

The Resilience of Street Vendors and Urban Public Space Management in Aba, Nigeria

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Abstract

Street vendors in some cities of developing countries (Aba in Nigeria inclusive) have exhibited uncommon resilience to attempts by public space management authorities at their eviction from the streets. This study seeks to ascertain reasons why vendors in Aba have continued to return to the streets despite all forms of harassments meted to them by city authorities. The survey research design was used for the study. It involved questionnaire administration and personal observation in data collection. 400 randomly selected vendors were surveyed. Pearson's Correlation Coefficient was used to analyze the strength of association between the resilience of the street vendors, and their survival options. Findings revealed a significant negative correlation between the availability (or not) of alternative means of survival to street vendors, and their proclivity to continue the act of street vending. It also showed that struggle for survival, exacerbated by pervasive and endemic poverty has kept vendors on the street despite the attendant dangers surrounding the enterprise. The study recommends among other things, the setting up of an agro-industrial zone in the Southern-Aba region to provide alternative jobs for street vendors; the formulation and implementation of an inclusive municipal and national policies on street vending, which will incorporate the spatial dynamics of the urban informal sector in town planning, as well as consider urban space allocation as an important policy tool to create employment for the massive unemployed youths in Nigeria.

Keywords: Resilience, Street Vending, Urban, Pubic Space

1.0 Introduction

Street vending is one of the very visible and significant manifestations of the urban informal economy, especially in the developing countries. It has defied its initial conception as a "survivalist" and temporary phenomenon that would eventually disappear after its absorption into the modern formal economy (International Labour office [ILO], 1991). There was the expectation that street vending would go away with the advent of modern retailing – fixed retail operations, departmental stores and malls, yet today, in most countries of the world, it persists even where local regulations seek to ban or restrict it (ILO, 2013). Street vending is one of the most visible activities in the informal economy and is found everywhere in the world, both in developed and developing countries (Cross, 2000). It has been defined in many different ways by various authors. However, a common theme among definitions has to do with location of the trade. It may include trading without a permit, trading outside formally designated trading locations and non-payment of municipal/national taxes, or self allocation of shelter for trading (Lyons & Snoxell, 2005). Bhowmik (2005) identified street vendors as self employed workers in the informal economy who are either stationary or mobile. He defined a street vendor as a person trading from the street—who offers goods for sale to the public without having a permanent built-up structure from which to sell. Bromley (2000) classified street vending as those trades located at streets and other related public places such as alleyways, avenues and boulevards; and Mitullah (2005) described street trade as an activity which takes place outside enclosed premises or covered workspace, on street pavements, sidewalks, bus stops, and in other public places.

Practical evidence indicates that the street economy is no longer small-scale or marginal, but is in some cities, a major employment sector catering for diverse and mobile city populations (Brown, 2005). Street vendors are known to play a very important role in the urban economy by providing employment, income and other items to the public. They sell different kinds of goods such as second hand clothes, vegetables, fruits, food stuffs, plastic goods, and various household necessities, which are manufactured in small scale at home- based industries. In many countries the urban poor prefer to buy clothes and accessories from street vendors because the goods that they sell are usually cheaper and more affordable than those found in formal retail shops (Saha, 2009). Berner *et al.* (2012) categorized street vendors as survivalist entrepreneurs which are less growth oriented. Similarly, Gomez (2008) argued that the majority of survivalist micro-enterprises in developing countries do not pursue expansion in their business rather they are necessity driven entrepreneurs that are forced into selling due to joblessness or other economic shocks. She further adds that most poor entrepreneurs started selling as a means of survival, and that the products of the survivalist entrepreneurs are generally of low-quality, mainly supplying the needs of low income consumers whose purchasing power is limited to the lowest priced products or cheap imports. Cross (2000) also observed that "the spirit of survival and flexibility" is probably more applicable to street vending as compared to other informal sector activities. Xaba *et al.* (2002) noted that every day, new ways of survival have to be

discovered by vendors whenever threats to their activities are looming, and he referred to this scenario as “survivalist’ activities”.

Vendors operate their businesses in areas that can be classified as public spaces and are originally unintended for trading purposes. Urban public space is the setting for array of human activities and a fundamental determinant of the character of towns (Cross, 2000). Over the years some scholars have paid attention to the urban public space, with the view of understanding factors which deteriorate it, and planning strategies to improve its vitality. Some scholars have also expounded on the rights to the use of public space. For example, according to Mitchell (2003), unlike other spaces in the city, public spaces are important because they are sites for the articulation of rights and demands of the citizenship. Brown (2006) observed that urban public space is a key element in the livelihoods of the urban poor, but its importance in development policies for cities is largely ignored. She also explored the concept of urban public space and its importance to the poor and concludes that, although urban public space is a common property resource, it is not static, but a shifting resource whose boundaries may change quickly over time as a result of social negotiation. Public spaces like road right of ways, sidewalks, open spaces, under-flyovers, and nature reserves have become assets for livelihood. Street vendors operate on these public spaces and on pedestrian walkways, thus impeding both pedestrian and vehicular traffic and causing congestion, especially in the city centre. Vendors litter the streets and sidewalks, dump garbage in open drains, and construct makeshift structures which mar the urban environment and degrade the aesthetic quality of urban settlements (Yankson, 2007).

The rate at which street vending is increasing and constituting social and environmental problems in Nigeria, and Aba in particular has become very worrisome (Nduka & Duru, 2014; Ugochukwu *et al.*, 2012; Amoo *et al.*, 2012). These scholars have identified problems associated with street vending to include congestion resulting from the ever-increasing number of street vendors operating on sidewalks and on the streets; struggle for space between the vendors and the pedestrians on the pavements resulting in conflict of vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The social aspect of the problems include street begging, child labour, drug abuse, pick- pocketing and high rate of school dropout. Nduka and Duru (2014) revealed that a large number of children, men and married women indulge in street vending in South-eastern Nigeria as a means of livelihood; and that the majority (72.0%) of the vendors were willing to quit hawking if offered an alternative means of livelihood. Their study further revealed that street vending poses numerous health and social risks and hinders the educational development of children, while they identified unemployment and poverty as factors contributing to street vending. Amoo *et al.*(2012) observed that street vending is a risky type of business that makes women to be more vulnerable to workplace hazards, by which maternal health could be negatively affected as a result of perennial physical exhaustion, physical abuse and inherent stress associated with the enterprise. Ugochukwu *et al.*(2012) also noted that street vending in Nnewi, Nigeria presents its peculiar hazards, which include physical, verbal and sexual abuse, as well as exposure to road traffic accidents.

In recent times, street vending has presented new challenges for city authorities charged with the management of public space in Nigeria. In Abia state and particularly in the city of Aba, the local government authorities and the town planning agencies have been preoccupied with the problem of street vending for many years. The past ten years have seen the authorities employing different strategies targeted at eliminating street vending. For example, formal trading centres like the Ariaria international market, Aba shopping mall, the Asa-Nnetu market, Ehre modern market, Cemetery shopping plaza, Ngwa-Road New market, and the Enyimba Shopping Mall Osisioma were all built or upgraded to absorb street vendors who were being evicted from various streets in the city. Both persuasive and brute-force measures have been applied without achieving the desired impact and, in spite of continuous harassment and brutality, street vendors returned to the streets after a short time. Previous researchers have paid attention to the issue of street vending in Nigeria, with most of them concluding that provision of adequate number of conventional markets, and forcing vendors into those markets would resolve the problem of street vending (Gani, 2016; Jega, 2004; Kumuyi, 1985). However, the experience in the city of Aba has proven otherwise as these strategies have practically failed to get vendors off the streets. Even with the improved recognition, street vendors and their rights to space have not been integrated into urban space usage and planning in Nigeria. This study therefore seeks to determine the underlying factors behind the resilience of street vendors in Aba, with the view to deriving strategies that would guide government policy on public space management vis-à-vis the informal sector, as well as ensure the survival of street vendors without compromising with the aesthetic considerations, functionality, and convenience of the cities.

2. The Study Area: Aba in Nigeria

The study area is the city of Aba in Abia State, located in the south-eastern part of Nigeria in the tropical rain forest zone of West Africa. The metropolitan area of Aba spans through two local governments: Aba-North and Aba-South local governments, and a fraction of Ugwunagbo, Osisioma-Ngwa and ObiNgwa local government areas. Aba is located approximately between latitudes 5° 05'N to 5° 08' north, and longitude 7° 20'E to 7° 28' east, and has sprawled to an approximate area of 26.7km². Aba is a major commercial city in Nigeria, with its economic

sphere of influences spreading all over west and central Africa and beyond. Greater portion of commercial and manufacturing activities in the city fall under the informal sector, hence the predominance of street vending. The dominant occupation of the city is trading, with some light manufacturing activities on leather works, wood and furniture, shoes, bags, and related goods. Figure1 is map of Abia State showing Aba, and map of the study area.

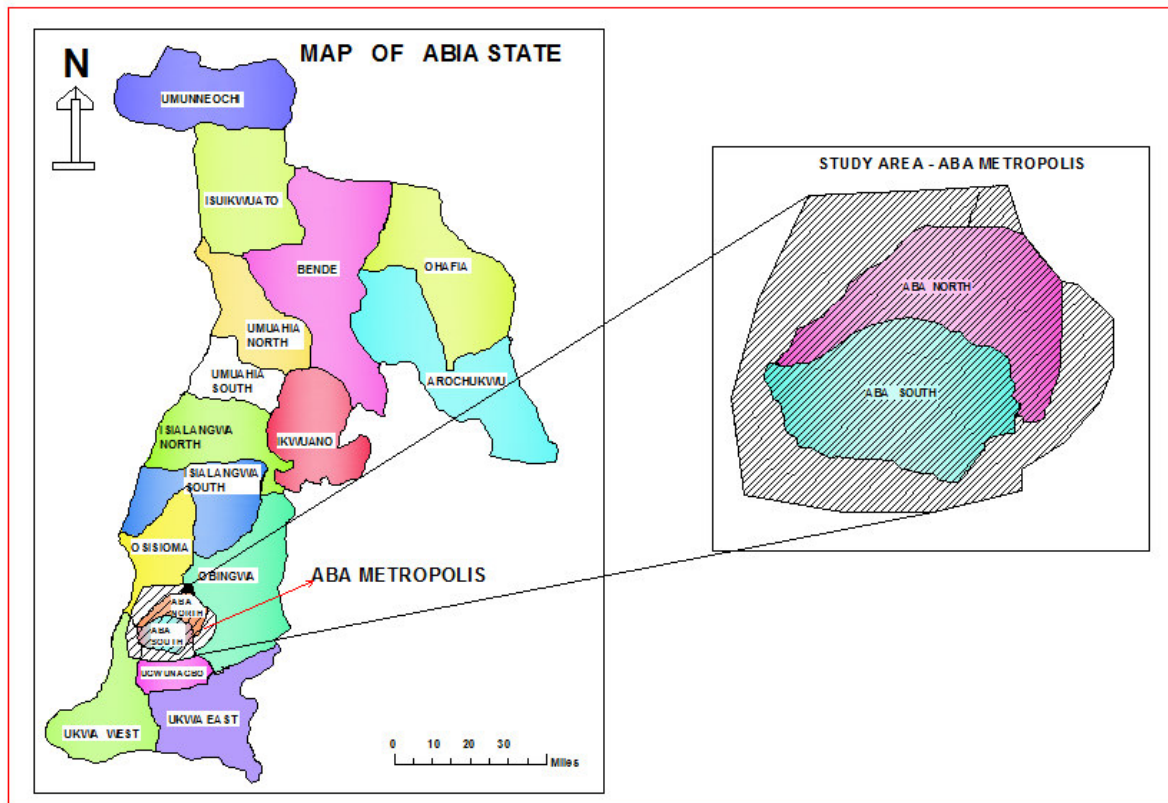


Figure 1: Map of Abia State and the study area

3. Materials And Methods

The researchers adopted the survey research design. The population of study comprises of the street vendors operating in Aba metropolis. A pilot study was conducted by the researchers between January and March 2016, which was used to validate data on street vendors gotten from the boards of internal revenue of Aba-north and Aba-south local government authorities respectively. These sources yielded a population figure of 12,800 street vendors operating within Aba metropolis. Based on this population, the sample size of 400 vendors was estimated using the following model derived by Miller and Brewer (2003).

$$n = \left\{ \frac{N}{1+N(\alpha)^2} \right\} \quad \text{--- Equation 1}$$

Where: n = required sample size; N= study population; and α = margin of error (0.08). Cluster sampling technique was used to divide the city into four quadrants for purposes of fair representation, and equal numbers of questionnaires were administered in all the quadrants. Purposive sampling method was used to select the roads where vendors were sampled, based on the roads where vending is very pronounced in each quadrant; then systematic random sampling was used to select the sedentary street vendors, while the footloose vendors (hawkers) were selected by convenience sampling. The study was based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected through field survey making use of structured questionnaire, and observation. The secondary sources include books, journals and government publications from the local government boards of internal revenue. Data collected were analyzed with appropriate descriptive and inferential statistics using SPSS for Windows, Version 17. For descriptive statistics, frequencies, cross tabulation, and graphs (chart builders) were used; while for inferential statistics, Pearson's Correlation Coefficient was used to analyze the strength of association between the resilience of the street vendors, and their survival options. All statistical tests were two-sided, and the *P* value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Characteristics of Street Vendors in Aba

A total of 400 copies of questionnaires were administered while 392 were retrieved, which implied 98% success rate. Table 1 shows results of surveys on characteristics of street vendors in Aba, and these have been summarized in the following paragraph.

Table 1 Characteristics of street vendors in Aba							
A. Age Category of Respondents	Age	Freq.	%	C. Years of Vending by respondents	Years	Freq.*	%
	below 18yrs	182	46.2		below 5yrs	245	62.2
	18 to 30yrs	162	41.1		5 to 10yrs	115	29.2
	31 to 50yrs	39	9.9		11 to 15yrs	28	7.1
	above 50yrs	9	2.3		16yrs and above	4	1.0
	Total	392	100		Total	392	100
B. Academic Qualification of respondents	Qualification	Freq.	%	D. Operating Capital of Vendors (Naira)	Frequencies	Freq.	%
	SSCE or below	263	66.8		less than 10,000	92	23.4
	ND**	96	24.4		10,000 to 49,000	200	50.8
	HND*** / Degree	32	8.1		50,000 to 99,000	56	14.2
	Total	391	100		100,000 to 149,000	37	9.4
					150,000 and above	7	1.8
					Total	392	100

*Freq. means Frequency. **ND means National Diploma. ***HND means Higher National Diploma

Source: Researchers' survey, (2016).

Results in table 1 indicate that street vendors in Aba are mainly young people including children - those within the age groups of 8 to 17years (46.2%) and 18 to 30years (41.1%). However, about 9.9% of the street vendors fall within the age group of 31 to 50years. The survey also showed that 66.8% of the vendors either did not go to school or managed to acquired basic education (up to secondary school level) while a smaller percentage obtained some tertiary education, with those that obtained degree or higher certificates comprising about 8.1% of the total population of vendors. 62.2% of the vendors have been in the business for less than 5years, as compared to 37.8% who have operated for upwards of 5years. This shows that more people are joining the business of street vending in Aba. Majority of the vendors (over 73%) operate with capitals less than N50,000 (about \$110), while just about 9.4% have up to N100,000 (\$220) as operating capital.

4.2 The Underlying Motivations behind the Choice of Business Location by Street Vendors

The survey sought to determine the underlying motivations behind the choice of business locations by street vendors in Aba, and the result is presented in table 2.

S/N	Factor	Frequency	%
1	To reach more customers easily and make more sales	312	79.6
2	Inability to afford the cost of shops	392	100
3	Cannot afford to pay numerous taxes levied in shops	392	100
4	Desire to be close to other street traders	25	6.4
5	Nearest location to residence	40	10.2

Source: Researchers' survey, (2016).

The summary of table 2 reveals that three major factors motivate the vendors to locate on the streets. 100% of the vendors reported that they locate on the streets because of their inability to afford the cost of shops in the conventional markets, and secondly because they cannot afford to pay numerous taxes levied in shops. In addition to the above reasons, 79.6% of respondents opined that they operate on the streets in other to reach customers easily and make more sales.

4.3 Past Government Policies on Street Vending in Abia State

Abia state government in the year 2003 embarked on the remodelling and expansion of three big markets at the heart of the city of Aba. These markets are the Aba shopping mall at Asa road, the Ngwa road new market, and the Cemetery market. These markets were upgraded with the addition of 1420 new market stalls bringing the total

stalls in the three markets to 4560 in 2005 when the projects were completed. The government therefore issued ultimatum for the relocation of all street traders at the central area of Aba, and those doing business along the Pound road and St.Michael's road to the reconstructed markets (Ministry of Commerce and Industry Abia State [MCI] , 2003). This policy was greeted with much resistance, and the government had to use police taskforce to daily chase vendors out of their selling stands. The major complaint of street vendors for not moving into the remodelled markets was that the cost of the shops were far beyond their reach, hence government came up in the year 2008 with building of open markets with low cost stands. Four numbers of such markets were completed at Ehere modern market, River Layout – waterside market, Afo-Ule market, and Eke Ohabiam market, but all except the River layout market were built outside the city centre. Besides, the markets lacked adequate infrastructures like electricity and water. Following the construction of these markets, the government came up with the policy of Operation Aba Cleanup (OPAC) in 2009, hoping to force all street vendors into those markets. This policy also failed, with the vendors who returned to the streets claiming that there were no sales in those markets as they are located outside the busy areas of the city.

The most recent guideline on street vending was launched in the year 2012 which was based on the relocation of motor parks and major bus terminals to Osisioma – at the outskirts of the town (MCI, 2012). In order to sustain commercial activities at the Osisioma neighbourhood the government under a public private partnership agreement constructed the Aba Mega Mall. The government had believed that the existence of the motor parks and bus terminals at the city centre encouraged street vending. The 2012 policy also prohibited on-street parking and all forms of street vending in the city centre of Aba, and directed their relocation to Osisioma and other markets. The relocation to Osisioma was backed up with aggressive taskforce against street vending, and government established tribunals to prosecute offenders. However, all these measures have not deterred street vendors as most streets in Aba still experience active vending especially in the evening hours and weekends. Table 3 summarizes survey results on enforcement strategies against street vending in Aba in the last one year.

Table 3. Enforcement strategies against street vending in Aba

No. of Times evicted			No. of times arrested			No. of times harassed or beaten up			No. of times goods were confiscated		
Option	Freq.	%	Option	Freq	%	Option	Freq	%	Option	Freq	%
1	1	.3	1	8	2.0	1	61	15.5	1	2	.5
2	10	2.5	2	24	6.1	2	105	26.6	2	26	6.6
3	12	3.0	3	32	8.1	3	81	20.6	3	19	4.8
4	36	9.1	4	71	18.0	4	76	19.3	4	39	9.9
5	50	12.7	5	57	14.5	5	40	10.2	5	30	7.6
6	77	19.5	6	97	24.6	6	13	3.3	6	71	18.0
7	54	13.7	7	40	10.2	7	2	.5	7	47	11.9
8	56	14.2	8	32	8.1	8	2	.5	8	80	20.3
9	29	7.4	9	16	4.1	9	2	.5	9	36	9.1
10	29	7.4	10	5	1.3	10	1	.3	10	13	3.3
11	5	1.3	11	2	.5	Total	383	97.2	11	8	1.9
12	14	3.6	12	6	1.5	Mean	3.01		12	13	3.3
13	6	1.5	14	1	.3	Mode	2		13	6	1.5
14	6	1.5	Total	392	100				Total	392	100
15	7	1.8	Mean	5.48					Mean	6.82	
Total	392	100	Mode	6					Mode	8	
Mean	7.16										
Mode	6										

Source: Researchers' survey, (2016).

The results in table 3 showed a statistical mean of 7.16 for number of times vendors were evicted, with a mode of 6 (six times), at 19.5%. This means that 19.5% of vendors have been evicted from their stands at least six times in the last one year. Likewise, number of times vendors have been arrested showed a mean of 5.48, and mode of 6 at 24.6%; number of times they have been harassed or beaten up showed a mean of 3.01 and a mode of 2 at 26.6%; and number of times their goods were confiscated had a mean of 6.82% and a mode of 8 at 20.3%. Generally this result showed aggressive enforcement and determination on the part of government to root out

vendors from the streets of Aba. Previous data concerning street vendors in Aba-North and Aba-South local governments showed that there were 13,201 vendors operating in Aba in 2012 (Board of Internal Revenue Aba-South). There is no statistics on the population of vendors in Aba in 2016. However, pilot study conducted by the study team between January and March 2016 showed an estimate of 12,800 street vendors operating within Aba metropolis. A comparison of these statistics indicates a marginal reduction in the population of vendors in the city, but this reduction is not significant enough to justify the policies and strategies employed by the government to control street vending in Aba. In other words, harassment, forced eviction and other punishments meted to street vendors by city authorities have not significantly succeeded in keeping them off the streets.

4.4 Other Survival Options of the Street Vendors in Aba

The enquiry sought to determine other means of survival by the street vendors in Aba, and the result is shown in table 4. Generally, the survey revealed that the supplementary sources of income for the street vendors are very insignificant and unsustainable.

A. Street Begging				D. Government Support			
Options	Freq.	%		Options	Freq.	%	
Yes	1	.3		Yes	3	.8	
No	381	97.2		No	377	95.7	
Total	384	97.5		Total	380	96.4	
Neutral	10	2.5		Neutral	12	3.6	
Total	392	100.0		Total	392	100.0	
B. Private farm Proceeds				E. Past savings and family inheritance			
Options	Freq.	%		Options	Freq.	%	
Yes	36	9.2		Yes	33	8.4	
No	341	87		No	346	87.8	
Total	379	96.2		Total	379	96.2	
Neutral	15	3.8		Neutral	13	3.8	
Total	392	100.0		Total	392	100.0	
C. Other Businesses				F. Other sources of support			
Options	Freq.	%		Options	Freq.	%	
yes	66	16.8		yes	45	11.4	
No	317	80.4		No	340	86.3	
Total	383	97.2		Total	385	97.7	
Neutral	9	2.8		Neutral	7	2.3	
Total	392	100.0		Total	392	100.0	

Source: Researchers' survey, (2016).

Findings in table 4 indicate that 9.2% of the respondents supplement their income from vending with proceeds from subsistent agriculture; 16.8% do some other businesses in addition to vending; 8.4% have some past savings and family inheritances; while 11.4% have other minor sources of income. Other identified survival options like street begging and social support from government were not alluded to by significant number of vendors. In each of the identified cases, over 80% of the vendors did not have any other option for survival except street vending.

4.5 Factors Driving the Resilience of Street Vendors

In the course of the survey respondents were asked why they have resisted the task force by returning to the streets after they had been evicted or harassed so much in the past. The results were illustrated in figure 2. It shows that 82.4% of street vendors in Aba returned to the streets despite its challenges because they have no other tangible means of survival; 99.5% of the vendors cannot afford to pay the cost of renting shops in the markets and shopping plazas; and 96.2% opined that they prefer to be arrested or harassed by the police in the act of street vending than die of hunger. Though this enterprise often carried considerable risk that includes physical and psychological harm as well as the loss of wares and property by the street vendors, it is nonetheless, a risk that vendors seem to weigh against the crisis of destitution should they leave their current trading spaces at the streets. Another important reason identified as driving force for the resilience of the vendors is the fact that some of the taskforce members

collect bribe from the vendors to allow them on the streets. 51.3% of respondents actually alluded to this factor.

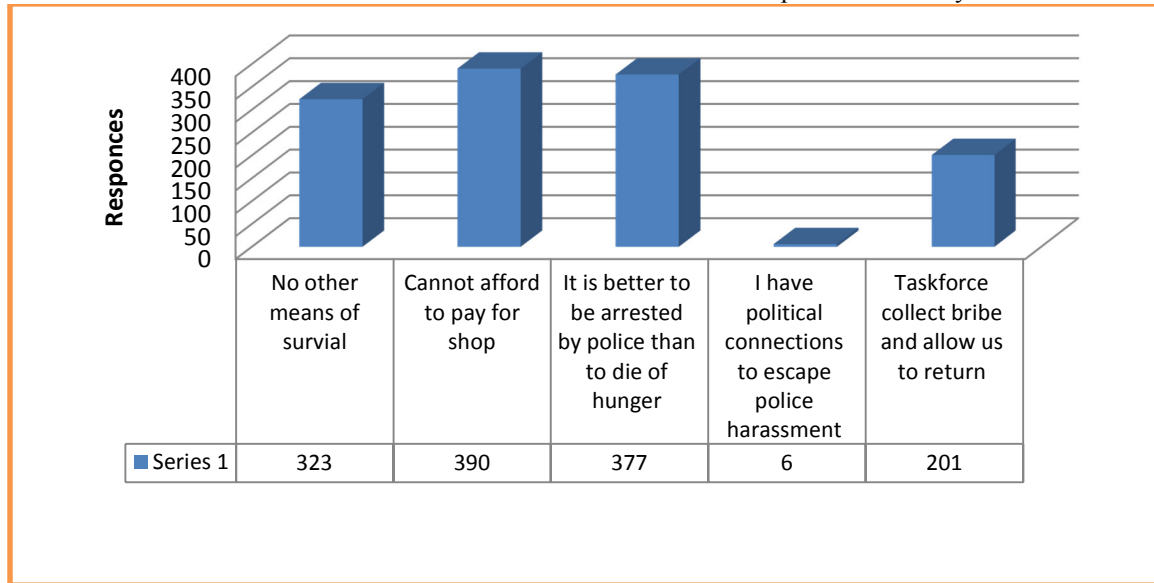


Figure 2: Factors driving resilience of vendors

The study further formulated and tested two related hypotheses making use of the data generated. The first hypothesis examined whether the number of times vendors returned to the streets relates to the rate of punishment they experienced. This is important to ascertain because, the number of times vendors returned to the streets is a measure of their strength of resilience. The second hypothesis examined whether the resilience of street vendors is significantly associated with their livelihood and survival options.

4.5.1 *Hypothesis 1:* The number of times vendors returned to the streets relates to the rate of punishment they experienced. A scatter plot of the data was computed (see appendix – A) and it showed a positive correlation between mean number of times vendors suffered punishments, and number of times they were evicted from the streets (which also represents number of times they returned to the streets). The Pearson’s correlation analysis of the data was also carried out (as shown in appendix – B), which revealed a strong positive correlation between number of times vendors returned to the streets and mean number of times they suffered punishments (**$r = 0.890$, $p = .000$; p significant at 0.05 significance level**). In other words, the more the vendors returned to the streets, the more they experience punishments. The vendors’ strength of resilience is measured by the number of times they returned to the streets and the number of times they experienced punishments.

4.5.2 *Hypothesis 2:* The resilience of street vendors in Aba is significantly associated with their livelihood and survival options. A cross tabulation of, sum of other means of survival by street vendors, and the mean number of times they suffered punishments was carried out as presented in table 5.

Table 5. Total of Other means of making a living * Mean times vendor suffered Punishments (Resilience)

	Mean no of times vendor suffered Punishments (Resilience)									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Total of Other means of making a living (survival options) 1	0	0	1	3	5	6	40	99	2	156
2	0	0	1	33	51	61	23	2	0	171
3	0	11	17	9	2	0	0	0	0	39
4	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	17	20	19	45	58	67	63	101	2	392

Source: SPSS computation by authors

The analysis presented in table 5 showed that vendors who had only one or no other means of survival experienced punishments more frequently with over 90% of them experiencing average of 7times of punishment and above in the last one year. Alternatively, vendors who had 4 to 5 options of survival experienced an average of between 1 and 2 times of punishments. Since it has been established earlier that the rate of punishments experienced by vendors has direct link with number of times they returned to the streets, this result therefore implies that the number of alternative survival options available (or not available) to vendors influenced their propensity to return to the streets. In other words, it affected their strength of resilience. A scatter plot charted for

this hypothesis (see Appendix – C) showed a negative correlation between survival options of street vendors and the mean number of times they suffered punishments. This was further analysed with Pearson’s correlation.

The Pearson’s correlation analysis (see appendix – D) showed a strong negative correlation between the two variables (**$r = -0.878$, $p = .000$; p significant at 0.005 significance level**). This result implies that with lesser opportunities or alternative means of survival, vendors are more likely to return to the streets and are more likely to experience and withstand harassments, and vice versa. It therefore means that harassment, forced eviction and other punitive measures meted to street vendors by city authorities have not been sufficient enough to keep them off the streets considering their need for survival. However, the result reveals also that provision of alternative means of survival to the vendors will significantly help to rid the streets of vendors.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

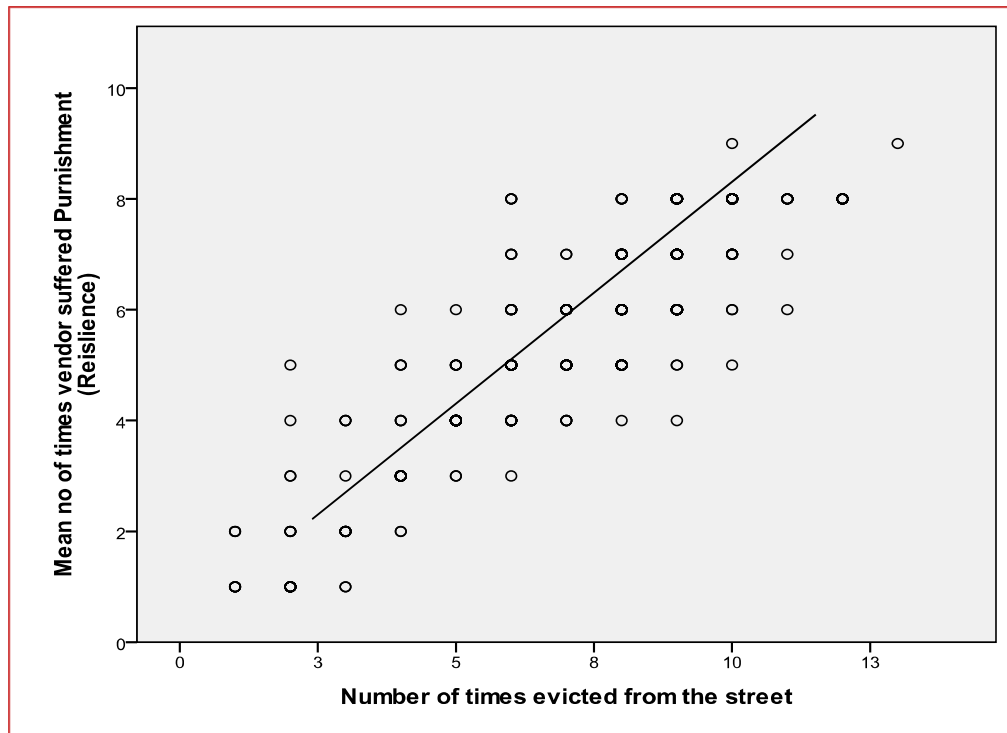
This study examined the resilience of street vendors in the city of Aba, Nigeria. The investigation revealed a significant negative correlation between the availability (or not) of alternative means of survival to street vendors and their proclivity to continue the act of street vending. Majority of the street vendors in Aba remained with the enterprise despite its inherent challenges because they have no other tangible means of survival. Less than 10% of the street vendors do some subsistent farming as alternative source of income. Majority of those involved in street trading are the active and youthful population group, with very low or no educational attainment, and extremely poor. This meant that jobs in the formal sector are out of their reach; and they cannot as well pay for the cost of renting shops in the markets or shopping centres, hence their primary option for survival is street vending. The study also showed that Abia State government’s policies regarding street vending had been to construct more markets and shopping malls especially at the outskirts of the city; relocate motor parks and major bus terminals to the outskirts; promulgate outright ban on street vending while enforcing it through police arrests and detention, forced eviction, confiscation of wares, and other forms of harassments. It was also revealed that bribery and corruption among members of the taskforce against street vending also help to build resilience in the vendors, as some officers often collect bribe from the vendors and allow them to continue on the streets. The study therefore recommends the setting up of an agro-industrial zone in the Southern-Aba region, with emphasis in mechanized agriculture and creation of value chain for agricultural produce, to provide alternative jobs for street vendors as well as the large army of unemployed youth in Abia State. The government should formulate an inclusive municipal and national policy on street vending with the hope that such policy would explore the prospects of street vending as a legitimate and viable endeavour, and regard urban space allocation as an important policy tool to create employment for the growing labour force. Urban public space allocation should be redesigned to provide modern street vending stands as part of the streetscape and architecture.

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Appendix – A: Scatter Plot on mean number of times vendors suffered punishments, and number of times they are evicted from the streets



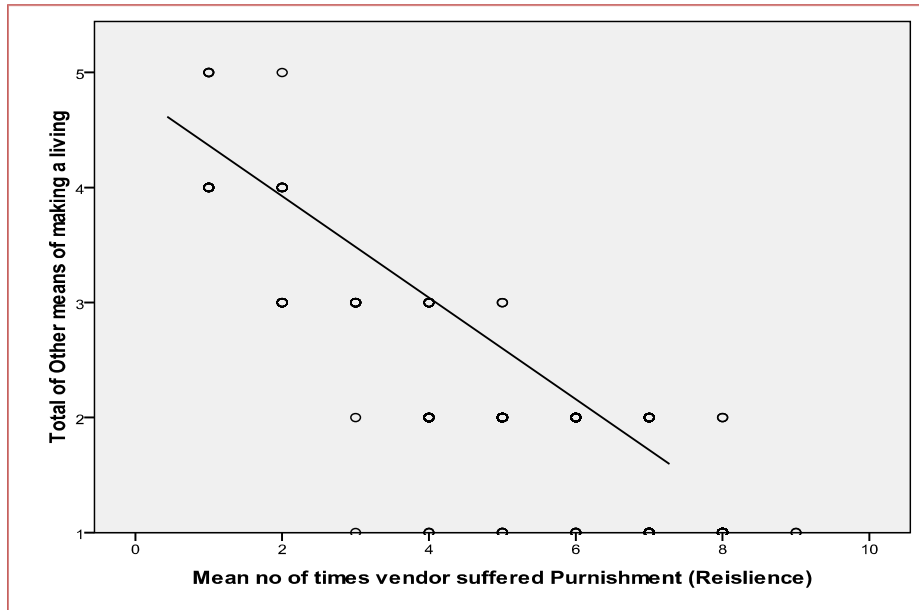
Appendix – B: Pearson’s Correlations I

		Number of times evicted from the street	Mean no of times vendor suffered Punishments (Resilience)
Number of times evicted from the street	Pearson Correlation	1	.890**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	392	392
Mean no of times vendor suffered Punishments (Resilience)	Pearson Correlation	.890**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	392	392

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS computation by authors

Appendix – C: Scatter plot on means of survival and mean times vendors suffered punishments



Appendix – D: Pearson’s Correlations II

		Total of Other means of making a living	Mean no of times vendor suffered Punishments (Resilience)
Total of Other means of making a living	Pearson Correlation	1	-.878**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	392	392
Mean no of times vendor suffered Punishments (Resilience)	Pearson Correlation	-.878**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	392	392

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS computation by authors