairdressing. Some also wanted to own shopping centres where they can sell variety of goods (63%) and other opted that they would go back to continue their education both formal and non-formal education(10%). This also showed the rate at which many hawkers were not comfortable and satisfied with selling on the street and wish they do other jobs apart from hawking on the street

5.5.2: Opinion of hawkers who wished to be taxed.

Table: 13: Opinion of hawkers who wished to be taxed.

Response	Number of respondent	Percent
Yes	43	86.0
No	7	14.0
Total	50	100.0

Concerning the proportion of street hawkers who wished to be taxed or not; 86% of hawkers agreed to pay tax if they are told to do so and 14% did not wish to be taxed. Since the greater proportion of the population desired to pay tax, it meant that they want to contribute to the development of the country through the little profit that they made by selling on the street. It also showed the extent to which informal economic activities can contribute to revenue generation leading to development and growth of the economy. But one problem is that the contributions of the informal sector are not often included in the national income accounting framework. As a result of this, most workers in those sectors evade taxes which in effect is the loss of government revenue for development processes. This also suggests that activity of hawking should be modernized.

5.5.3: Hawkers who like to sell at any alternative place apart from the street

Table: 14: Opinion of hawkers who wished to sell at alternative place

Responses	Number of respondent	Percent
Yes	27	54.0
No	23	46.0
Total	50	100.0

With regards to the percentage of hawkers who responded to the question whether they would like to hawk at any alternative place apart from the street, 54% of them responded in the affirmative and 46% answered otherwise. This meant that majority of the hawkers were ready and willing to leave the street and hawk in other places. In a follow up question as to

which specific place they wished to sell 15% said they want to sell in the market, 19% wanted to sell in a shop or in a store and 20% of the hawkers wished to sell at any permanent place available. This illustrates that most hawkers do not feel comfortable selling on the street but wished to sell at different places.

5.5.4: Ban on street hawking in Nairobi CBD.

The issue of banning street hawking had being in the public domain for quite a long time now and had formed part of the plans of the Nairobi County Council efforts in beautifying and cleaning the Nairobi city. The concern of the researcher is to find out whether such action was being supported by the hawkers or otherwise and also to know their reason(s) for expressing such opinion.

Table: 15: Hawkers who support the ban of street hawking in Nairobi CBD or not.

Responses	Number of respondents	Percent
Support	12	24.0
Don't support	38	76.0
Total	50	100.0

According to the hawkers, 24% of the population was in support of the ban whilst 78% were not in support of the ban on hawking on the street. In comparative analysis, it could be realized that majority of the hawkers were not in favour of a possible ban on selling on the street and this also confirmed the extent to which their welfare and survival depended on the business of hawking on the street. According to those who are in support of a ban, 13% of them said they support it because they were at risk of being knocked down and killed by vehicles in the course of selling on the street and 10% of them said it was a directive from the authorities and must be obeyed to the latter. Those who were not in support on the other hand also gave some reasons; 39% said a ban on street hawking would render them unemployed since it will be difficult to find another job and would also make life difficult for them. The rest (38%) of them said ban them from the street would lead to increase in social vices, high cost of living, poverty and inability to provide the basic needs for their families.

5.6. Solutions suggested by hawkers to solve problems with hawking.

Table 16: Solutions suggested by hawkers to solve problems with hawking.

Solutions	Number of respondent	Percent
Financial support for street hawkers	12	24.0
Government should provide alternative place for selling	18	36.0
Government should provide alternative jobs for hawkers	16	32.0
Government should implement policies to regulate activities of street hawkers	4	8.0
Total	50	100.0

When asked to suggest solutions to the numerous problems associated with street hawking such as risk of being knocked down killed by vehicles, congestion, both human and vehicular traffic and filth. 24% of the population suggested that government should provide financial support for street hawkers in form of loans and grants to help them engage in other businesses, 36% of them said government should provide alternative places such as market and shops. Others represented by 32% suggested government should provide alternative jobs for street hawkers through the National Youth Employment Programme such as Youth in Agriculture and Youth enterprise fund. The rest represented by a proportion of 8% suggested that government should implement policies to regulate activities of street hawkers. These policies includes registration of street hawkers, establishment of an institution solely responsible for the activities of street hawkers, controlling the time hawkers start hawking and close daily among others.

In the provision of financial support for street hawkers either in the form of loans and grants would go a long way not only improving the welfare of the hawkers but also keep them out of the street. This financial assistance would help them to pursue their education, to own their shops, to learn a trade and vocation such bakery, masonry, hairdressing, dressmaking, fishing and farming. Other positive effects of this intervention are that; Streets in Nairobi would be virtually devoid of congestion, filth, human and vehicular traffic and other social vices.

Another socio-economic intervention by government is to implement policies to regulate the activities of street hawkers. These policies include running shifts for hawkers to reduce the numbers selling on the street because it is higher the number of hawkers the more likelihood of congestion and traffic. Also registration of hawkers is necessary because it helps the authorities to know the right number of hawkers trading on the street. This would also help the authorities to regulate the activities of hawkers and also give them license to legally operate.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Conclusion

Hawking in Nairobi CBD is a source of daily livelihood for many people, especially as steppingstone towards better and permanent jobs in the future. Most hawkers start hawking after 7am sells their wares between moving vehicles in traffic and closes after 6pm. Also it can be concluded most hawkers who had been for 1 to 5 years do not own the items they sold. Categories of street hawkers in Nairobi CBD are that most hawkers commonly sold items such as fruits, sachet water, toys, mobile phone credit cards, shoes and sandals. Hawkers who hawked on full time basis do not do any alternative job apart from hawking and do not belong to any association of hawkers. Street trading activities and items sold on the street do not cause filth, congestion, human and vehicular traffic on the street of Nairobi CBD. Besides Street trading activities do not cause on the streets of Nairobi CBD.

6.2. Recommendations

Based on the research findings and in order to curb the problems related to street hawking in the Nairobi CBD, the researcher would like to make the following recommendations:

Firstly, the hawkers should be encouraged and assisted by non-governmental organizations, governmental organizations, and civil societies among others to form more vibrant association that will advocate for their welfare and champion their course.

Secondly, government should tax the hawkers and their contribution must form part of the national income accounting. This is because street hawking forms an integral part of the informal sector and accordingly contributes to the growth of that sector in particular and the entire economy in general.

Thirdly, alternative places must be made available to hawkers to display their wares at affordable price. These places include market stalls, shop or store and containers.

Fourthly, government and other private financial institutions should provide financial support in form of loans and grants to these hawkers to engage in other business ventures. This is because from the findings it is obvious that most hawkers wish to do other business.

Fifthly, Street hawking should be modernized and accepted as part of the informal economy and appropriate agencies to create room for them to operate.

Sixthly, in fact the authorities as a matter of agency should provide both formal and non-formal education for the street hawkers. Thus they should sponsor those hawkers who wish to continue school and train others in technical and vocational education to improve their livelihood that would guarantee a better future.

Seventh, also the Nairobi County Assembly should effectively enforce the bye laws to regulate the activities of street hawkers and ensure that the rules and regulations are obeyed to the latter. With this in place our street will be virtually devoid of congestion, chaos, filth, human and vehicular traffic. It is recommended that the state should consider introducing a licensing regime under which all hawkers would have to obtain a license which should spell out the conditions under which they could operate.

Finally, the government should regularly engage waste management companies in cleaning of our streets to ensure the sanitation problems on our streets are drastically reduced.

6.3. Areas for Further Research

This study recommends the following areas of great importance that need to be researched on in relation to the street hawking activities

- Best practices for Management of wastes in street hawking activities
- Best practices and approaches to manage street hawking activities in the Nairobi CBD urban space

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APPENDIX 1: PLATES ON STREET HAWKING ACTIVITIES

Plate 1. Hawkers displaying their items on walk ways



Plate 2: Hawkers displaying their items on walk ways



Plate 3: Polluted walkways along moi avenue



Plate 4: Hawkers at fire station causing commotion

APPENDIX 2: QUESTIONNAIRE ON HAWKING ACTIVITIES

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Questionnaire on street hawking and its impact on the landscape of Nairobi CBD

This questionnaire is meant to gather information for project work on street hawking and its impact on the landscape of Nairobi CBD. It is not aimed at tracking down any individual person or group of persons but to assist the researcher to investigate the impact of street hawking to Nairobi CBD landscape. You are kindly required to answer the questions as correctly as you can. Your contribution will be very much appreciated and you are also assured of anonymity and confidentiality.

SECTION A:

Demographic information

Please tick [] the appropriate box.

1. Sex: Male [] Female []
2. Age: (a) Below 20 years [] (b) 20- 24 years [] (c) 25-29 years [] (d) Above 30 years []
3. Marital Status: (a) Single [] (b) Married [] (c) Divorced [] (d) Separated []
(e) Widowed [] (f) other, specify.....
4. Educational Level: (a) Basic [] (b) Secondary [] (c) Tertiary []
(d) No formal education []

SECTION B:

Nature of street hawking in the Nairobi CBD Space

5. When do you start hawking each day?
(a) Before 6 am [] (b) Between 6am and 7am [] (c) Other, specify.....
6. How many hours do you hawk in a day?
(a) 1 to 5 hours [] (b) 6 to 12 hours [] (c) 13 to 18 hours []
(d) Other, specify.....
7. Where do you normally hawk each day?
(a) Between moving vehicles in traffic [] (b) On street pavement [] (c) At bus station [] (d)
Other, specify
8. How many years long have you been hawking?
(a) 1 to 5 years [] (b) 6 to 12 years [] (c) 13 to 18 years []
(d) Other, specify.....

9. Do you own the goods sold yourself?

(a) Yes [] (b) No []

10. Which time do you close daily?

(a) 4pm [] (b) 5pm [] (c) 6pm [] (d) Other, specify.....

SECTION C:

Various categories of street hawkers in Nairobi CBD

11. Which categories of item do you sell?

(a) Beverages [] (b) Fruits [] (c) Rubber products [] (d) Cosmetics []

(e) Other, specify.....

12. Is street hawking your full time job or part time job? (a) Full time [] (b) Part time []

13. Do you do any work apart from hawking on the street? (a) Yes [] (b) No []

14. If yes, which kind of work do you do?

15. Do you belong to any street hawking association? (a) Yes [] (b) No []

SECTION D:

Opinion of street hawkers on street trading activities in Nairobi CBD Urban Space

16. Do you think street hawking activities causes filth in Nairobi CBD Urban Space?

(a) Yes [] (b) No []

17. Do you think street hawking causes congestion and human traffic in Nairobi CBD Urban Space? (a) Yes [] (b) No []

18. Do you think the item you sell causes the city of Nairobi to be dirty?

(a) Yes [] (b) No []

19. Do you think street hawking activities causes vehicular traffic?

(a) Yes [] (b) No []

SECTION E:

Suggested solutions to the problems associated with street hawking.

20. Will you like to stop hawking and opt for alternative jobs?

(a) Yes [] (b) No []

21. If yes, which alternative jobs will you opt for?

.....

22. Do you wish to be taxed? (a) Yes [] (b) No []

23. Will you like to sell at any alternative place apart from the street?

(a) Yes [] (b) No []

24. If yes, which alternative place do prefer to sell

25. Do you support the ban of street hawking in the Nairobi Metropolis?

(a) Yes [] (b) No []

26. If yes, please give reason(s)

.....

.....

...

27. If no, please give reason(s)

.....

.....

.....

28. Which other solutions will you suggest to solve the problem associated with street hawking in the Nairobi CBD Urban Space?

Thank you.