

## ASSESSING STREET VENDORS IMPLEMENTATION OF MAKE ZAMBIA CLEAN AND HEALTHY CAMPAIGN A CASE STUDY CONDUCTED IN NDOLA TOWN (Conference ID: CFP/231/2017)

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### ABSTRACT

*This study was centred on assessing street vendors' implementation of make Zambia clean and health campaign and how it has impacted positively on making our environment clean and the reduction of sanitary related diseases.*

*Lusaka Times, (2007), states that the aim of Make Zambia Clean and Healthy Campaign is to improve the healthy and living environment for everyone. The programme is aimed at helping and facilitating to making of all homes, streets, bus stations, markets, communities, villages, towns and cities clean, however because of the environment not being clean, people are exposed to a lot of diseases which are preventable.*

*The sample composed of fifty (50) respondents. Instruments employed for data-collection was semi-structured interviews/questionnaires, interviewed and observations. The topic for this study was "Assessing Street Vendors' Implementation of Make Zambia Clean and Healthy Campaign in Zambia" This study was conducted in order to test the hypothesis that "Street vending in Central Business District of Ndola has significantly hindered the Make Zambia Clean and Healthy Programme."*

*The major finding was that street vending activities have an influence on the Make Zambia Clean and Healthy Campaign in Ndola city. The local authorities in Ndola should sensitize citizens on the importance of clean environment.*

**Key words:** *Environment, Zambia, Street Vendors, Ndola.*

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Street vending is one of the major activities in the informal economy and it is known to be an old practice that has always had a presence in the composition of cities. However, street vending in Zambia is illegal and considered as a public nuisance according to Market and bus station Act (2007).

The statement of problems include; stealing customers from the formal economy, non-payment of taxes, causing road traffic congestion, selling expired, defaced, contaminated or spoiled items, especially food items that leads to sanitation related diseases such as cholera, sometimes they sell items of inferior quality or items that do not measure up to the right quantity owing to the amount paid by the customer, crime (pick-pocketing) etc. However, despite government putting up formal market infrastructure, street vendors keep trading from the street (Hansen and Vaa 2004).

The increase in street vending activities however, sky rocketed in the year 2011 when the Patriotic Front government made a pronouncement through the President that street vendors should not be chased by the local authorities not until job opportunities were created ZANIS (2012). This hampered the enforcement of certain regulatory laws that governed the activities in the city.

In the quest to keep the streets and markets clean, various approaches to eradicate the vice, have been applied, through Local authorities, such as the Keep Zambia Clean and Healthy Campaign .However, despite the measures mentioned above the problem of street vending and the menace associated with it has continued. (Hansen and Vaa of 2004).

The purpose of study was to examine how “Make Zambia Clean and Healthy Campaign” was being hampered by street vending in the Central Business District of Ndola City.

- To advise policy makers on the legal standing of street vending.
- To understand the relationship between government and street vendors
- To find out how traders make their choices on trading location
- Why are street vendors not conducting their business from formal designated markets?
- What legal provisions are there regulating street vendors in Zambia?
- What is the relationship between government and street vendors?
- Do traders have different rationale for choosing of trading location?

The study covered the Central Business District of Ndola using samples of street vendors, motorist, cyclist and pedestrian along Chisokone President Avenue, Chimwemwe, Buteko and Blantyre roads respectively.

Street vending in Zambia and Ndola in particular is quite political and very sensitive, therefore it was difficult to do field work as some vendors were not willing to talk to me. In order to reduce on the effect of this limitation, the researcher got some data from secondary information and observations. It was also difficult to take pictures in the streets because some vendors were aggressive. Generally, due to the nature of my respondents carrying out the research was time consuming because the traders had to attend to their customers as well as talk to me. Nonetheless, I managed to carry out my field work. The

scope of the study in terms of the boundaries was small to give true representations of street vending in Ndola and Zambia in general.

## **2.0 MATERIAL/METHODS/DESIGN/ METHODOLOGY**

This researcher used the mixed method research strategy, which was a combination of both the qualitative and quantitative strategies. The qualitative strategy involved obtaining in-depth responses to in-depth questions. As such, perceptions, feelings, values and attitudes of people under consideration were obtained. Such data would not be quantified, thus the quantitative strategy were used to obtain statistical, figurative and percentile data. The quantitative strategy made it easier to quantify and analyze collected data. The crucial aspect of justifying a mixed method approach was that both single methodology approach (quantitative only or qualitative only) had strengths and weaknesses. He argues that a combination of methodologies on the other hand could focus on the strengths. Nau (1995).

The research design used was the case study. This was detailed account of the development of a situation that had been studied over a period of time. The total sample of people considered for the research was 50, 4 key informants and 46 respondents from the vendors. The key informants comprised of 2 officials from ZEMA and the Department of Waste Management. The central limit theorem stated that a random sample equal to or greater than 30 is able to provide a normal distribution of the characteristics of the population under consideration. As such, this sample size was adequate enough to provide unbiased information.

Non-probability sampling technique, using purposive method was used to select key informants. This was because a particular group of people was to be targeted as key informants. Newbold (2007) asserts that “when the desired population for the study was rare or very difficult to locate and recruit for a study, purposive sampling might be the only option.” He further argues that purposive sampling could be very useful for situations where you need to reach a targeted sample quickly and where a sampling for proportionate is not a primary concern.

For the respondents, probability sampling technique using cluster method was used to represent different areas in Ndola. This technique utilized some form of random selection and assured that the different units in the population (Ndola) had equal probabilities of being chosen. Simple random sampling was used to select the units or communities from Ndola. Furthermore, convenience sampling, under non-probability sampling was used to select individual respondents from each selected unit in Ndola.

The research focused on the Methods used by Ndola District Council and ZEMA in influencing the Make Zambia Clean healthy Campaign regarding to street vending in its management of waste disposal. A case study of Ndola was undertaken.

The instrument of data collection which was used for key informants (ZEMA) and Ndola City Waste Management Unit were the in-depth interviews using an interview guide which was conducted by the researcher. This was because data collected from key informants was qualitative. In the case of

respondents, semi-structured questionnaires were used. These instruments contained both open-ended and close ended questions. However, the data that was collected from the open ended questions was coded and later closed

Permission was granted to access data at the ZEMA and the Ndola City Council. The respondent's questionnaires were distributed to the various geographical locations within Ndola District for data collection.

The qualitative data was collected from the key informants using open ended questions and analyzed using narrative analysis. This kind of analysis involved going through the contents of the in-depth explanation given by the key informants and presented them in a narrative form. On the other hand, the quantitative data was collected from the respondents using interview questionnaires and were analyzed using Microsoft Excel. This method grouped data and was presented in form of graphs and charts which made it easier to interpret the statistics and wrote an evaluation report.

### **3.0 RESULTS**

The most basic finding from this study is that street vending business like another informal business is important to the livelihood of many less educated Zambia. It acts as a substitute of employment for those who lacked such opportunity in formal sector due to low level of education or lack of sufficient capital. However, the street vendors face many challenges due to the absence of supportive laws, regulations, and policies of the government; as a consequence their contribution to the income poverty reduction is minimal. In order to strengthen the role of SVB in income poverty reduction the Zambian government should develop supportive policies, laws, and regulations that address the informality and illegality of street vending business. According to this view informal firms are actually or potentially extremely productive, but held back by government taxes and regulations as well as by the lack of safe property rights and access to finance. If such barriers were lowered, SVB would register and take advantage of the benefits of their formal status. Previous governments were using millions of money to pay police and security guards to remove street vendors in Ndola city, such amount of money could be used to make SVB be meaningful for income poverty reduction. The future studies should test the model in different African countries.

Having examined some of the findings of the study the following recommendations are put forward that could possibly help to handle the problem of street vending at the CBD of Ndola city and the make Zambia clean and health campaign.

The management should be more flexible to involve the street vendors themselves in decision making on the best alternative to solving the problem through participation in planning.

Continuous sensitisation of the vendors by the local government and ZEMA and the respective market committees through electronic and print media will make them understand the legal aspect as well as keeping their environment clean.

The local government planners should always take in to consideration environmental policies very seriously in their planning processes in order to enhance cleanliness in various cities, towns and districts.

#### **4.0 DISCUSSION**

The responses of various governments in different countries to the issue of street vending vary. Adeagbo,(2009)There have been positive and negative responses. The positive attitudes towards hawkers prevail in Malaysian cities. (Lindell, 2009), noted that, the government agencies in Singapore recognized the services of the street vendors and attempted to relocate them by 1984. In order to improve the sanitary condition of the streets where street vendors are found, estimate the turnover of street vendors for tax purposes and transform them from the informal sector to formal of the economy. Perhaps this has not been the case with our Zambia governments.

However, in 2011 when the Patriotic Front formed government in Zambia, the President had announced that street vendors must be allowed to temporarily trade along streets in various cities and towns, ZANIS (2012) nevertheless, this informal protection and arrangements had acted as a dramatic catalyst for the growth of street vending in various towns and cities in Zambia. The positive response also prevails in Kampala Uganda. For instance, in 1990, the Minister of Local Government allowed vendors to temporarily trade along two of the streets adjacent to the market and in the parking lot after 5.00pm. But this arrangement created a growth of the evening market and the daytime market continued to decline.

A deviation from his integrative approach is what prevails in Columbia as observed by Bromley, (2008), he noted that, the official attitudes towards street vendors in Cali, Columbia tend to be negative and repressive. He explained that the urban authorities and other representatives of local elites consider street vendors to be a nuisance who make the city ugly and untidy by their presence, cause traffic congestion, drop litters, molest passer-by and spread disease by physical contact and the sale of contaminated or rotten food (Bromely, (2010) in Adeagbo, (2007).

#### **5.0 CONCLUSION**

The street vending in the CBD area of Ndola City and the make Zambia Clean and Health campaign revealed that the activities of street vending is making it very difficult for the local authority to carry out this mandate orderly and property. And that The Make Zambia Clean and Health campaign has not captured or involved the community to the full and because of the activities of street vendors, the environment in the CBD is deteriorating and the image of the city has changed due to poor sanitation and hygiene, congestion and waste generation which has been attributed to street vending. Therefore street vending in the central business district of Ndola city has significantly influenced the make Zambia clean and health programme.

## 6.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to give thanks and praise to the Almighty God who gave me life and strength during my study. I want also to express my sincere gratitude to my first Supervisor, Mrs Mubiana from the University of Zambia and also my current Supervisor Mrs Musonda of International Communication University for their patience, guidance, advice, insightful, comments and encouragement. Thank you for making sure that this research work is presentable.

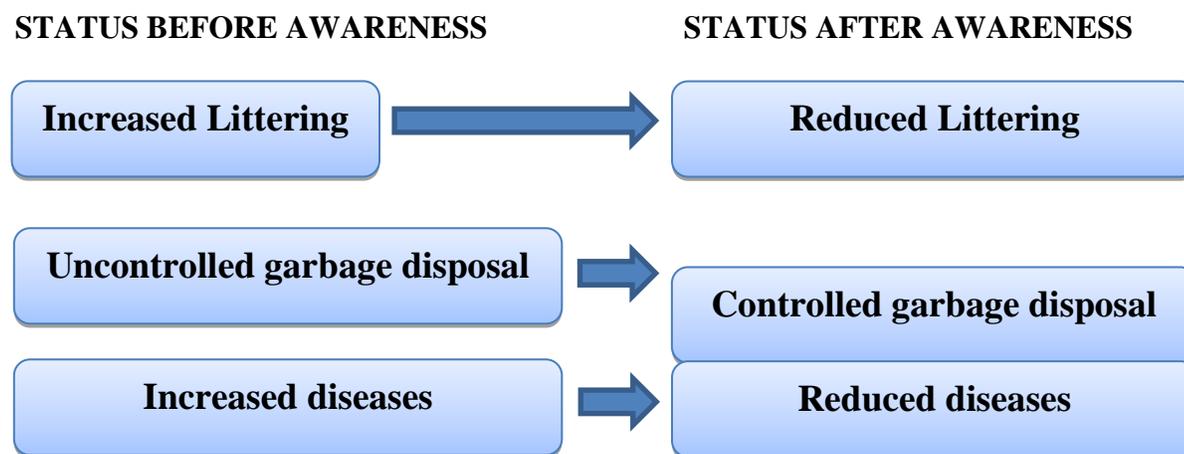
Finally, special thanks also go to my family, especially my wife Esnart for her constant love and financial support during my study. My sons: Emmanuel and Junior and my daughters Rachael and Prisca for their continued support and encouragement during my study.

## 7.0 TABLES AND FIGURES

### 7.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK:

This provides provable information, that with increased sensitization by both ZEMA and the local authority through both the electronic and print media, discriminatory throwing of litter which was on the increase before the awareness is gradually reducing, before awareness there was uncontrolled garbage disposal and with the putting in place reasonable and cost effective interventions pertaining garbage disposal, it has culminated in to at least controlled garbage disposal levels that are preventing and suppressing certain diseases such as cholera, Typhoid etc. this situation has helped the government to channel huge sums of money which was used in the fight against these sanitary related diseases to other sectors for development.

**Figure 1: Conceptual Framework.**



This aspect considers the age, sex, marital status and level of education of the respondents; these variables are considered important in this study because they tend to bring clearly the characteristics of the population under study in terms of their social background.

The age distribution of respondents was one of the demographic characteristics of the population under study that helps us to ascertain whether age influence the involvement of people in street vending activities.

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
10- 25years	08	16%
26-41 years	30	60%
42-57 years	10	20%
58 and above	02	04%
Total	50	100%

The majority of the respondents are between 26-41 years (60%); the aged category of 42-57 was at 20%, while 16% of the respondents were within the age of 10-25 years and 58 years and above were at 0.4%. This shows that that majority of the respondents are within the bracket of 26-41 years which is considered to be the reproductive and socially active age. The group is made up of young able-bodied, agile youth that ought to be gainfully employed in the formal sector of the economy.

The sex distribution of respondents was one of the demographic characteristics of the population under study. The majority of the respondents were males (52%) and females (48%) .

**Table 5.2 Sex of Respondents**

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Males	26	52%
Female	24	48%
Total	50	100%

**Source: field research findings, September 2016.**

Information on the marital status of respondents is needed to understand the obedience to the laid down rule by the government authority of Make Zambia Clean and Healthy Campaign

**Table 5.3 Marital Status of Respondents**

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	10	20%
Married	10	20%
Divorced	10	20%
Window/widower	15	30%
Orphans	5	10%
Total	50	100%

**Source: field Research Findings, September 2016**

This shows that the majority sampled are widows/widowers accounting for 30% while divorced had 20% and married 20%, the singles are 20% and orphan 10% the singles and orphans were not likely to obey the Make Zambia Clean and Healthy Campaign.

## 7.2 Level of education of respondents

Ayeni, (1980), attributes the causes of street vending to poverty and low level of education or illiteracy. Poverty and lack of gainful employment in the rural areas and in the smaller town drive large numbers of people to the cities for work and live hood, also, permanent protected jobs in the formal sector are shrinking hence even those having the requisite skills are unable to find proper employment, this has led to a rapid growth of the informal sector in most of the larger cities. In Zambia, particularly the city of Ndola the situation is not different. The study has shown that relationship exist between the level of education and increasing number of street vendors in the city shown on table 5.4

**Table 5.4 Level of Education of Respondents**

Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	05	25%
Secondary	11	55%
Tertiary	01	05%
None	03	15%
Total	20	100%

**Source: field Research Finding, September 2016**

The level of education of an individual has a lot to do with his/her involvement in street vending activities from the table above, it can be seen that majority of the respondents have attained secondary education and they account for 55% of the respondents. About 15% do not have any formal education at all while 25% stopped at primary level in education and 0.5% claim to have attained tertiary education by implication, majority of those engaged in street vending activities are youths of productive age who completed or are currently combining vending with school at secondary school levels due to their limitations in education, they possess low skills and lack the requisite education for better jobs in the formal sector. They therefore find street vending a veritable sector to engage in since, it does not require much skills or mastery as was also discovered by Bhowmik, (2008) in most Indian cities, he noted that the urban poor survived by street vending due to their low level of education or low-level education skills and financial inputs required to operate such businesses.

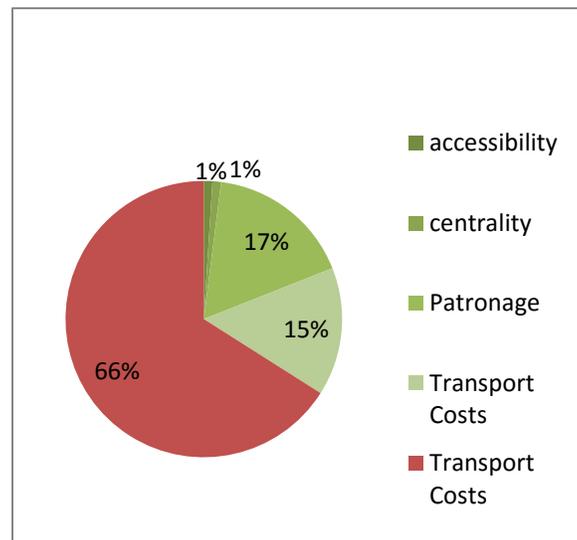
### 7.3 CHOICE OF LOCATION AND LEVEL OF PATRONAGE

This aspect examines the factors that influenced the locational behaviour of street vendors and the level of patronage received in other words, to what extent does the level of patronage influence the locational behaviour of street vendors within the CBD of Ndola.

#### 7.4 Reasons for the Choice of Location

It has been observed in Ndola city that since the presidential pronouncement that street vendors must not be chased from the streets until government finds or creates jobs opportunities in 2011, the volume of street vending activities within the CBD has continued to increase on the daily basis, the study sought to know the reasons. Why respondents are attracted to the CBD as oppose to other area allocated to them by the government as alternative markets.

**Figure 5.1 Reasons for the Choice of Location.**



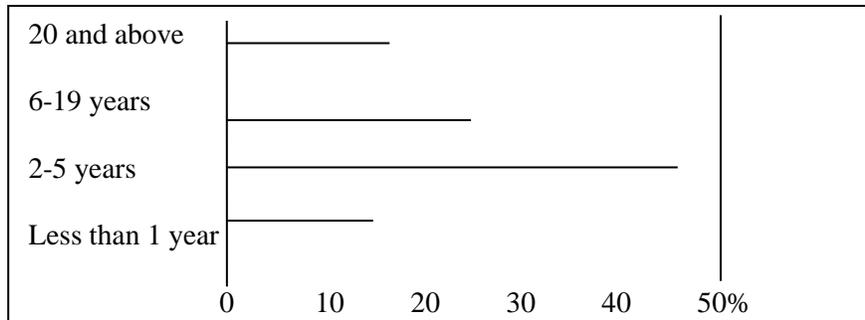
**Source: Field Research Finding, September 2016.**

From the figure 5.1, it is clear that a significant number of respondents about 66% chose to locate within the CBD in order to enjoy more patronage. About 17% of the respondents indicated that accessibility was the basis for their choice location while about 15% claimed that centrality of the CBD area of the city was their main reason. The remaining were propelled by transport cost and other reasons, these reveal clearly that there is a significant relationship between the location and the level of patronage as indicated by the larger proportion of respondents accessibility to the customers.

The study sought to know the reasons why respondents were attracted to the CBD as oppose to other areas allocated to them by the government as alternative markets. It is clear that a significant number of

respondents about 66% chose to locate within the CBD in order to enjoy more patronage. 17% of the respondents indicated that accessibility was the basis for their choice location while about 15% claimed that centrality of the CBD area of the city was their main reason.

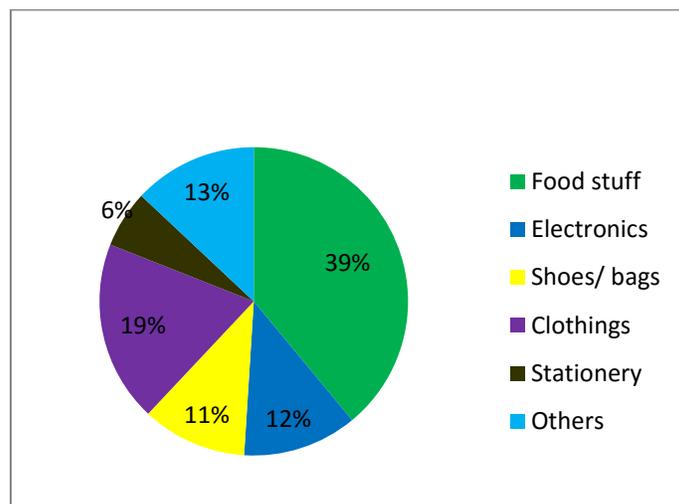
**Figure 5.2 Length of Engagement in Street Vending.**



On the length of engagement, the findings revealed that majority of street vendors operating in the CBD had spent between 2-5 years at their present location. They account for 42%, those that had spent 6-19 years at their present location were 25% while 20 and above years representing 20% and those less than 1 year represents 15%. This shows that majority of the respondents flooded the area after 2011 presidential announcement that street vendors must be allowed to vend in the streets until job opportunities were created by government, this may suggest that there is a relationship between presidential pronouncement on street vending and the uncontrolled street vending activities currently going on at the CBD.

Street vending activities a visible feature of the CBD of Ndola is the display of articles along the streets, pavements or median by the vendors, this section examines the type of articles sold. These are categorized into: foodstuff, electronics, shoes/bags, clothing materials, stationeries and as shown in figure 5.3.

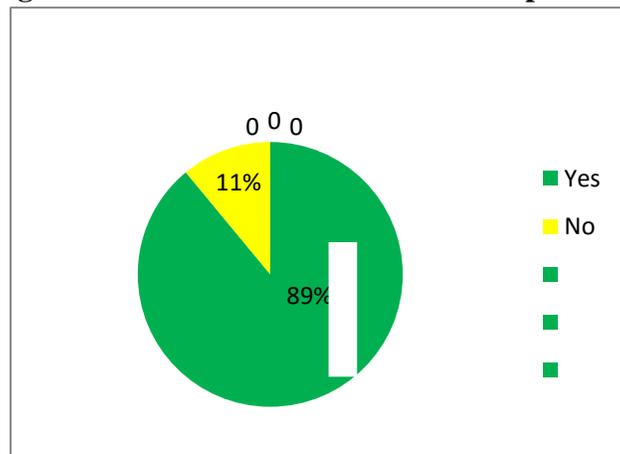
**Figure 5.3 Street Vending Activities**



**Source: Field Research Finding, September 2016**

The study identified some of the items or articles displayed by street vendors for sale within the area covered by the study. The findings reveal that majority of the items (about 39%) were categorized as foodstuff. These include: vegetables, grains, meat, fish and cooking/fried food stuff etc. the vendors argued that due to the nature of the type of food items that they sell, it is difficult for them to display their goods in a shop, they also claim that patronage will not only be low but shops are most unsuitable for such business, about (19%) of the respondents sell clothing materials, ranging from second hand or fairly used clothing in from of wrappers and sewn clothing, children wears, bed sheets etc., this group occupies mainly the median of the road (pavement) separating the two opposite lanes along Buteko Avenue and President Avenue. This group is dominated by those selling second-hand or fairly used clothes popularly known as “Kontama” (bend-down select). They claim that they enjoy more patronage where they are located than rented shops. This group is accompanied by the category of those selling shoes and bags these items range from portable hand bags, purse and school bags to various sizes of traveling bags. This category forms 13% of the items street vendors display for sale within the area under study. About 12% of the items is categorized: household electrical appliances (Electric cooker, pressing irons, water heaters, wire, sockets, bulbs and switches etc., and other gadgets like radio sets, phones and accessories etc. while 11% of the articles present other articles not mentioned in any of other categories. Only 6% represent items that are classified under stationeries: published books for sale, magazines, newspaper, notebook of various sizes, office stationeries etc. a breakdown of the analysis above shows that majority of the articles displayed by street vendors for sale fall within the category of food stuffs followed by clothing materials, shoes, bags, electronics and others in that order.

**Figure 5.4 Satisfaction with the level of patronage.**



**Source: Field Research Finding, September 2016**

From the figure above, it can be observed that a significant number of the respondents, about 89% agreed that they are satisfied with the level of patronage received in their present locations, while, only 11% claimed not to be satisfied, this suggests that the location of the street vendors within the CBD increase not just their patronage but also income, this also suggests a strong relationship between the patronage and their present location. The study identified some of the items or articles displayed by

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Satisfaction with the level of patronage, the level of patronage received by street vendors to a large extent determines their locational behaviour and willingness to stay in business. About 89% agreed that they are satisfied with the level of patronage received in their present locations, while, only 11% claimed not to be satisfied, this suggests that the location of the street vendors within the CBD increase not just their patronage but also income, this also suggests a strong relationship between the patronage and their present location.

**Table 5.5 Problems vendors cause by their location.**

<b>Problems</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Waste generation</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33.3%</b>
<b>Congestion</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>26.7%</b>
<b>Sanitation</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>23.3%</b>
<b>Unhealthy Competition</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>16.7%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source: Field Research Finding, September 2016**

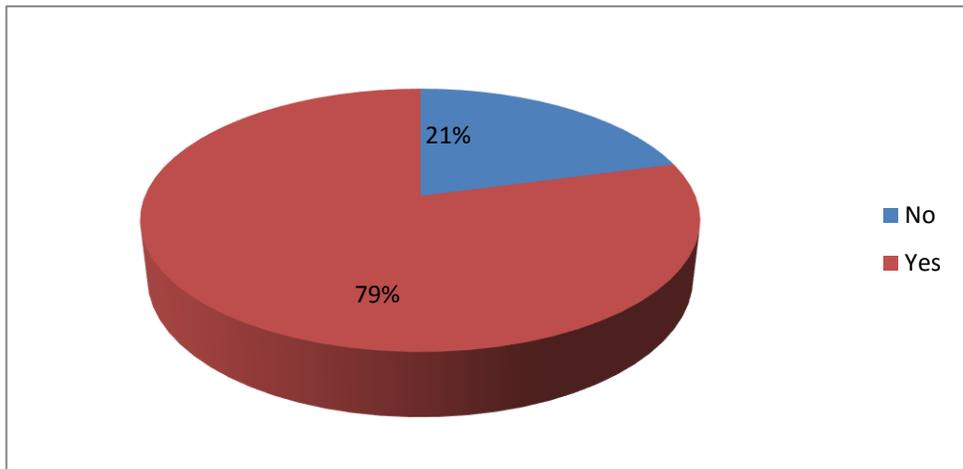
The findings revealed that 33.3% of the problems created are related to waste generation, followed by 26.7% congestion, 23.3% poor sanitary environments while 16.7% unhealthy competition amongst themselves.

## 8.0 WASTE DISPOSAL

Isikankpu, (2008), observed that the dirty situation of most Nigerian towns and cities is as a result of the activities of street vendors who only litter but never take part in cleaning up the mass. They mess up everywhere and go home. This situation or rather assertion is true to the Zambia situation.

Option	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Dispose in dust bins	19	38%
Dispose in the Gutter	03	06%
Heaping	12	24%
Recycling	16	32%
Total	50	100%

The findings revealed that 38% of the respondents dispose their waste in dustbins, 24% do not pack the waste they generated while 32% decline giving any response, 06% dispose their waste in the gutter which could eventually block the drainage, notwithstanding the situation in Ndola had improved with the introduction of viable sanitation exercise in 2007 (the make Zambia clean and health programme) which is being implemented largely by the local authority (NCC) the vendors do not manage the waste themselves any more rather it is being handled by the local authorities in various cities and towns throughout the country. The department has thirty-eight (38) ladies who sweep all the streets within the CBD on the scheduled days, the council is utilizing its solid waste management equipment to collect garbage from the CBD on daily basis. Street cleaning has been intensified in the city centre especially after the vendors were allowed to trade in the streets by the President. The department is also involved in the shop to shop collection service to subscribed clients, depending on the category the client falls in, they pay K20 and 30 per unit for low cost and high cost respectively.



Those who are aware of the Make Zambia Clean and Health Campaign are at 76% whilst those that are not are at 34%

From all the details which have been availed, we can attest to the fact that street-vending activities have an influence on the Make Zambia Clean and Healthy Campaign in Ndola city.

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