In collaboration/partnership with

Urbanization and Street Vending
International Conference
IFRA, Laikipia Road, Kileleshwa
Nairobi, November 9-10, 2016

http://ifra-nairobi.net/

Programme
Wednesday November 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.15 – 9.00</td>
<td>ARRIVAL OF PARTICIPANTS &amp; WELCOMING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.15 – 8.45</td>
<td>Arrival of participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.45 – 9.00</td>
<td>Welcoming and introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.00 – 9.30</td>
<td>INTRODUCTORY KEY NOTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Pr Alison Brown</strong>, Cardiff University:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>The Political Economy of Street Trading in Africa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.30 – 11.00</td>
<td>Session 1. PUBLIC SPACE AND INFORMALITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Jean-Fabien STECK</strong>, University of Paris Ouest-Nanterre:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(Informal) uses of public space and planning</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Michel TCHOTSOUA</strong>, University of Ngaoundere:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Street, a commercial area in Cameroon: case study in Mbouda, Bafoussam, Yaounde and Ngaoundere’s cities</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Ulysse LASSAUBE</strong>, University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>The tourist economy of Parisian streets: the variety of informal practices</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00 – 11.30</td>
<td>TEA BREAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.30 – 1.00</td>
<td>Session 2. RIGHT TO THE CITY AND LIVELIHOODS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Esayas D. ENGIDA</strong>, University of Addis Ababa:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Street Vending Livelihoods and the Right to the City in Dire Dawa, Eastern Ethiopia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Ilona STEILER</strong>, University of Helsinki:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Division(s) of labour: the conceptual politics of regulation and rights in informal urban street trade in post-liberalization Tanzania</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Joshi KUNAL</strong>, Ashoka University:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Conditional Citizens? Hawkers in the streets (and courts) of changing Indian cities</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00 – 2.00</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.00 – 4.00  
Session 3. RIGHT TO THE CITY AND CONFLICTS

Lola SALES, University of Paris West Nanterre – la Défense:  
Street vendors, conflicts and informal governance in public spaces

Chediel NYIRENDA, University Dar Es Salaam:  
The City and the Relocation of Street Vendors: The Politics of Informal Trading Spaces in Dar es Salaam

Amandie SPIRE, University Paris Diderot:  
Decongesting Accra: street trading, order and the right to the city

Andrew Gilbert WERE, Makerere University:  
How informal street vending is organized; reflections from Allen road and Nakivubo place road in Kampala city

4.00 – 4.30  
TEA BREAK

4.30 – 6.00  
Session 4. KEY NOTE & ROUND TABLE

Un-Habitat expert key note (tbc)
Nairobi City County Commerce Department
Nairobi City County Urban Planning Department
KENASVIT (Kenya National Alliance of Street Vendors and Informal Traders)
Micro and Small Enterprise Leaders Summit
Academics

6.00 – 7.00  
COCKTAIL

7.00 – 8.00  
Artistic event

Dani Ploeger
Greenman
Chris Williams
Thursday November 10

9.00 – 10.30  **Session 5. CONTESTED URBAN SPACES in KENYA**

**Screening of videos** of the Urbanization & Street Vending Project  
**Juliet MUIGA**, Kenyatta University:  
_Economics of Urban Space: Are street vendors in Nairobi City spared_  
**Daniel EHAGI**, Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology:  
_Geographic Information Systems in Advocacy - Grievances of Street Vendors in Nairobi City._

10.30 – 11.00  **TEA BREAK**

11.00 – 12.30  **Session 6. VULNERABLE GROUPS**

**Emmanuelle DURAND**, EHESS:  
_From Syria to Lebanon: Hawking Areas. Syrian Refugees in Beirut_  
**Brigitte DRAGSTED MUTENGWA**, Aalborg University:  
_Crackdown economics: Exceptional moments and ordinary compromises in Nairobi’s street trading_  
**Hala Yassin ALKARIB**, SIHA Khartoum:  
_The shadow laborers – The conditions of women vendors in the capital city of Sudan_  

12.30 – 1.30  **LUNCH**

1.30 – 3.00  **Session 7. STREET VENDORS ASSOCIATIONS**

**Nathan M. KARIUKI**, JKUAT,  
_Street vending in Kisumu and Thika: lessons from secondary towns in Kenya_  
**Jongh LENNERT**, Stockholm University:  
_The shifting dynamics of translocal assemblages: The case of street vendor associations in Zambia_  
**Aristide YEMMAFOUO**, University of Dschang:  
_Street vendors: strategies of actors and governance of public spaces along the main road of the city of Bafoussam, Western Cameroon_  

3.00 – 3.30  **CLOSING & TEA**

3.30 – 5.00  Closed meeting
9.00 – 9.30  INTRODUCTORY KEY NOTE

Pr Alison Brown, Cardiff University:
The Political Economy of Street Trading in Africa

Street trading is dynamic and pan-African in reach, but understandings of its political and economic drivers are still weak. Despite the rich strain of research over 40 years, the paucity of national and city-level data has led researchers to adopt a case-study approach, for example documenting the struggles of street traders in the face of widespread persecution. However, it is timely to examine the broader contextual landscape of street trading and its influence on both the operations and vulnerabilities of the sector.

This paper draws on research by the author in 15 countries in Africa and published papers to examine how the influences of history, culture and religion; international and local trade; governance and politics; the role of women and the march of technology have influenced the operation of street trading across Africa today. Many campaigns have focused on capacity-building of trader organisations to build legitimacy and strengthen working conditions, but the paper suggests that while structural problems remain unaddressed progress towards legitimacy and security may not be sustainable.

9.30 – 11.00  Session 1. PUBLIC SPACE AND INFORMALITY

Jean-Fabien STECK, University of Paris Ouest-Nanterre:
(Informal) uses of public space and planning

Street vending is a huge issue for planning in many cities in Africa. The aim of this paper is not to discuss about hawking, street vending and their urban consequences for themselves, but to try to map (in both figurative and literal senses) what are the various uses of urban public space and moreover to try to identify and understand what are the various definitions of this so-called "public space" for all the stakeholders who are mentioning it, using it, managing it and planning it (street vendors, inhabitant, authorities...). I argue that those various definitions of what a public space is lead us to political (strongly related to the ancient Greek meaning of “polis”) matters and to spatial projections and projects through what we can identify as “territorialisation” processes. The co-presence under a same umbrella concept and in a same location of all those processes, appropriations and approaches by so many stakeholders, especially with some of them being characterised as “informal”, lead us to draw an analysis of urban conflicts (senso lato) and to question the way they can be regulated and solved. Actually, urban public spaces seem to be a major challenge for planners and an entry point to interrogate planning in such contexts. Planning is becoming, again, a key issue for urban Africa and focuses attention of many key actors, both at international (UN-habitat, Cities alliance...) and local (especially local authorities) scale, specifically questioning the issue of formal/informal categories in urbanism.
I argue that every plan lead to informal uses which are, by definition, the consequence of the appropriation of the plan by various users with various strategies and goals. But of course, the issue of informality can be much more sensitive when including informal economic actors (entrepreneurs and workers) such as street vendors. So, the aim of this paper is to try to understand how the various definitions of public spaces, especially those made by the so-called informal economic actors considering urban public space as an urban productive space (a sort of commons?), impact the way planning must think how to take those uses into account. I shall develop three points, always including the issue of informality: 1) various uses and definitions of urban public spaces / mapping the urban public space; 2) planning and public space: which uses are/can be planned?; 3) public spaces and the governance of territories: policy and politics' perspectives. My presentation will be based both on theoretical approaches and on field-based evidences, especially from West-African cities (Abidjan, Lomé) and from reading of case studies analysis made by other researchers.

Michel TCHOTSOUA, University of Ngaoundere: *Street, a commercial area in Cameroon: case study in Mbouda, Bafoussam, Yaounde and Ngaoundere’s cities*  
The commercial activities of urban streets in Cameroon are usually accompanied by almost total occupation of the street, in various forms itinerant and sedentary, temporary and permanent. This occupation is today an indispensable part of the description of Africa urban landscapes so that some authors see on it an "urban cultural marker" despite the repression of the police. This communication, based on observations and surveys conducted in Mbouda, in Bafoussam, in Yaounde and Ngaoundere, allows to think about relationships and potential conflicts and accidents between uses which are those of the street commercial activities and other streets functions thereof, including circulatory. It is true, query Street vendors is not easy because they are often quite precarious, very less talkative during the first contacts, and with little time to devote to the researcher who disturbs them in their workplace where they must remain very alert not only to snap up clients but mainly to save themselves on time, if possible with their goods, as soon as the municipal police is coming. From data analysis, we notice that, the first reason for understanding the overcrowding, itinerant and sedentary sidewalks or pavement by informal activities is entrepreneurial, in order to be more closely to their potential customers. It is also to circumvent the tax collectors. The streets appear as a particularly crowded space, firstly because of a significant occupation of sidewalks or pavement itself; secondly because of the multiple flow it generates. This appropriation of the streets by the informal highlights situations of power and let to the thought on urban policy and the issue of the necessary regulation between the multiple uses of these linear spaces of the city that are no more networks, but territories claimed by both informal and formal stakeholders.
Ulysse LASSAUBE, Sandrine BERROIR, Antoine FLEURY, University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne:  
*The tourist economy of parisian streets: the variety of informal practices*

In 2015, Paris stays the world’s top touristic destination with 32.4 million tourists, mainly centered on four touristic sites: Notre-Dame cathedral, the Eiffel tower, the Louvre museum and Montmartre. With 17 billion of euros of « touristic consumption» in Paris in 2014, the economic benefits of the touristic economy are considerable. The touristic flows on the aforementioned sites, generally distant from the stores during the visit, become attractive for another type of operators (artists, street hawkers, guides, rickshaws or tricycles), proposing goods and services which participate in an intense informal touristic economy. Through the significance of these activities and the transactions which follow on from them, those spaces embody places of many interactions between two types of great travelers: migrants and tourists. Besides, the informal nature of these operators’ activities involved in the touristic street economy generate space conflicts and ratios of power which regularly bring the enforcement officers into play, who seek to regulate those interactions on the touristic sites. These sites suffer from additional surveillance due to their touristic dimension and the “over-visiting” aspect of these places. This makes them promoted in watching and control by the authorities, especially in a “state of emergency” period, making the relationships between operators more complex. So then, this paper aims to analyze these interactions between this triptych of operators (operators of the touristic economy, tourists, and enforcement officers) inasmuch as they confer a major role to the touristy street economy in the Parisian touristic public spaces. How the operators of this economy organize to be as closely as possible to the main touristic flows and adapt their way of trade to the enforcement officers’ law?

This paper is based on fieldwork conducted on the four aforementioned sites, mainly relied upon numerous observations in situ, a series of 29 interviews with the migrants involved in this economy, and transects filmed in those public spaces. On the one hand, these tools enabled to characterize the heterogeneous and complex spatiality of these informal activities, and on the other hand to appreciate the practicing of the different operators present in the sites according to pluralist temporalities. In this way, the collected materials gave rise to an analyze of the power games among operators, and between operators and the law enforcement officials. Firstly, the communication will give some details about the nature of these informal economic activities which can be divided into three subclasses: the illegal selling of products, the transportation of tourists, and the leisure and entertainment activities. Each of these activities presents distinguishing features, especially in terms of space uses, profile of operators and selling strategies. The paper will then present the territorial integration in each of the four studied sites, as well as their spatial dynamics, especially in that which they pertain to an appropriating of the public spaces and to a specific fabrication of the metropolitan area. Finally, the paper will focus on the negotiating games and arrangements between the different operators involved in this informal touristic economy. Removal from the sites, harassment and seizing of the goods by the authorities are the daily reality for the street peddlers. We will see that their presence can be permitted under certain
conditions on the four sites. This tolerance gives them some flexibility in the monitoring of these places.

11.00 – 11.30 TEA BREAK

11.30 – 1.00 **Session 2. RIGHT TO THE CITY AND LIVELIHOODS**

**Esayas D. ENGIDA,** University of Addis Ababa:

*Street Vending Livelihoods and the Right to the City in Dire Dawa, Eastern Ethiopia*

The objective of the paper was set to explore street vending livelihoods in the city of Dire Dawa, Eastern Ethiopia. Dire Dawa is the second largest city, next to the capital Addis Ababa, located at about 505kms to East on Ethio-Djibouti railway line. The city is known for its transport and commerce functions predominantly and centre of contraband trade in Eastern Ethiopia. It has high record of unemployment among major urban centres of the country having unemployment rate of 28.5% in 2014, which was the second highest next to the capital. Informal sector is the major employer, employing over one-third of the total labour force while street vending accounts about 24% of the total informal employment in the city. The study employed the Sustainable Urban Livelihoods as conceptual while The Right to the City as theoretical frameworks. The pragmatist stance informed the choice of mixed methods approach as it well suited to better understand the problem. Questionnaire Survey was conducted selecting 198 vendors using Time-Location Sampling procedures from six street vendors cluster sites and mobile vendors. In addition, key informant interview with selected street vendors and responsible officials from various offices has been made and spot surveys and observations were also conducted. Proclamations, regulations and other secondary documents were also consulted. The study revealed that street vending in the city largely depends on access to and use thereof convenient spaces such as streets which have high pedestrian flows. Nevertheless, use of such spaces is usually prohibited by regulations of road safety. Therefore, these spaces are the most contested ones for there are conflicts and competitions over the use. Efforts to access and use such spaces usually yield in conflicts between street vendors and city agents and sometimes exposes to corruption. As such harassment, evictions, confiscations are common reported by vendors particularly in street vendor agglomeration areas near the existing markets. Vulnerability of street vendors is empirically analyzed and it was found that vendors are vulnerable to the high degree though it varies with varied with age, sex, location, education, migration, frequency of attendance of vending cluster sites.

It is argued in this paper that the actions and measures of city agents have been jeopardizing the livelihoods of the street vendors than promoting in the city. This is so because there has been no viable option in place and provided for vendors; rather they are treated as out-of-place urban elements. Hence, the measures in place and in practice have been exclusionary and repressive. Moving or relocating street vendors to other locations is found to be not a viable option from the street vendors’ perspective. Street vendors do not have
their own organizations so that they could participate in decisions that affect their livelihoods and negotiate access and use of spaces upon which their livelihoods depend. Street vendors use different strategies in their effort to continue earning from vending. The most notable ones include spatial and temporal strategies, adaptive and coping strategies. Because of these strategies street vendors of the city are resilient in the face of the inherent vulnerabilities associated with their illegality and informality. Various approaches that promote accommodation of street vendors into the city fabric have been suggested.

Ilona STEILER, University of Helsinki:
Division(s) of labour: the conceptual politics of regulation and rights in informal urban street trade in post-liberalization Tanzania

This paper seeks to contribute to current debates on informal street trade from a labour studies perspective. In exploring street trade as a theme of labour relations and worker protection, it aims at understanding the interconnection between conceptualizations of ‘informality’, ‘labour’ and ‘the worker’ on the one hand and of the empowering potential of regulatory frameworks and rights-based approaches on the other hand. In the paper, I argue that the way in which work and workers are discursively represented in the context of the formal-informal divide is closely interwoven with politico-economic objectives of defining workers’ legal and social protection and thereby with workers’ inclusion into, or exclusion from, protective frameworks and political participation. My focus is on the discursive (re-) ordering of the world of work, its translation into rights-based approaches aiming to enhance protection of the working poor, their implementation in government programmes and policies, and finally their practical consequences for workers themselves. To this aim, I ask the following interrelated questions: How are ‘work’, ‘the workplace’ and ‘the worker’ conceptualized in current approaches to regulating street trade and giving rights to vendors? How do these conceptions affect vendors’ legal and social protection, social inclusion and political participation?

To illuminate my line of argument, I study the regulation of urban street trade in Tanzania. Tanzania is typical of many countries in the global South, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, in that the informal sector offers a vast share of employment opportunities in the wake of economic liberalization and labour market deregulation. At the same time, Tanzania offers unique insights as the government is currently attempting to address street trade under its Property and Business Formalization Programme (MKURABITA), based on the Legal Empowerment of the Poor approach, and the World Bank’s Doing Business agenda. These approaches display specific conceptions of workers’ rights, which have become adapted into legal reform and government programmes, and which impact on practices of law enforcement, legal procedures, workers’ organization and participation as well as on possibilities for workers’ agency and resistance.

Drawing on desktop study (policy documents, secondary data and academic literature) as well as on five months of fieldwork in Dar es Salaam (interviews with government officials, legal experts and street vendors, participant observation) I suggest that legal reform and policies towards street vending remain hampered by three conceptual divisions:
First, the regulation of street trade remains confined to traditional conceptions of ‘proper’ market development and their inherent formal-informal, public-private, employer-employee and legal-illegal binaries. In both text and practice, law and by-laws account hence only limitedly for the actual causes and conditions of informal urban street trade. Second, the representation of street vendors as self-employed entrepreneurs rather than as workers shifts the focus towards business and property rights and away from social and labour rights. This approach favours the more successful vendors but ignores the need for social and labour protection of the poorest and most vulnerable of them. The continuing criminalization of unlicensed vendors further allows for repeated violations of their basic human rights by way of evictions, Confiscation and abuse by authorities. Third, the reluctance of both the government and trade unions to consider street vending as ‘work’ has impeded vendors’ effective organization. Neither trade unions nor the ILO sufficiently cooperate or coordinate with existing small traders’ associations, which in turn have little bargaining power and mainly concentrate on improving the business environment. Thus, despite their large numbers, vendors’ voices are basically excluded from political decision-making processes on the city and state level. In consequence, the law, regulations and vendors’ rights continue to be designed and implemented in a top-down manner.

Joshi KUNAL, Ashoka University:  
*Conditional Citizens? Hawkers in the streets (and courts) of changing Indian cities*

A street vendor have often been seen as archetypal examples of informality in cities—constituting what Chatterjee (2004), for instance, has called political society—indispensable to the city, but continually having to negotiate the law, their claims to citizenship perpetually tenuous. Using Chatterjee’s framework as a guide, I look at how the movement for street vendors’ rights has evolved in India over the last few decades. I do this in two complementary theoretical spaces—the constitutional and the political. For the former, I consider the judiciary, where citizenship is formally defined, and for the latter, the domain of the city, where these formally defined rights is contested and redefined.

Closely reading all published cases in the Indian Supreme court pertaining to street vending over the last fifty years, I trace the evolution on the Court’s jurisprudence on street vending, and through it, the state’s position on broader questions of social rights and citizenship. I find that this is best described using Madhav Khosla’s (2010) idea of the conditional social right, wherein the court’s adjudication is not based on any minimum standard of rights that must be met, but contingent on action that is already being taken by the executive. While this approach does not appear to be pro-poor at first glance, I find that it has allowed the court to play a more proactive role in ensuring that its decisions are complied with, often blurring the line between judicial and executive functions of the state, and has resulted in the court becoming an important ally in the national struggle for street vending rights.

Next, through a combination of desk and field research, I study the political struggle waged by various street vendors’ groups over the last decade, which eventually culminated in a national law legalizing street vending in India in
2014. That this law was passed amid increasingly strong aspirations for (hawker-free) 'world-class' cities on the part of the middle class is in itself significant, but shows, more importantly, how the Indian street vendor, far from seeking exceptions to the law, is increasingly demanding to be let in to the governmental gaze of the state. Although there have been many problems with the implementation of the bill since its passage, I argue that by institutionalizing a right to vend, the campaign which led to the bill has created new possibilities for negotiating with the state at all levels—starkly different from the previously prevalent mode of individually negotiating for space—and marks the beginnings of a shift in the street vendors’ movement from one of political to civil society.

1.00 – 2.00 LUNCH

2.00 – 4.00 Session 3. RIGHT TO THE CITY AND CONFLICTS

Lola SALES, University of Paris West Nanterre – la Défense:
Street vendors, conflicts and informal governance in public spaces
Street vending plays an important part in everyday life and urban economy in many cities all over India, especially since the economic reforms of the 1990s. In Mumbai, with the formal and industrial sector shrinking, especially the mills shutting down, a large section of the urban workers have been compelled to work in the informal sector (Bhowmik, 2011; Bhowmik, More, 2001). With their economic activities, their networks, their space occupation modalities, their knowledge and practices and their political strategies, street vendors contribute to produce urban landscapes of Indian cities and metropolises. These activities allow them to earn a living and to provide some essential and affordable goods and services to the population as well as being an important element of the experience of urban citizens. However, street vending seems to be an unwanted activity incompatible with the conception of an “emerging city” for a metropolis like Mumbai, aspiring to become a global city, according to urban planning, governance policies and a part of “civil society” speeches. For street vendors, public spaces represent a place where they work and live and are a vital spatial resource as productive spaces. For others, public spaces must be a place for fluent traffic, leisure activities, flânerie or consumption. Moreover, for a large part of official and non-official urban actors, public spaces are a source of informal income through corruption and clientelism practices. Indeed, hawkers, considered as illegal, are victims of a huge extortion process by the municipality and the police and are heavily “taxed”. In addition to paying fines and bribes (hafta), they have to pay also some informal actors who consider themselves as « public landlords » or « protectors » of the area. Consequently, street vendors, also called hawkers or pheriwala, are central in the conflicts about visions of public spaces. These conflicts are more or less institutional, most of the time violent, involve various actors with different abilities of power and challenge street vendors as regard to their legitimacy, their legality and their urban citizenship.
A new law for the defence of street vendors’ rights (Street vendors Act), has been voted in March 2014 at central level, and recognizes the legitimacy and the legality of these activities through a regularization process with giving license, planning hawking zones and creating committees in a participative approach for the governance of public spaces. However, the Municipality of Mumbai (BMC) seems to adopt a repressive approach regarding the hawkers, who are still illegal (around 95% do not have a license), though repression, evictions and corruption. Moreover, middleclass participation through residents’ associations has been actively promoting the idea that hawkers are to be blamed for many of the city’s problem and are actively involved in hawkers’ evictions (Anjaria, 2006, 2009). In another level, a huge competition, often manipulated by local political parties, contributes to create conflicts between vendors themselves who are characterized by unequal access to urban resources and unequal abilities towards spatial anchoring and appropriation. Furthermore, collective street vendors’ organization, through associations and unions, is a relatively new phenomenon and contributes to redefine their “tactics” of negotiation and their “strategies” to appropriate urban spaces, through legal actions.

In this context, the analysis of urban conflicts constitutes an interesting way to understand the disparities of power on space. The aim of this proposal, based on fieldwork research around some main “natural markets” in Mumbai, is to question the access, the appropriation, the formal and informal regulation and the possibilities of negotiation in public spaces. This requires a closer examination of street level, based on observation, mapping and interviews with street vendors, hawkers’ unions and associations, residents’ associations, shopkeepers’ associations, political parties and urban authorities. Analysing informality, from this Indian perspective, seems to be a relevant case to understand the tensions between the normative aspect of public spaces and the diversity of their modalities of appropriation and governance and to question the idea of Right to the City in Global South.

Chediel NYIRENDA, Colman MSOKA, University Dar Es Salaam: The City and the Relocation of Street Vendors: The Politics of Informal Trading Spaces in Dar es Salaam

Address is a crucial factor in modern business practice all over the world. The physical location of a business can be the most effective strategy of a business. A street vendor has no permanent insignia. They do not have sign boards – or simply, we do not expect them to have one. The display of their merchandise is their business signboard. As if it did not matter, Dar es Salaam has kept moving and removing these ‘unwelcomed’ city traders, street vendors, to wherever it is deemed convenient without caring what happens to them and their business. How much business can anyone do without the ideal space? But what is at stake, at least in the case we are presenting here, is not only the size of space but also the type of space and the location of this space in relation to the nature of the business.

Despite efforts and seemingly good intentions of municipal governments that have set aside sums of money for construction of modern market structures, there is still a lot of misunderstandings on what entail an ideal space in business terms. This is exemplified by the refusal of vendors to move into such spaces. Street vendors need street space to do business but they are
always in conflict with authorities. Several questions are prompted by these clashes: can a street vendor be a street vendor without the street? Why do street vendors clash with authorities over space? Why do they rather choose dusty and risky road sides rather than the ‘comfortable’ space inside markets? Are authorities not trying to formalize the informal? These and other issues are discussed in this paper. What kind of space do vendors want? What kind of space do authorities offer to vendors? What are differences between the two perspectives? To respond to these questions Field work was done in Kinondoni Municipality in April-May 2016. Interviews were conducted with street vendors who were asked to relocate from one part of the city and local government leaders on the subject of relocation. Observations were made between areas where vendors are being evicted and where they are asked to move into. Analysis of the relationship between business type and location were made in order to get insights on the arguments given by different stakeholders. Spaces use analysis was made in different times of the day to further get an insight on who is using which space and at what time; the nature of the business vs time of trading and location. The paper concludes with presentations of the findings which indicate that there is a significant deference in understanding of space between vendors and local authority leaders. This deference need to be ironed out so as to remove conflicts between vendors and authority. More vendors need to develop their business address in order to be able to grow and graduate into formal sector. Such a move would also help authorities to get more revenue in the future. It is also argued that local authorities need to look at the good side of street vendors and informal business and not only the down side.

Amandie SPIRE, Armelle CHOPLIN, University Paris Diderot:
*Decongesting Accra: street trading, order and the right to the city*

Our paper aims to understand everyday practices of public space occupancy, through the lens of street trading formalization in Ghana. We focus on street traders relocation as a window to interrogate the process of construction of both social norms and spatial order. This process helps us to understand how the dynamics of neoliberalisation are implemented by paying attention to the transformation of social and power relationships between urban authorities and street traders. In a context of urban regeneration implemented by the Accra municipality who wants to decongestion the CBD, street traders have been relocated in what is considered as the (right) place. We will not focus on the period of crisis and struggles when contestation and protestation break out. We would rather examine what happens after a conflict between street traders and urban authorities (the right to stay or not and where/after eviction or threats of eviction) when ordinary time occurs. In this context, our research aims at engaging in the debate on the actual form of the right to city. We would like to point out how regular arrangements and practices in the post-conflict place play an important role in the process of reordering space, social norms and conducts. We argue that eviction or relocation can be seen not only as a form of deny of the right to the city but also as a specific configuration for the transformation of the street traders conditions. By occupying this place and producing everyday practices, city dwellers deploy new ways of legitimization raising the issue of citizenship recognition.
Andrew Gilbert WERE, Stephen MUKIIBI, Fredrick OMOLO-OKALEBO, Barnabas NAWANGWE, Makerere University:

How informal street vending is organized; reflections from Allen road and Nakivubo place road in Kampala city

Uganda and its capital city, Kampala are grappling with one of the highest percentage of youth unemployment rates, standing at 83%. The urban informal sector, of which street vending is part, constitutes 65% of jobs and is a vital lifeline for livelihoods. Streets provide opportunities for employment through informal vending. This is because streets in central business districts are a confluence of pedestrian traffic that provide market for vendors. However, street vending was not planned for in the original designs of Kampala streets, as evidenced from the Kampala city plan prepared by Mirams in 1930. Consequently, there is a conflict between Kampala city authorities and street vendors over the interpretation and use of street spaces. Amidst the conflict, street vending still takes place and efforts to eliminate it by Kampala Capital City Authority been unsuccessful.

This paper examines how street vending is organized in Kampala city, with Nakivubo Place road and Allen road as case studies. It describes the processes used by street vendors to acquire street spaces for vending activities. In addition, it describes products and services sold by street vendors, social and political networks and support facilities and services that enable street vendors to operate from streets.

In the study, measurements, direct observations, interviews, photography and videography, were used to collect data. Results show that street vendors are attracted by the high pedestrian traffic that offers market for their goods. Street vending is supported by formal and informal sector structures that directly or indirectly support street vending, supply vending products and market for their goods and services. Consequently, eviction of vendors from streets has proved unsuccessful because of the support from stakeholders involved with street vending.

A conclusion was drawn that street vending is an important livelihood strategy for urban dwellers. It is a transitory occupation for many street vendors, because a majority of them are ‘shifty’ in their occupations. The city, as a system offers the support structures for street vending. Meanwhile, there seems to be no clear process where one can acquire space for street vending and vendors use different strategies to acquire spaces for vending. The sources of conflict between street vendors and Kampala Capital City Authority could be the interpretation of street space and how it is used. Nevertheless, city authorities recognize the importance and contribution of street vending to employment in Kampala city. There is need to incorporate vending in mainstream city planning and management policies to minimize conflict.

4.00 – 4.30 TEA BREAK
Session 4. KEY NOTE & ROUND TABLE

- Un-Habitat expert key note (tbc)
- Nairobi City County Commerce Department
- Nairobi City County Urban Planning Department
- KENASVIT (Kenya National Alliance of Street Vendors and Informal Traders)
- Micro and Small Enterprise Leaders Summit
- Academics

6.00 – 7.00 COCKTAIL

7.00 – 8.00 Artistic event

- Dani Ploeger
- Greenman
- Chris Williams

Thursday November 10

Session 5. CONTESTED URBAN SPACES in KENYA

Screening of videos of the Urbanization & Street Vending Project

Juliet MUIGA, Kenyatta University:
Economics of Urban Space: Are street vendors in Nairobi City spared

Street vending in Nairobi city is not a new phenomenon. City governments have changed overtime but perception of street vendors as a city menace has persisted through all regimes of the capital city. Various attempts of both legal and spatial approaches to resolve the menace have been made by successive city governments with little success. There are those that criminalize hawking in city streets by canceling their licenses while others issue licenses indicating hawking is a legitimate business. Spatial strategies adopted in the past are diverse some aimed at settling the hawkers in markets, allowing them to operate within Central Business District (CBD) in selected spaces at specific times in addition to allocating them the back lanes of the cities’ blocks. However, none of the strategies has contained hawkers from the temptation of spilling over to the CBD streets and walkways. It is therefore important for urban managers to study the street vending as a unique business venture that requires specific conditions to thrive in addition to a comprehensive study of the city dwellers’ behavior in relation to urban space in order to understand what sustains street vending.
The paper will be structured in a way that it will start by; first, presenting the history of street vending in Nairobi city. Secondly, an analysis of the current situation and characteristics of street vending in Nairobi. Third, classify various types of hawkers that operate within Nairobi CBD. Fourth, an evaluation of the underpinning urban economic principles to be considered in allocation of space for street vendors. Fifth, a review of urban management challenges that hinder space allocation for street vendors in Nairobi. Sixth, an account of the existing strategies for street vendors space allocation by Nairobi county government. Seventh, an evaluation of the past and existing state interventions and policy developments on street vendors space allocation. Last, the paper will give policy recommendations on how economics of urban space principles can be used as a guide the space allocation of street vendors in the City of Nairobi.

The study will be carried out through, review of relevant literature in both published and unpublished media, field observation and key informants interviews. The study will analyze the successes and failures of past and existing spatial strategies carried with assumptions that hawkers just need space to operate without considering the fact that the location characteristics of the space provided is of extreme importance if hawkers’ needs have to be met without a sting to the city economy. The paper aims at reviewing the economics of urban space principles in entrenching right to the city by all business classes. It will assess the viability of offering urban space for free in favour of informal traders in a capitalist city in ensuring fair competition and equity in the business platform. In conclusion the paper will make recommendations based on analysis of the study findings.

Daniel EHAGI, Daniel EHAGI, Fredrick OTIENO David OTIENO, Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology: Geographic Information Systems in Advocacy - Grievances of Street Vendors in Nairobi City.

This paper sought to find out how street vendors cope with their occupation owing to frustrations / grievances from the County Government of Nairobi in the central business district. Nairobi County being one of the 47 counties of Kenya. The smallest yet most populous of the counties, its capital is Nairobi, which is also the capital and largest city of Kenya. The city lies 1°17'10"S 36°49'16"E. The researchers interviewed and observed the respondents from different points of Nairobi city and later mapped the data on Nairobi city map to illustrate the situations faced by hawkers’ using pictures at different points of town. This was made possible using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as a tool for spatial analysis. These photos were taken by the consent of the vendors following a short interview. The researchers sampled five points in the study area with a bias for Ngara and far end of Moi Avenue. The researchers interviewed fifty vendors with findings that 75% of the vendor do not have access to equity, 95% of the respondents are willing to relocate if given another place for business, their profits range from eight hundred to one thousand Kenya shillings and their timeframe of business ranged from eight months to twenty years. Therefore the use of GIS on advocacy will try to solve the grievances of street vendors by advocating for their rights at both the local and national levels with a view...
of securing a place or area that the hawkers can freely air their products to eke a living. Since most of them depend on trade as a source of livelihood.

10.30 – 11.00 TEA BREAK

11.00 – 12.30 Session 6. VULNERABLE GROUPS

**Emmanuelle DURAND**, EHESS: *From Syria to Lebanon: Hawking Areas. Syrian Refugees in Beirut*

As neighbouring countries, Lebanon and Syria share borders that are often crossed. Thus, Syrian community in Lebanon appeared far before the Syrian civil war broke out. In the 1990s, around 500,000 Syrian workers benefited from a favourable legislation that enabled them to be easily employed particularly in constructions sites (Chalcraft, 2008). While the legislation has become more restrictive, Lebanon still hosts about 1,000,000 Syrians as “refugees”, turning Lebanon into the country with the highest concentration of refugee per inhabitant in the world (2016). From "workers" to “refugees”, what are the ruptures and continuities of Syrian influx to the Cedar country? Still, Beirut’s streets do not reveal significant traces of this important and plural Syrian presence. That is the reason why I focused on hawking as an alternative presence. Syrian street vendors seem to be more visible since the Syrian civil war that led many to exile. Contrary to our first intuition, hawking cannot only be considered as a new economy of survival in exile: some of them were already involved in street business, in Syria. 2 The urban trajectories of Syrian street vendors reveal a transnational network while raising the question of (in) visibility. Focusing on the place bodies occupy the space, I explored the so-called régime de visibilité (Lussault, 2003). What are the plans implemented by Syrian hawkers to see and/or be seen? I gave priority to daily street occupation and spatial dynamics of the hawkers rather than a morphological and material study of the occupied places. What are the spatial dynamics of street vending? What are the occupied/deserted places? Moreover, I dealt with the co-présence and lutte des places (Lussault, 2009) between migrant groups and host communities. How places are shared? What are the impacts of discrimination and tolerance phenomena? Result of a two-months-long fieldwork in Beirut, the study is based on a socio anthropological methodology that consists of micro-location and multi-location perspectives. To make familiar what appears as strange, I gave priority to in situ practices of walking and direct observation. In addition, I implemented some participatory mapping workshops with children off the street. Finally, I also conducted a series of formal and informal interviews. First, the spatiotemporal look on daily spatial dynamics of Syrian hawkers reveals that spaces are occupied/deserted according to a cost-benefit analysis. Financial impacts guide the trajectories of hawkers much more than the spatial proximity. Moreover, temporality plays a key role: Syrian street vendors adopt urban rhythms, fit exceptional temporalities - such as during the month of Ramadan - and capitalize on any opportunity that presents itself. From urban margins to city centers, street vendors know no borders. Their knowledge and know-how allow them to cross over Beirut, from East
to West, from North to South, interlinking these places. Both scattered and concentrated, spatial dynamics of Syrian hawkers in Beirut reveal new urban centralities, enlightening the paradoxical emergence of hawking areas. Second, I tackled the daily governance of shared spaces. Urban hand-to-hand gatherings different groups in frictions and confrontations. Syrian street vendors interact with shopkeepers, passers-by and clients, but also other hawkers. Co-présence can lead to competition between the poorest while it can produce solidarity and mutual assistance as well. The regular (daily) use of the space enables some of them to forge a social legitimacy, highlighting the “strength of weak ties” (Granovetter, 1973).

Brigitte DRAGSTED MUTENGWA, Aalborg University: Crackdown economics: Exceptional moments and ordinary compromises in Nairobi’s street trading

In this paper I explore ‘crackdowns’ where inspectorate officers arrive in numbers to drive unlicensed traders off the city streets. I ask what kinds of exchanges and relations between street traders and authorities are at play, what the role of the traders’ legal status might be, and what types of claims to urban space are at stake. Based on five months of fieldwork in Nairobi, the paper sets out to unpack these questions by paying attention to the economics in and around crackdowns. Not abstract economics in the economist’s sense but simply an attention to how things and money change hands and how values are produced.

Firstly, I ask how crackdowns relate to day-to-day exchanges and relations between street traders and various local authorities. If we see crackdowns not as isolated incidents but as momentary exceptions to the ordinary, day-to-day organization of street trading, a number of perhaps unexpected alliances come into view. Unlicensed street traders and inspectorate officers often have mutual understandings based on regular payments of small amounts of money. As one trader told me: “if you will not compromise with them, you will not be here.” In the exceptional moments of crackdowns, these compromises are momentarily suspended. At the same time, alliances between street traders and organized gangs (or what someone described to me as ‘the criminal underworld’) are activated. Gang members run up to fight inspectorate officers in order to give the traders time to get away. In return, street traders provide regular payments to gangs, paralleling their day-to-day exchanging and compromising with officers.

Secondly, since crackdowns are premised on the ‘illegality’ of unlicensed traders, I ask how the traders’ legal status shapes their exchanges with authorities. If the move to a designated market area and the payment of vending licenses to Nairobi City County is seen as the establishment of an exchange relationship, engaging in unlicensed trading is not so much a freedom from licenses as it is an opting out of a certain kind of exchange relationship and simultaneously opting into a different type.

Thirdly, I ask how crackdowns exhibit and act on contesting claims to urban space and its value generating potential. The Nairobi City County sets out to define and police urban space, designating some areas as open to licensed trade and others as strictly pavements, meant to take pedestrians from shop to shop in the world-class city. Street traders, on the other hand, gain access
to urban space through opportunistic compromises, allowing a number of actors to tap into a different type of value generating opportunities.

**Hala Yassin ALKARIB, SIHA Khartoum: The shadow laborers – The conditions of women vendors in te capital city of Sudan**

The socioeconomic and political crisis of Sudan could not be better observed than through the situation of women vendors and their day-to-day struggle with the Sudanese regime. The informal activities of women in Sudan take place in visible or hidden spaces. However, the informal sector, particularly women’s work is meant to be concealed and suppressed by a set of policies and laws based on religious militancy and systematic discrimination. The paper will be based on a qualitative methodology, in order to reflect the narratives and experiences of selected Khartoum-based women vendors and their realities. Sudan has been in economic and political crisis for decades, mostly due to endless civil armed conflicts. The country is among the countries with the highest numbers of internally displaced people (IDPs), with up to 3 million in 20142. Rural populations are disproportionately affected by the violence and instability in Darfur and Nuba Mountains, where most communities rely on farming and pastoralism and have lost their livelihoods due to conflicts. They remain with little support as most external aid agencies were banned by the Sudanese regime from operating across the country. Sudan is, in addition, the destination and a crossroad for thousands of migrant workers and refugees from South Sudan, Ethiopia and Eritrea who are equally striving to settle, often temporarily, in the capital state to work until continuing their journey. This combination of factors has turned Greater Khartoum into a desert natured city with limited public service, an active spot for multiple informal sector activities, most of which are led by women. Sudanese rural and IDP women work as tea or food sellers, or engage in selling and brewing local alcohol, while Ethiopian and Eritrean women migrants are predominantly involved in hidden informal jobs such as domestic work. In Khartoum, the Sudanese regime has created a complex, exploitative system reproaching women’s activities in the informal sector in line with its ideology of repressing the presence of women in public arenas. Women vendors in this system are caught in vicious cycles of forced-payment of random fines and taxes while being put at high risk of flogging and random incarceration by the Sudan Public Order Police.

12.30 – 1.30 LUNCH

1.30 – 3.00 **Session 7. STREET VENDORS ASSOCIATIONS**

*Nathan M. KARIUKI, JKUAT, Sylvain RACAUD and Pierre SCHLEGEL, IFRA: Street vending in Kisumu and Thika: lessons from secondary towns in Kenya*

According to data from Kenya’s Economic Survey 2015, the informal sector employed 11.8 million people in 2014 against 2.4 million in the modern or formal sector. Majority of these jobs are in small businesses such as street vending. In spite of employment opportunities offered by the sector, incomes
within the sector especially Street vending is very low. They continue to suffer from harassment from local authorities even with the existence of street vendors associations which are supposed to advocate for their rights. It is for this reason that our research will seeks to generate more information on the intervention of the Vendor’s Associations by looking at their role in the growth and development of street vending enterprises. This raises research questions such as: First, how Policies/legal framework does affects operations of vendors associations in the growth and development of vendors’ Enterprises; secondly, how do the internal organizational dynamics of vendor’s Association affect the growth and development of vendors’ Enterprises. Thirdly, what is the role of vendors associations in providing business development services and lastly what is the role of vendors associations in agitating for the vendors’ right to the city?

Jongh LENNERT, Stockholm University: 
*The shifting dynamics of translocal assemblages: The case of street vendor associations in Zambia*

The control and harassment of street vendors, for instance by the local authorities, is not uncommon in many part of the Global South. Although street vendors have often been portrayed as having a lack of organizational capacities, being organized potentially offers benefits to street vendors. Such associations may, for instance, act as negotiators with the local authorities and enforce a system to avoid any conflicts among the members of the association (e.g. concerning the vending location of an individual vendor). Some of these associations have also been able to expand their geographic scope and/or have linked up to other associations already present in their areas. Some of these associations are, for instance, a member of Streetnet International - an association committed to supporting street vendors worldwide. In Zambia, street vendors are organized both in local and national associations. Some of these associations form part of an umbrella association which attempts to organize all workers in the Zambian informal economy: the Alliance for Informal Economy Associations (AZIEA). This paper aims to address the operation and challenges of AZIEA - both from the perspective of street vendors as from the representatives of the AZIEA and associated street vendor organizations. The paper adopts the concept of a translocal assemblage in order to explore how associations have shaped the identities and use of language among street vendors. A large part of the paper will be devoted to explore the temporal aspects of translocal assemblages. In this part, the paper aims to address the shifting dynamics of translocal assemblages that are shaped and altered in a highly dynamic environment and how these affect the street vendors. The main research questions are as follows: How are street vendors' language use and identities shaped by street vendor associations? How and why are assemblages between vendors and vendor associations shaped and altered? How do these shifting assemblages affect street vendors?

These questions have been addressed through the conduct of semi-structured interviews with representatives of AZIEA, representatives of local and national street vendors associations, members of street vendor associations, and street vendors who do not belong to any association. The context in
which the fieldwork was conducted can be characterized as a highly dynamic environment in which the organizing of street vendors took place. Some of the local and national street vendor associations faced severe challenges, both from within (e.g. weak leadership) and outside (e.g. government regulations) the association. These challenges also reflected on AZIEA’s functioning, although AZIEA was also affected by the dynamic transnational environment in which they operated (e.g. temporal partners and donors). The (preliminary) findings suggest that street vendor associations were enriched by the workshops provided by AZIEA as these significantly shaped street vendors’ identities and languages - e.g. nowadays street vendors perceive themselves as workers and humans with rights. The shifting dynamics of associations is illustrated through changing connections (e.g. in terms of intensity and content) among vendors and association representatives, which also affects the assembling of vendors, from a local up to a transnational level.

Aristide YEMMAFOUO, University of Dschang: Street vendors: strategies of actors and governance of public spaces along the main road of the city of Bafoussam, Western Cameroon

Beyond the administrative function of the capital of the western region of Cameroon, the commercial activity is the main function of Bafoussam. This city of more than 300, 000 inhabitants is at the top of the urban network of one of the most densely populated areas of Cameroon. Commercial activity dominates the cityscape as much in appropriate places or not. Around the main road of the city is developed a fierce competition for the location of business activities in the public space. This is summary commercial facilities cumbersome public space almost permanently at various hours of the day. These are various stalls on the floor, on tables or in booths of the ordinary goods, but also laundries, workshops, mobile hardware stores and parking areas. This street is indeed the ideal zone of contact and confluence of populations of Bafoussam. Presented as precarious survival strategies, these forms of occupation of public space have proven more structured and supported by clientelist networks exploiting this situation of urban disorder fostered by poverty, unemployment and greed. Everything starts with the conquest of a place in the public space and the deployment of strategies to stay and expand business. This is to ensure a minimum of protection and therefore tolerance within a deal of relationship constantly renegotiated between street vendor, business competitors and municipal officers in charge to fight against urban disorder. The public authorities of Bafoussam acknowledge the role of street vendor in the youth unemployment reduction and provision of local services to part of city dwellers. That is why they hesitate between coaching and effective fight against these activities in those places. It is faced with this hesitation that clientelist networks have developed to exploit the illegal situation in which these actors are engaged. The objective of this article is to show that the street vendor meet the urban demand and integrates into the urban economic system despite the raising governance issues. The hypothesis is that the street vendor is as a basic scale of the networks of the actors in the urban economy outside the formal government control. The study was conducted from observations and a systematic survey of street activities along the main road from Bafoussam.
The interviews with thirty-five street vendors and three focus groups resulted in the seizure of the relationship networks and the occupation strategies, holding and implementing of street activities. They were completed by interviews with the service of urban disorder fighter in Bafoussam and the regional health service. The objective was to assess the issues of governance and health supporting street vendor on the main axis of Bafoussam. Actors of street vendor are graduates experiencing underemployment youth and responding to a request from local service that formal structures cannot provide to all citizens. Between strategies to conquer places, implement of activity and securing of acquired, there is a set of networks and territories that this article helps to highlight for understanding the sources of urban disorder and governance issues emerging from the public space.