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Practical Demonstration of Street Trading Regulatory Management Practices

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Abstract

The objective of the article was to evaluate the measures employed by city authorities in response to street trading using qualitative research and case study approach from spatial perspective. As most countries aim at meeting the standards of the urban forms similar to that of the developed countries, the most common approach often adopted by most city authorities is exclusionary management approach, often informed by the challenges posed by street trading. However, in most cases, the use of exclusionary management practices has not been successful as traders return to their previous trading after the exercise due to their inability to find alternative sites or jobs. Thus, the need to adopt an alternative approach to deal with the challenges associated with street trading, and to harness the benefits of street trading is paramount. Against this backdrop, the article sheds light on the benefits of street trading, and inclusionary management practices toward street trading.

Keywords: *Street trading, Inclusionary management, Exclusionary practices*

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1. Introduction

Street trading/hawking is a phenomenon which is mostly associated with African, Latin American, or Asian cities, but it exists in most large cities around the world, including in Europe and North America, though at a smaller scale (Batréau and Bonnet, 2016). A hawker is referred to as “any person who sells or offers or display goods of any description for sale at any place other than a designated market or at his/her residence or shop and includes an assistant employed by such person” (Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly cited by Moro (2009)). Also, Sinha and Roever (2011) define a street vendor as a person who is into sales of goods or services in the public space without having a permanent built-up structure but with a temporary stationary structure or a mobile stall. In Malta, a street hawker is any person who is registered to conduct any commercial activity from any street, apart from an open-air market, irrespective of how such activity is carried out (Ministry for Competitiveness and Communications, Malta cited by Klu (n.d)).

Research conducted by Ayeh *et al.* (2011) in Kumasi-Ghana, categorizes street traders into two main groups. They include sedentary vendors and footloose vendors. The sedentary vendors are those who sell their product at fixed

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locations: on pavements, verandas, stalls, tables, and sometimes the bare floor. The mostly congregate in large areas. Footloose or mobile vendors are those vendors who do not have a permanent location but rather go around in search of customers while carrying their goods on the head, in their hands or in pushcarts. In the context of this research, the term street hawker/trader includes both traders and service providers, stationary as well as mobile vendors, and incorporates all other local/region specific terms used to describe them, such as sidewalk traders, street vending.

Undoubtedly, street trading has become entrenched in our urban space as it provides livelihood support for many, but also has become a challenge as it prevents most cities from attaining the status of a utopian city. In view of this, the question of how to integrate in the urban space in order to secure the livelihood of the many, and also, dealing with the challenge of street trading is a debatable issue confronting many city authorities.

2. Methodology

The objective of the research was to evaluate the measures employed by city authorities in response to street trading from spatial perspective. This study adopts a qualitative research approach, making use of publicly scanned desktop information that reflect on urban space management practices towards street trading. More so, it uses a case study research approach to achieve the objective. In this regard, the 2014 FIFA's World cup zone of exclusivity; the case of *Baianas do Acarajé-Brazil*; Zimbabwe's Operation Murambatsvina; Johannesburg's "Operation Clean Sweep" and the Kumasi's Decongestion Exercise are used to substantiate the exclusionary management practices pertaining to street trading. Meanwhile, the Jamalpur 'natural market' in Ahmedabad-India; the Singapore's Hawkers' Center; Bangkok's experience-Thailand and the Zanaki Street of Dar es Salaam CBD-Tanzania are discussed to buttress the case of inclusive management practices towards street trading.

3. Management Practices Towards Street Trading

This paper classifies management practices towards street trading activities into two main themes, including exclusionary and inclusionary practices. These management practices are often informed either by the benefits provided by street trading or the challenges posed by street trading, and in some instances platformed on the myths and facts characterizing informal trading.

Bromley's global review of street vending details a summary of the core arguments often used to substantiate the need to embrace or curtail the growth of street trading activities. The significance of the different arguments are specific characteristics to the type of street trading, trading goods and the jurisdiction, city or country under analysis. Hence, application of each argument must be subjected to empirical study (Naik, 2015).

Table 1: Summary of the Benefits Associated with Informal Trading

- Street vending serves as source of employment to many people.
- Concentration of street vendors attracts potential purchasers into an area which ultimately lead to an increase in the sales of other businesses in the area.
- Street vendors contribute to the general level of economic activity through the sale of goods and service provision.
- Street traders contribute to government tax revenue.
- Street trading provides safety-net for the marginalized group.
- Street vending provides a platform for entrepreneurial development.
- Street traders assist in distribution of goods and services to remote areas and other areas where there are no large merchandised shops.
- Street vendors bring life to dull street.

Source: Bromley (cited by Naik, 2015)

Table 2: Summary of the Challenges Associated with Informal Trading

- Concentration of street vendors in areas with high successful business rate contributes to pedestrian and vehicular congestion.
- Street vendors often impede the flow of emergency services vehicles as it may create access problems for emergency vehicle and other service point such as water hydrants.
- Street vendors may block the right of way of some places and building which may increase the level of the tragedy in case of an eventuality such fire outbreak and gas explosion.
- Street traders compete with registered formalized businesses for limited customers.
- Street vendors may cause school dropout as school going aged children often participate in street trading activities.
- Concentration Street vendors in limited a space provides grounds for petty crimes such as pick-pocketing and snatch thefts to thrive.
- Street vendors may cause noise pollution in the process of shouting to announce their products, and littering of an area.

Source: Bromley (cited by Naik, 2015)

Table 3: Myth and Facts Surrounding Informal Traders

Myth	Fact
Street vendors do not fulfill their tax obligations.	Street vendors honor their financial obligations to the government through the payment of Value Added Tax when they buy their trading stock, and they pay fees and levies in exchange for a trading permit and sites.
Street vendors contribute to crime and filth in cities.	Most street vendors organize cleaning services to keep their working environment clean. Moreover, street traders assist in crime prevention as organized street traders sometimes report activities suspected to be crime. Example is when a street trader reported suspicious activities to the authorities to bring halt a potential bombing incidence at the New York City’s Times Square.
Street vendors buy and sell illegal products.	Goods sold by the majority of street traders are obtained from legal sources, mostly from formalized business owners.

Source: Benítez et al. (n.d)

3.1. Exclusionary Regulatory Approach to Street Trading

In common with many countries is the use of exclusionary management approach towards street trading leading to the removal of street traders from public space. In less severe cases, some or all vendors are relocated to a different place outside of the CBD, with low pedestrian density, a vital ingredient needed to ensure a successful street trading activities (Roever and Skinner, 2016).

Table 4: Exclusionary Regulatory Management Approach to Street Trading

Approach	Explanation
Relocation without consultation	Street traders are often removed from their trading space to other areas without prior notice. In some cases, such new areas are off-street locations with or without development. The effect of this exclusive management practices is that traders lose their client and eventually income.

Table 4 (Cont.)	
Approach	Explanation
Long procedure to obtain a permit	Long process is mostly involved in securing a trading permit. Majority of street traders have less time and education which makes it difficult to cope with the process.
High registration and rental fee	New development to include street traders often lead to an exclusion due to exorbitant fees charged; and as such most traders are not able to meet such financial obligation.
The use of hostile and ambiguous laws and policies	Street trading policies and laws are too many, bulky and interlaced with legal jargons which require time and a certain level of academic intelligence to read and assimilate. In the end, most street traders violate the laws as they fail to understand the content.
Forceful confiscation of merchandise	Authorities have confiscated the trading goods a countless number of times without stating the reason for the seizure and issuing a receipt to the subject trader.
The use of media and the public to demonize the activity of street trading activities.	Often times, the media and the public tend to espouse only on the negativities associated with street traders; and in the end, street trading business is given bad impression and image.
The use of force eviction and criminalization.	Street traders are most at times removed forcibly from the public domain without being provided with an alternative site.
<i>Source: Author's construction (2021)</i>	

3.1.1. The 2014 FIFA's World Cup Zone of Exclusivity, the Case of Baianas Do Acarajé-Brazil

Brazil is the largest country in South America. Its capital is Brasília, and its most populous city is São Paulo. During the preparations for Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) World cup in Brazil, FIFA made it known to the host cities that it would ban the sale of *acarajé*, a traditional food, mostly made of beans, sauces, and shrimps in proximity to the venues where the stadia are located. The product has been sold by Afro-Brazilian women around the Fonte Nova stadium in Salvador de Bahia for 60 years, with its roots dating back to slavery, and listed by the Brazilian Government's Institute of National Historical and Artistic Heritage as a heritage.

The conditions for hosting the World Cup included the creation of 'exclusion zones' two kilometers radius around each of the World Cup venues to give FIFA, and its sponsors, the exclusive right to distribute, sell or advertise products and provide services. FIFA's major partners including Visa, Sony, Adidas, Coca-Cola, and McDonalds pay \$10 and \$25 mn per year to gain access to such zones (Ivester, 2015).

Creation of such zones during World cup competition was a challenge to street traders as vendors who had plied their business around the stadium precinct for years were prevented from doing so leading to income loss. However, in June 2013, the Brazilian Congress assented to the 'World Cup Law' to create a two-kilometer 'exclusion zone' around each of the World Cup host stadia. In addition, FIFA used private security services to control the movement of people, and also to disallow the sale of goods not listed by FIFA (Ivester, 2015).

3.1.2. Zimbabwe's Operation Murambatsvina

Zimbabwe is a country in the Southern Africa. Harare and Bulawayo are its largest and second largest cities respectively. The most commonly cited street trading eviction case, particularly in Africa is the insidious demolition of street vending facilities orchestrated by Robert Mugabe's Operation Murambatsvina. On May 19, 2005 Operation Murambatsvina literally translated into the English language as Clear the Filth was launched by the government of Zimbabwe. The program, which aimed at forcibly evicting street traders and demolishing informal structures of urban residents in

Zimbabwe was marred with violence and was in contravention to the national and international criterion. Homes and informal business properties as well as legal housing and business structures were demolished on a grand scale with little or no prior notice to the victims, and with less or no consideration for the rights and welfare of the evictees ([Human Rights Watch Briefing, September 11, 2005](#)).

Police swooped down on the streets, squares and corners of the CBD of Harare, where street vendors plied their trade, to confiscate and destroy goods on sale, arrest and assault anyone, particularly traders who tried to resist ([Bratton and Masunungure, 2006](#)). The exercise against informal trade did not only take place in the CBD of Harare, but was further extended to other parts of the country including suburban elite flea markets in the northern suburbs, sprawled areas, and highdensity areas in the south of Harare as well as other major cities in the country ([Human Rights Watch Briefing Paper, September 11, 2005](#)). In Bulawayo for instance, 3,000 well-organized licensed vendors who operated from defined vending bays managed by the City Council who ensured that no proscribed activities were condoned, and that payment of rates by legal vendors were made on a monthly basis to the City Council were not spared from the demolition exercise in spite of the plea by the City Council to Government regarding the legality of those vendors. The affected vending sites included the Unity Village in Main Street and Fort Street Market which were officially created and proclaimed as successful small enterprise developments ([Sokwanele Civic Action Support Group, 2005](#)).

A substantial number of informal market traders were arrested, and as well, a sizeable number of stalls belonging to licensed informal traders operating in the cities' markets were demolished by the government ([Bratton and Masunungure, 2006](#)). This led to en masse evictions of urban dwellers from their places of habitat and the closure of various informal businesses. The UN estimates that 700,000 people representing 6% of the entire population were made homeless and lost their source of revenue since May 19, 2005; while 2.4 million people representing 18% of the population were either directly or indirectly affected by Operation Murambatsvina ([Human Rights Watch Briefing Paper, September 11, 2005](#)).

The purpose of Operation Murambatsvina, as substantiated by the government of Zimbabwe, was "to rid the country of illegal structures, crime, filthy stalls and squalor" ([Musiyiwa, 2008](#)). A large number of people tagged as illegal squatters were evicted, particularly from the urban centers ([Benyera and Nyere, 2015](#)). Nonetheless, according to survey data, Operation Murambatsvina did not create a permanent closure of the informal economy in Zimbabwe ([Bratton and Masunungure, 2006](#)).

3.1.3. Johannesburg's "Operation Clean Sweep"

Johannesburg is the largest city and most populated city in South Africa. In October 2013, between 6,000 and 8,000 street traders were forcibly removed from a 24 block area in the CBD of the City of Johannesburg in a bid to improve the aesthetic nature of the urban space. As part of the evictions, goods belonging to the traders were confiscated, robbing people of their livelihood ([WIEGO Law & Informality Project, September 2014](#)). In the course of the exercise, the officials were confronted with the challenge of distinguishing between legal and illegal traders because a substantive number of licenses in possession of most traders were believed to be fraudulent. Hence, all traders including both illegal and legal were removed ([Pieterse, 2017:11](#)).

The exercise attracted criticism from all quarters as Metropolitan police used brutal force, violence and physical abuse in carrying out their mandate. Later, a series of intensive dialogues ensued between the city and the lawful traders, when the city agreed to commence a re-verification exercise to validate the permits before allowing them to operate again. Nonetheless, even traders deemed to have been confirmed as legal traders were not permitted to return to the streets as the city took an entrenched stance to perpetually deny formerly "legal traders" access to the trade. The inability of street trading organizations to arrive at a consensus and an amicable solution, coupled with the economic hardships resulting from Operation Clean Sweep compelled some street trading organization to resort to the law. However, the Johannesburg High Court failed to accord the case the urgency it deserved as the application was dismissed for the interim interdict. Street traders were proscribed from trading in the street until such time as their application challenging the legitimacy of Operation Clean Sweep was heard. An urgent appeal was then made to the Constitutional Court. Leave to appeal was granted leading to the hearing of the case on December 5. The Court, after a short recess, interdicted the City authorities from interfering with the traders at the locations they had occupied immediately before their removal. The Court argued that the city had not followed the procedures prescribed by the Business Act in providing for an alternative designated area for informal trading before carrying out the eviction exercise ([WIEGO Law & Informality Project, September 2014](#)).

3.1.4. The Kumasi’s Decongestion Exercise-Ghana

Ghana is an independent country in West Africa; and Kumasi is its second largest city after the capital city Accra. In Kumasi and Ghana in general, the term decongestion has become synonymous with the eviction of street traders. The exercise has become very popular often instilling fear and panic among the street traders and hawkers. It has become a concept mainly employed by city authorities to solve the challenges relating to congestion in cities. Kessey and Agyemang (2013) in their study titled “Urbanization and Intensive use of Space in Central Business District in a Developing City, Ghana: Decongestion Program as City Service Response; an Appraisal” define decongestion as actions employed by city authorities to curb overconcentration or proliferation of informal activities in the city.

However, the Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly By-law on street hawking fails to comment on designated areas where street hawking activity can take place, but rather emphasizes on sites including pavements and principal streets where street hawking activity is prohibited. Interestingly, research conducted by Ayeh *et al.* (2011) in Kumasi indicates that 58% of street hawkers were located on pavements, including selected areas where it was deemed illegal to hawk. Again, Moro (2009) observes that hawking activities take place where hawking is prohibited as street hawkers claim such areas are where most of their customers can be found. Series of decongestion exercises took place with the major ones occurring in 2007 prior to the Coupe d’Afrique des Nations 2008; 2009, 2010 and in 2018, with excessive force applied by the task forces. The success and achievement in the aftermath of the exercise are often cited as freeing vehicular and pedestrian flow in the CBD. However, a field survey conducted by Kessey and Agyemang (2013) puts the success of decongesting exercises in doubt as traders returned to operate at the very same location after the exercise.

3.2. Inclusionary Regulatory Approach Towards Street Trading

Despite the exclusive management approach regulating street trading in most countries, there are case studies showcasing street trading management innovative and progressive implementation that support street trading activities in the CBD in a harmonious manner with other space users such as motorists and pedestrians. In the case of street trading, access to buyers is vital. Areas with a high concentration of people and activities are essential; hence the CBD is the preferred choice. Within the CBD, transportation hubs, market places, sidewalks, road intersections are mostly the sites of interest to street traders, since they are mostly areas of higher pedestrian density and route choice.

Table 5: Inclusionary Regulatory System Towards Street Trading

Approach	Explanation
Policy and legal provisions	Policies and By-laws are formulated and enacted to legitimate and recognize street trading activities.
Development of trading market	Creation of off-street markets for traders to ply their trade. Trading organization is mostly involved during the creation of such a market.
On-site trading space upgrade and open-end design	This includes infrastructural upgrading and demarcation of spaces already occupied by street traders.
Permit/ licence provision	Trading permits/licenses are issued by the city authorities to legitimize the activity of street traders.
Flexible and mixed zoning ordinance	Space preservation along busy streets, commercial districts (malls), transport nodes and high-density areas are inclusively designed to accommodate street vendors under applicable zoning rights.
Privately managed permitted vending zones	Public spaces where street vendors are located are leased to private companies to manage on behalf of the government. In some situations, private companies go into development and renting of trading spaces to street traders.

Source: Author’s construction (2021)

3.2.1. The Jamalpur ‘Natural Market’ in Ahmedabad in India

Jamalpur ‘natural market’ is a street trading precinct developed around a wholesale fruit and vegetable market, in a central location of Ahmedabad, the largest city and former capital of the Indian state of Gujarat, Asia. The area accommodates two hospitals and a state bus transport terminal, making it a place with high pedestrian and customer flows. About 1,000 vendors are dependent on the natural market for their livelihood. In 2008 an ‘over bridge’—an overpass or ‘flyover’ was built at Jamalpur as part of the municipal attempt to reduce traffic congestion. Moreover, the municipality wanted to remove the traders as part of the plan. In response, a Natural market Development Committee similar to a trust was constituted by Self-Employed Women’s Association (SEWA) to negotiate with the municipality to allow vendors to be accommodated under the overhead bridge instead of removing them.

Based on the negotiation and agreement SEWA reached with the municipality, SEWA proposed several improvements and came up with a planning scheme after feasibility studies were conducted to incorporate 726 vendors into the plan. A memorandum of understanding between the Trust (Market Committee) and the Municipality regarding the terms and conditions of the management of the space as well as the rights and obligations of the signatory parties were drafted leading to the development of street trading space under a bridge, a leftover space. Though the project has been predominantly successful, it lacks managerial solutions regarding vendor and pedestrian encroachment on undesignated spaces, as well as vehicular congestion in the vicinity.

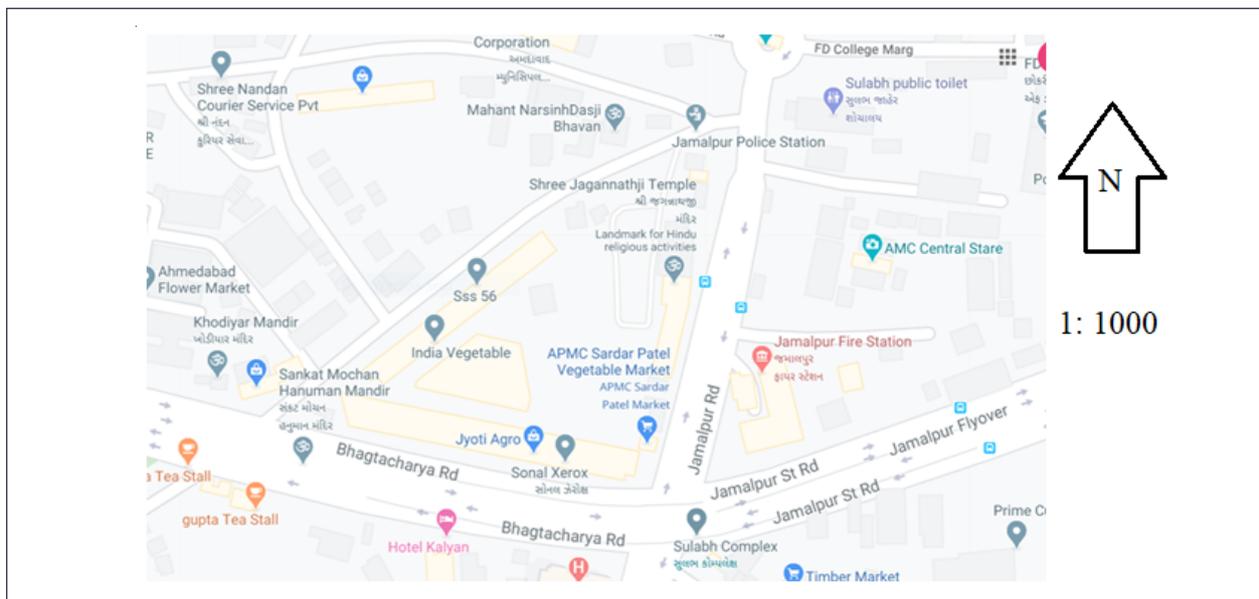


Figure 1: Locational Context of Jamalpur Flyover Bridge
 Source: Google Map (2020a)

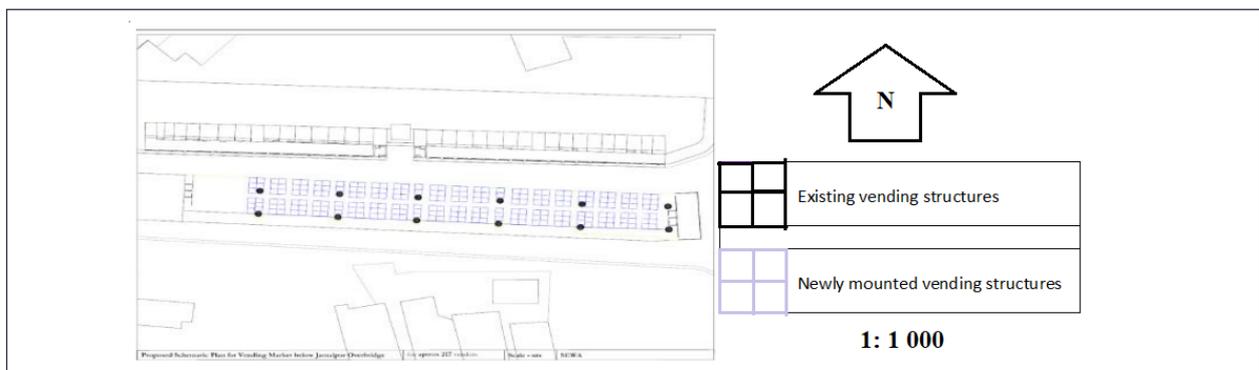


Figure 2: Under The Bridge-Linear Market to Accommodate Street Traders
 Source: Grest (2012)

3.2.2. The Singapore's Hawkers' Center

The Republic of Singapore, is a sovereign city-state and island country located in maritime Southeast Asia. Between the 1950s and 1960s, unemployment in Singapore was prevalent so street hawking turned out to be the livelihood support for the majority. Even so, as street trading gained ascendancy, associated with it were a host of social and public health challenges due to lack of direct clean potable water needed for the preparation of street food and to wash utensils. Coupled with these, waste was also disposed of indiscriminately onto the streets and water courses giving some parts of the city the appearance of a slum as sheds and structures mounted by hawkers characterized the urban spaces of Singapore.

Upon Singapore attaining independence in 1965, the new government devised a long-term approach to provide a solution to the problems caused by street vending. In the end, the government started embarking on a program to build hawker centers with appropriate amenities. All street hawkers, numbering up to 18 000 were gradually relocated into these newly constructed hawker centers until the completion of the resettlement program by February 1986. Although no newly constructed hawkers' centers have been set up by the government after the resettlement program, construction of similar premises has been made by the private sector.

According to Seah (2018), examples of Hawkers' Center in Singapore include the:

Chinatown Complex Food Center: This food joint accommodates over 260 food stalls, making it the largest hawkers' center in Singapore.

Lau Pa Sat: This food center is situated in the central part of the CBD of Singapore. It is highly patronized by international tourist. At night, a narrow road in proximity to this food center is often closed to pave way for additional food sellers.

Changi Village Hawker Center: Although this hawkers' center is not easily accessible as it is situated on the outskirts, eastern corridor of Singapore, proximity to the Changi Airport, it is highly patronized, particularly by the local residents.

Chomp Chomp Food Center: Though the center is situated in the Serangoon Gardens residential neighborhood, and operates mostly in the evenings, patronage is very high.

Maxwell Food Center: Maxwell is one of the most popular hawkers' centers Popular amongst Singaporeans and international tourists. It became famous for receiving the British celebrity chef, Gordon Ramsay as their guest.



Figure 3: Maxwell Hawkers' Center

Source: Seah (2018)

3.2.3. Bangkok's Experience -Thailand

Bangkok is the capital and the most populated city in Thailand, Asia. According to Sernsukskul and Suksakulchai (2011), the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration permitted and designated areas for street vending activities within the city using the following street management practices:

- Pavements broader than two meters are considered acceptable for street trading.
- More so, street traders can carry on their trade at no fee but must maintain cleanliness in their trading space as provided by the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration.
- Also, trading demarcation is simple as a spray is used to map the lines for a specific spot with a good numbering system. Nonetheless, in some instances, specific trading stalls are erected for traders in some trading areas.
- Allocation of trading stalls always starts with a survey of street vendors allowing first time traders to continue with their occupation.
- Vending permits issued by the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration could serve as collateral to allow traders easy access to bank loans at a reasonable interest rate from the People's Bank. Additionally, the vending permit can also serve as social security for street traders as it has been linked to a broader national policy, the 2002 Universal Coverage Scheme, which allows all workers recognized by the law including those in the informal economy access to health care coverage.



Figure 4: Street Vendor Selling Food to Customers on the Sidewalk, Nearby Silom Road-Bangkok

Source:<https://www.dreamstime.com/editorial-photography-bangkok-thailand-february-street-food-vender-sel-selling-to-their-customers-footpath-nearby-silom-road-image97154887>

3.2.4. The Zanaki Street, Dar es Salaam CBD-Tanzania

The Zanaki Street is one of the busiest streets in the CBD of Dar es Salaam, the largest and former capital city of Tanzania. Traders (mostly fruit and vegetable sellers) in 1997 formed an association called WAMBONA. The Ilala Municipal Council 12 is responsible for formulating the regulations and by laws on informal trading which require trading sites to be clean, specify that traders must obtain a license, pay their fee and use steel structures, while the Kisutu Ward Executive Office supervises the implementation of the guidelines at the ward level. However, on behalf of the Municipal Council, WAMBOMA was given the responsibility of ensuring that all traders observed regulations, conflict resolution, maintained cleanliness in the street, maintained safety and security and also ensured that traders covered their goods

with plastic or canvas, or packed them in boxes and baskets on site after working hours. In addition to the services mentioned, WAMBOMA serves as a representative to traders during negotiations over the use of Zanaki Street. Again, the organization provides social welfare to its members in the case of illness or death. Moreover, the association provides support services to traders in the form of administrative work. Such administrative work may include renewing the trading licenses of the group members with the local authority. All these activities performed by WAMBOMA have enriched the relationships between the city council, property owners and traders, which perhaps enabled the traders to work peacefully.



Figure 5: Locational Context of the Zanaki Street (in red broken line)

Source: Google Map (2020b)

Country/City	Policy	Laws/By-law
India	National policy on urban street vendors, 2009	The Protection of livelihood and regulation of street vending, Act 2014
Singapore	Hawkers' policy in Singapore	Hawker code 1966
Bangkok-Thailand	No information is given	Bangkok Area Waiver Act July 18 B.E. 2548 (2005)
Brazil	No information is given	No information is given
Harare-Zimbabwe	No information is given	No information is given
Kumasi-Ghana	No information is given	Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (Control of Hawkers) By-laws, 1995
Tanzania	No information is given	No information is given
Johannesburg-South Africa	No information is given	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality Informal Trading By-laws

Source: Author's construction (2019)

4. Conclusion

The paper revealed that street trading management practices are often informed by the benefits, and the challenges posed by street trading. Whereas the benefits of street trading led to inclusionary management approach towards street trading, challenges associated with street trading have often led exclusionary management approach. However, the article revealed that comparatively, exclusionary measures towards street trading as in the of the 2014 FIFA's World cup zone of exclusivity, the case of *Baianas do Acarajé-Brazil*; Zimbabwe's Operation Murambatsvina; Johannesburg's "Operation Clean Sweep" and the Kumasi's Decongestion Exercise have been less successful as street traders often return to the prohibited precincts, due to high income generation potential of such areas. In view of this, it must be noted that using exclusionary measures through relocation directly or indirectly affect traders in socio-economic sense in terms of loss of customers, poor sales, loss of capital, low savings. In support, Asiamah cited by Moro (2009) concludes that removing street hawkers/traders is 'politically inexpedient', 'socially it is difficult' and lastly it is 'economically unwise' as it does not inure to sustainable development, but rather injures the social and economic means of survival for the majority of the people involved in such activity. In view of this, the pragmatic approach is to integrate/reconcile street traders in the urban morphology in a harmonious manner.

On the other hand, inclusionary approach as used in the case of Jamalpur 'natural market' in Ahmedabad in India; the Singapore's Hawkers' Center; Bangkok's experience in Thailand and the Zanaki Street, Dar es Salaam CBD-Tanzania have demonstrated that with a properly tailored and implementation of policies, legislations and spatial formalization schemes, street trading can be integrated successfully in the spatial landscape of South Africa. Inclusionary approach is worth practicing as it enables the government to harness the benefits of street trading, including provision of jobs for mostly the unskilled citizens.

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