ADDRESSING THE CROSS-CUTTING URBAN GOVERNANCE ISSUES ON THE REGULATION OF STREET TRADING ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIAN CITIES: THE CASE OF ENUGU METROPOLIS

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A b s t r a c t
The informal economy is evidently a trend in developing countries. The informal street vending found in most urban areas of Nigeria has not been effectively eliminated from the urban scape in spite various reported repressive actions against the activity. The regulation of street vending relates to several of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), like those that are concerned with reducing poverty in all its nature (SDG1), economic wealth (SDG8), decreasing economic, social and political imbalances (SDG10), and making encompassing and resistant cities (SDG11). The goal of the study is to assess the reasons behind the continued growth of street vending in Enugu city. This is necessary in the face of the various measures aimed at abating street vending in urban landscape which has not successfully removed street venders from the street. The objectives of the study include to assess the underlying right upheld by street venders that has strengthened their continuance, to assess the various regulatory measures applied by urban planners to combat street trading and how such measures have fared in accomplishing the designed purpose. The study utilized the qualitative approach in obtaining information through in-depth interview of street traders and urban planners. A descriptive analysis was used in the presentation of findings. A total of 16 street venders were interviewed and five urban planners. The findings reveal that street vending continued due to the use right believed to have been established by their payment of rates to various authorities at the local level and that by implication they do not occupy any road way but only the designated place. While urban planners upheld that measures applied by them to abate street vending such as relocation to approved markets with lock-up shops, imposition of sanctions and eviction from public space; all of which did not record their desired success. The study concluded by recommending that the use right through payment of rates to local government should be upheld and possibly backed by updated policy and institutionalised to regulate the spaces to be used, especially in the face of their resilient growth over time in spite of the repressive measures against the activity.

Keyword: Cross-Cutting, Urban Governance, Regulation, Street Trading, Nigerian Cities,

Introduction

The need to maintain orderliness in urban landscape has become increasingly paramount to urban planners as the managers of the built environment. The growth in informal enterprises has seriously affected the ordering of urban landscape. Such enterprises are usually not recognized nor accommodated in most urban plans or planning schemes of most cities where they operate. Street trading is one of such informal enterprise that is posing a serious challenge to the maintenance of orderliness in most cities of developing countries. In regulating street vending, there have been liberal and repressive regulatory measures. The liberal approaches to street trading ranges from demarcating sites for them to

operate from, to providing traders with trading licenses and charging fees to enable them to operate on the streets. Examples include Singapore where all street traders are licensed and there is provision of check for no unlicensed traders to operate on the streets; also in Malaysia where comprehensive plan has been formulated to tackle social and economic problems associated with street trading (Bhowmik, 2005).

However, in Nigeria, the case is different, as most responses toward street trading in the country have been repressive. Scholars have shown that the regulation of street vending has usually come in form of forceful eviction, complete disregard, clampdown and imposition of fines and levies all in a bid to rid the city of such nuisance (Onyebueke, 2000; Ezeadichie, 2012 and Onodugo et al, 2016). According to Uwahi (2008) as reported in The Sun (Saturday, September 27, 2008), noted that even in areas where governments maintain zero variance for illegal trading, hawkers have refused to be tamed. He further noted that in spite of the dangers associated with the activity, the operators continue to thrive. Reasons for such continuance has been accounted by scholars to include economic hardship (The Punch Editorial, of Tuesday, 1 July 2008), lack of skill leading to economic exclusion or as a survival haven (The Punch Editorial, of Tuesday, 1 July 2008; Bhowmik, 2004); personal choice of location due to patronage (Atoyebi, 1984; Moneke 1988); insufficient shops in the approved market (Moneke, 1988, Adeagbo, 1997, and Alamu,1987); high cost of shops in the approved market area; public hasty attitude (The Punch Editorial, of Tuesday, 1 July 2008), among others.

Meanwhile, in Enugu urban, the activities of street trading have environmental implications such as pollution (indiscriminate waste disposal and noise), narrowing of road width sometimes leading to traffic congestion, constant blockage of drainage channels, development of unplanned land use and mixed land uses, among others. Therefore, street trading has been identified as one the major challenges facing the orderly development of Enugu city. A number of actions have been taken by the Enugu state government to battle this situation. These actions are mostly that of eviction, relocation to an approved market with lock-up shops and imposition of fines and sanctions; all in a bid to maintain the physical master plan or scheme upon which the development of area is hinged on. This has only but succeeded in putting the traders off the road for a little while; and even reveals new entry into the activity as evident by the growing number of street venders. Onodugo et al (2016) also showed that the street vendors have persisted resiliently and continued to re-strategize in order to thrive well in their obviously only source of livelihood despite all these harsh measures against their operation.

This study aims at elucidating whether such return to the public spaces by street traders and their growing trend in spite of several repressive measures is as a result of some rights held by the venders on such public space or the failure of the regulatory measures (eviction, relocation to an approved market with lock- up shops and imposition of fines and sanctions) to wad them off public spaces. This is necessary in

the face of the various measures aimed at abating street vending in urban landscape which has seen not to successfully remove street venders from the public spaces.

The objectives of the study include assessing the basis of right held by street venders that has strengthened their continuance. The study also hopes to validate the appropriateness of eviction measures in the face of unrecognized use right held by street venders. It also assesses the eviction regulatory measures applied by urban planners to combat street trading and how such measures have fared in the face of street traders' held unrecognized right. The study is relevant in that it will expose some cross cutting issue on right of use that has not been addressed and which has strengthened the continuance of street vending. Such information will enable urban managers to look beyond the insistence on eviction and make room for the recognition of such right. This will help to create awareness and propagate for the marrying of regulatory measures and right of use held by street traders so as to make for justifiable regulatory approach.

Literature Review

The concept of the informal sector was formally introduced into international usage in 1972 by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in its Kenya Mission Report, which defines informality as a being characterized by ease of entry; reliance on indigenous resources; family ownership; small scale operations; labour intensive and adaptive technology; skills acquired outside of the formal sector; unregulated and competitive markets. The informal sector is characterized by small scale operations, labour intensive techniques, low-income families, private and indigenous ownership of enterprises that are largely unprotected by government (Lawanson, 2011). Since its invention, the concept of informal sector has attracted much interest, discussion and disagreement. Furthermore, Palmer (2007), has affirmed that informal sector activities are becoming the primary destination of all school leavers in Ghana looking at large numbers of youth who enter this sector each year. Celia (2010), showed that there are several key categories of informal sector which are domestic work, home-based business, street vending, waste picking and others which include construction work and garment making. These informal activities have influence on the urban environment which Urban Planners regulate and control.

Street vending is defined as the selling or exposing or offering for sale of any article (including a living thing) in a street. The act of street trading has been viewed by many as a consequence of several combined negative factors rooted in socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of the society in very complex dimensions. The causes of the growth of street trading activities are grouped into endogenous and exogenous factors. Endogenous factors are those attributes or perception of the traders that informed their choice of occupation, such as illiteracy or low level of education (Marja and Kees van,2008; Ayeni, 1980), poverty (Ayeni, 1980 ; Bhowmik, 2004) ; job retrenchment (Bhowmik, 2004); economic hardship (The Punch Editorial, of Tuesday, 1 July 2008), lack of skill leading to economic exclusion or as a survival haven (The Punch Editorial, of Tuesday, 1 July 2008 , Bhowmik2004), personal choice of location due to patronage (Atoyebi, 1984,

Moneke, 1988 etc.); while the exogenous factors are features of the environment external to the trader but has also shaped or limited his choice of occupation such as insufficient shops in the approved market (Moneke, 1988, Adeagbo, 1997, and Alamu, 1987); high cost of shops in the approved market area; public hasty attitude (The Punch Editorial, of Tuesday, 1 July 2008). Chen, et al. (2013) has also demonstrated that in many countries, especially in Africa, the majority of street vendors are women: 63 per cent in Kenya, 70 per cent in South Africa, and 88 per cent in Ghana.

Though urban managers usually see street trading as constituting a nuisance to the environment, some scholars have shown that street vending has some advantages like flexible trading hours (Ligthelm and van Wyk, 2004); economic viability and dynamism of the city (ILO, 2002; Bromley, 2000); creation of employment(Bromley, 2000; Cross, 2000; Mitullah, 2004, Ligthelm and van Wyk, 2004, Bhowmik, 2005, Charmes, 2000); alleviation of hardships of unemployment (Lighthelm and van Wyk, 2004); development of entrepreneurial skills (Mitullah, 2003, Ligthelm and van Wyk, 2004); large amount of money flowing through the informal sector (Ligthelm and van Wyk, 2004); diversity and convenience (Ligthelm and van Wyk, 2004); support for a large majority of the population (Ligthelm and van Wyk, 2004); cheaper products (Ligthelm and van Wyk, 2004); expansion of the municipality's economic base(Ligthelm and van Wyk 2004)and security of the urban environment (Roy, 2005 and Anjaria, 2006). Meanwhile, there are also some arguments that are against street vending shown by some scholars. Some includes that negative conceptions about informal traders still exist(Yvonne, 2008; Ligthelm and van Wyk, 2004); support of the informal economy is still uncoordinated and fragmented, (Ligthelm and van Wyk, 2004); consultation and participation are still lacking(Ligthelm and van Wyk, 2004); relations are often strained and hostile (Ligthelm and van Wyk, 2004); unfair competition(Ligthelm and van Wyk, 2004); littering and health hazards(Donovan 2008 ; The Punch Editorial, Tuesday, 1 July 2008; Roever, 2006, Bromley, 2000);blocking pedestrian flows (Ligthelm and van Wyk, 2004; The Punch Editorial, Tuesday, 1 July 2008); poor city image (Yvonne, 2008), the activity is criminal inclined (The Punch Editorial, Tuesday, 1 July 2008; Iremeka 2022), among others. Furthermore, Cross (1998) showed that the arguments against street vending also includes goods and services production without appropriate permits, distortion of land use, avoidance of tax and labour regulations disregard.

The liberal approaches to street trading by the government ranges from demarcating sites for them to operate from, to providing traders with trading licenses and charging fees to enable them to operate on the streets. Regulation in this regard means legal acknowledgment of the activity, which would involve licensing, legality in payment of taxes and observance of official rules and guidelines (Amis, 2004). Whereas with regards to the municipality, this includes planning and development control, the creation of bylaws, issuing trading permit, local taxation and public health plus safety (ibid). Examples include Singapore where all street traders are licensed and there is provision of check for no unlicensed traders

to operate on the streets; also in Malaysia where comprehensive plan has been formulated to tackle social and economic problems associated with street trading (Bhowmik, 2005). In Nigeria, the liberal regulatory responses to street trading are not widespread. In Ibadan, during the tenure of Governor Olurin, Orita- Merin/Agbaje streets used to be closed for traffic and utilized by traders only on designated market days, (Adeagbo, 1997). Adeagbo (1997) further noted that this was an attempt by the State Government at that time to formalize street trading but this practice is no longer observed.

In addition, another prominent measure used by government towards the regulation of street trading is usually that of relocation to an approve market. The success of markets should not only be considered in terms of how well the market accommodates existing informal trading but also how it accommodates the needs of even the most vulnerable traders (Dewar & Watson, 1990). Based on this, some relocation plans have failed due to high cost of the provided markets. Yvonne (2008) has noted that it is highly misconceived that traders can easily be relocated to new markets that are assumed will function well for them in terms of business or customers.

Meanwhile, scholars have shown that the repressive regulation of street vending has usually come in form of forceful eviction, compassionate disregard, clampdown and imposition of fines and levies all in a bid to rid the city of such nuisance (Onyebueke, 2000; Ezeadichie, 2012 and Onodugo et al., 2016). In 1984, the Lagos State government promulgated an edict (Edict No. 12, 1985) banning street trading as well as a special court established to prosecute street traders. Furthermore, in The-Pm-News of 14th June, 2008 has the report "Madness: Lagos State Government To Arrest Street Traders" further provided that, the Lagos State Government enacted a law banning street trading. The law stipulates that, "Whoever hawks, displays or sells goods or offers any services whatsoever on roads, highways, bridges and public buildings in and around Lagos is liable to a fine of N5000 or six months imprisonment for a first offender and stiffer punishment for subsequent offences. The law also prescribes the same penalty for any person, who buys such goods or services. "This drastic measure shows the commitment of the Lagos State Government to riding the state off street trading. There are also cases observed from headlines of some National dailies where comments such as "Task force raids Lagos market, arrests street traders" (The Punch, February 24, 2012); "Enugu state government starts demolition of illegal structures near markets" (Scan News, 21 June 2012); "Madness: Lagos State Government to Arrest Street Traders").

The-Study Area and Methodology

The study area is Enugu urban, the capital of Enugu State. Enugu first served as the capital of Southern Nigeria Protectorate under the colonial administration of the British Empire. It is currently the capital of Enugu state and is located in the South-Eastern geopolitical region of Nigeria. However, Enugu Urban is comprised of some parts of Enugu North LGA, Enugu East LGA and Enugu South LGA. Enugu urban though not known as a commercial centre, have commercial (pm-news, 14th

June, 2008); among other facilities and activities scattered in different captions.

In Enugu metropolis between 2002 and 2013, the past administrations have severally deployed law enforcement agents including mobile police men to drive away street traders from the city centre in addition to several demolition exercises carried out by Enugu Capital Territory Development Authority to rid street traders off street (Onodugo, et al., 2016).Local Authorities see the resilience of street vendors in trying to inhabit all available public spaces as altering the city plans; they are expected to safeguard (Alebachew, 2017). All these measures seem like a drop of water in an ocean as the act of street trading continues unabated. Government measure towards getting rid of street trading from the urban environment as noted in Yvonne (2008), is usually met with uproar and stiff resistance from the traders. Meanwhile, Bhowmik, (2005) has noted that attempting to clear streets of informal trading is seen to be an out-dated concept. The activities of street trading have continued in most cities of Nigeria in spite of all the laws and actions against the activity. The question that arises from this act is if the resilience of street traders is informed by the right-to-operate they hold over public spaces?

This study hopes to find answer to this question. Enugu's land use development pattern is predominantly residential and mixed use (residential and commercial). There are three main urban markets in Enugu and they are Ogbete Market, Awkunanaw or Garriki Market and New Market. Other markets in Enugu urban are Kenyatta market, Abakpa market, Artisan market, Ori (Oghe), Emene market, Spare parts market, Coal Camp Market etc. Apart from the above named markets, commercial activities such as super markets, departmental stores, banks, electronic stores, car sales areas, restaurants, hotels are also located along major streets or roads in Enugu urban. The major roads or streets where these commercial activities are seen include Okpara Avenue, Zik's Avenue, Ogui Road, Agbani Road, Nike Road, Obiagu Road, etc. Most of these commercial activities that are not institutionalized operating as informal sector activities. In Enugu urban, street trading is found in most areas of high commercial activities resulting in poor environmental quality occasioned by dirty and unsightly urban environment (as seen in areas like Abakpa and Ogbete) traffic congestion occasioned by reduction in road width, unscrupulous on-street parking; high concentration of people etc. Street trading activities in Enugu metropolis range from hair dressing, food vending, retail shop, document processing or business centre, video retailing business, among others.

In order to obtain data for this study, three neighbourhoods were selected from the nineteen neighbourhoods making up Enugu city. The neighbourhoods were selected based on purposive sampling techniques (areas with high prevalence of street vending activity) from the eighteen neighbourhoods. The neighbourhoods studied include Abakpa (along Nike road), Garriki Awkunanuw (Eke market along Agbani road), and Achara Layout (Mayor Market axis along Agbani road).Four street venders were interviewed from each of the locations. Moreover, for this research, five registered town planners were also interviewed from urban planning agencies. This research work adopted the

descriptive method for analysis and presentation of findings. The researchers used audio recorders to record the interview session. The recordings were later listened to and the relevant information was retrieved and transcribed for data presentation. The researchers also ensured anonymity of respondents and also the security of the record. The recording was saved in a protected device (secured with strong password).

Findings

The respondents during the interview were assigned pseudo-names for the purpose of ensuring anonymity and for easy analysis and data presentation. The table below shows the names (pseudo names) and type of goods sold by the traders interviewed.

Location	Name	Types of goods/ Organization Type	Length of operation
Abakpa	Aba1	Cooked Food	7 years
	Aba2	Tomatoes	5 years
	Aba3	Phone accessories	3 years
	Aba4	Potatoes	4 years
Gamiki	Gar1	Phones repairs	6 years
	Gar2	SIM cards	5 years
	Gar3	Tomatoes	4 years
	Gar4	Phone accessories	3 years
Ogbete	Ogbe1	Shoes	2 years
	Ogbe2	Stationaries	4 years
	Ogbe3	Cooked Food	5 years
	Ogbe4	Ingredients	8 years
Urban Planners	Pla1	Planning Agency	9 years
	Pla2	Planning Agency	12 years
	Pla3	Planning Agency	14 years
	Pla4	Planning Agency	8 years
	Pla5	Planning Agency	15 years

Source: Researchers' Field Survey, 201

Theme 1: Reasons for Trading on the Street

The interviewees were asked why they prefer or continue to trade on the road or walkway, the responses provided are below:

I don't have money to rent shop inside the market. The shops are so expensive and you have to pay heavily to stay in the market. Since, I can pay something small from my daily earnings to stay here, I prefer that. (Aba1).

The level of patronage inside the market is poor. In fact, Nigerians are usually in a hurry and prefer to buy any quick available good or wares instead of 'wasting time' going into the market. That's why I prefer here so I can make quick sales (Ogbe2)

It's very difficult to find shop in the markets like Ogbete. The shops are already filled up and I must survive. Even the available ones are too costly. (Ogbe4).

Those traders within the market are equally looking for any slightest opportunity to come out into the street. So, why will I go and stay in the market. (Ogbe1).

Urban planners also provided answers to why street trading has continued in spite efforts to discourage the activity.

The traders enjoy high patronage on the street and will always return there after most eviction or relocation. People are very busy these days trying to meet up with various need due to our hard economy and this makes many to resort to traders on the street to meet their shopping need fast. (Pla2)

The economic hardship in the country is very severe and this has compelled many to do all sort of job in order to survive. These things are beyond their control because they need to survive. (Pla4)

Some identified factors that make street traders resort to the street include the need for survival, high cost and unavailability of shops and high patronage. This has been supported by the findings from The Punch Editorial, of Tuesday, 1 July 2008, Onodugo et al (2016), among others.

Theme 2: Occupation of Public Space

I am not occupying a part of the road, I paid for the space. (Ogbe1)

I don't occupy the road or the area for people to pass. See road (pointing to the little available space besides her) if you want, you can pass. So how did I occupy the road? Even vehicles are passing on their own lane, see people also passing (Gar4).

Street venders are stubborn but with strong political will, street venders will be off public spaces. Sometimes you notice corruption among enforcing officers which has made various repressive regulations unfruitful. Most of the street venders usually consent to bribing officials to avert eviction. (Pla1)

The urban planners showed that street vender still occupy public spaces (particularly roads). They further noted ineffective enforcement of repressive measures or lack of political will was the major cause of the continued existence of street vending in the city. Onodugo et al (2016) opined that insistence on prohibiting vending will deprive government an authentic means of generating revenue internally. However, though there is no official document or institution to generate revenue for the government, the traders asserted that they pay for the spaces they use.

Theme 3: Payment/Reasons for the Use of Public Space

We pay some money every day for the space we use to sell of our goods. I think it's the market administrators or people from the local government that collect the money. We pay N50 to N100 depending on the side or location .(Gar 2)

We pay money to the Igwe (traditional ruler or king). They have people that collect the money every day from us. We pay between N100 to N200 depending on your goods. (Aba 2)

Sometimes (especially when they threaten us), we also make mandatory contribution every 2 weeks to settle security agents (police men) and men from Enugu Capital Territory Development Authority so they won't pursue us from here. (Ogbe 4)

Urban Planners Provided Response on the Payment for the Use of Public Space by Street Venders

Street traders do not pay any rates and even if they do, such is not lawfully regarded nor accounted for. (Pla 1)

We collect fine from them when we confiscate their goods and they come for collection. This is to discourage the traders from continuing the activity. At different occasions we seize their items but on a negotiation with them, we would release it back to them and still collect seizure fees from them.(Pla 2)

Street vending is regarded as a menace that has to be regulated rather than as production entities that add to the economy of the city (Alebachew, 2017). The regulations are more of repressive measures especially in Nigerian cities Enugu where there have been continued eviction, confiscation, harassment and relocation efforts on street traders. Meanwhile, there is a policy (Hawkers and petty stall holders' bye-law, 1917) which allows street vending at a fee (Onodugo et al, 2016) but urban planners interviewed has claimed ignorance of this policy. Iremeka (2022) supported the stance of the traders with a case in Lagos state where government officials collect levies from street traders which give them the legal right to occupy the public spaces for their activities, making it difficult to approbate and reprobate them.

Theme 4: The Definition of the Payment

We do not bride anyone but only pay the usual levy for using the space to the local authorities. They can't come and pursue us after collecting money from us. (Gar4)

We are also traders like those in the market. Some in the market join us here when its evening and the market is closed. Although we also pay them when they confiscate our good, which is not right. (Ogbe2)

Theme 5: Regulatory Approach and Reasons the Activity has persisted

Eviction of street venders from the street and their relocation to an approved market has been partially successful. However, this is due to the price of the shops in the market which is considered too high for pro-poor which are mostly engaged in street vending. For example, the case of the New market which was initially developed as relief for Ogbete market. The market was first known as 'relief market' as it was intended to relieve Ogbete market of trading pressure due to the growing number of traders in and around the market and the fact that fire gut some part of the market. New Market actually helped to decongest Ogbete market considerably. But the cost of shops in the new market is very high for the traders while some traders that could afford the shop(s) only use same as warehouse, while they maintain trading activity on the road due to higher patronage. So I can say, there was some level of success recorded with such programme of relocation to an approved market.

The activity (street vending) constitutes nuisance on the physical environment and should be deterred from operating. It is not accepted by the government and the rates

are not properly accounted for. From past record, preceding governors has always given instruction to remove such activity and they are not accommodated in urban master plans and schemes, thus should not be allowed to operate simply because they paid few Naira to some unscrupulous individuals purported to be working for the local government.

Onodugo et al (2016) also showed that the relocation of street venders in Enugu to approved markets has failed, example is the 2005 move to move street venders at Okpara Avenue to New Market and from Agbani road/Mayor Market to a new site at Idaw River Layout in 2011. While the few that saw the provision of shops in approved market as success opined that the markets were able to absorb some traders on the street who could afford them and also served some neighbourhoods in close proximity. Traditionally, markets in most eastern states are open spaces with open stalls and limited lock-up shops. This has been chiefly replaced with approved market comprising mainly of lock-up shops which are of exorbitant rate. This type of our traditional market can also be adopted especially in the bid to make for affordable locations for trading (John-Nsa, 2022).

Theme 6: Justification of the Collection Rates or Levies from Street traders

The collection of levies (daily) from such traders is un-fairas it purports that the local government accommodate them. I believe the activity can be better organized so as to justify the collection of rates from the operators. (Pla 2)

I can't take side on the fairness or otherwise of the eviction of street traders from public spaces because it's a cross cutting issue that i s not harmonized. The l ocal governments are not working hand in hand with local planning authorities that most often see to the eviction of street traders. The issue is cross cutting. For this to be resolved there may be need for institutionalized system for street vending activities which can make policies and regulate the activity so that others can hands off. (Pla 4)

Planners showed that street trading activity is cross-cutting and so is the effort at its regulation. They emphasize the need to harmonise and possibly institutionalised the activity for a more coordinated and effective management.

Conclusion

Regulation of street trading seem to be a cross cutting issue, with the government (especially at the local level) exacting control over the activity through the imposition of fines, while urban planners as the regulators of physical scape of cities hold that trading on the public spaces should not be allowed. This has only resulted in the unfair treatment of the traders as their operation can be halted or abused at any time in spite of their payment of the stipulated levies. Urban planners believe that such levies are not properly accounted for. Due the payment of levies, street venders believe that they have legal right to the space they occupy and claim such as theirs and not public space. In the face of this controversy, this study believes that there is need to make for equity on the regulation of street venders. Bearing in mind that there is a pre-colonial policy document supporting and regulating the use of public space for vending, and having been part of the life of

the people, it will be better to accommodate the activity in public space seeing that eviction measures have not succeeded in ridding the street off traders. Furthermore, in order to make for equity, it is recommended that since street traders must be made to pay for the space they use, effort should also be made to ensure their proper control and regulation. Such spaces that have been paid for should be maintained and those who paid for same should not be unjustly evicted. In addition, it is also recommended that upcoming planning schemes should make provision for trading spaces especially at areas that may command high traffic in the near future.

Moreover, regulating informal street trading should preferably involve all- embracing dealings between the government and urban management officials and the traders themselves, so as to make for equity in its regulation and operation. For example, trading spaces and the time for street trading can also be regulated and possibly limited to some times like peak hours of the day. This will enable for easier flow of traffic during peak hours. On top of all that has been discussed, there is a need for regulation to be directed by reasonableness. Assertion is therefore made that when it comes to regulating informal street traders, one has to look at all aspects involved especially economic and social so as to come up with a better way of regulating the activity and possibly institutionalize the activity for better control and management.

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