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THE CHALLENGE OF MANAGING STREET VENDORS IN SOUTH AFRICA: A CASE OF THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY.

By

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DECLARATION

I, MULONDO THIVHULAWI ALBERT, hereby declare that the mini-dissertation entitled "The Challenge of Managing Street Vendors in South Africa: A Case of Thulamela Municipality" for the Masters in Public management degree at the University of Venda, hereby submitted by me, has not previously been submitted for a degree at this or any other university, and that it is my own work in design and execution and that all reference material contained therein has been duly acknowledged.

Signature

18/09/2012
Date

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DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to my beloved wife Mulalo Mulondo who played a magnificent role in my life. My three kids, Ndinae, Matevhutevhu and Munakisi learn from this study and do more. Mom and Dad, I am what I am because of you.

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ABSTRACT

Street vending is a common practice these days. In almost every town or city the streets are overcrowded by these people. Do they have a right to sell their goods in our towns? Is there any need for their practices to be regulated? Who is responsible for the management of street vending? These are some of the crucial questions that this study tried to answer.

The focus of the research was to assess the challenges facing municipalities on the management of street vendors. The study focused on Thulamela Municipality. The study tried to identify the challenges and the interventions that were employed by Thulamela municipality. Some of the challenges identified in this study were licensing, regulation, street vending rentals, infrastructure, relocation, just to mention but a few.

The municipality is the government closest to the people. The will of the people must be paramount in all local developments. The question should be: what do local people need? What is good and effective for one municipality may not be so for the other.

The study used quantitative method. The researcher used purposive sampling method to select the respondents for the study. A case study was conducted at Thulamela Municipality. Questionnaires were used to collect data.

The researcher found that there are challenges in the management of street vending in the Thulamela Municipality. The following are some of the identified challenges:

- Control of licenses is a challenge to the municipality.
- It is not easy to get a license
- Some street vendors do not get enough income to afford rentals.
- Rentals fees are believed to be high by some vendors.
- Street vendors are not all well-informed about the municipality bylaws.
- Street vendors are to be reasonably consulted.

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The researcher recommends that a mutual understanding is needed between the municipality and the street vendors. The municipality has to enforce all necessary regulation for an improved service delivery. Proper consultation must be made on regular base. Sound communication has to be made when bylaws are drawn.

Street vendors need to be organized. Committees must stay functional and effective. All street vendors are to be registered with both the street vending committee and the municipality.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

This chapter comprises of the introduction of the study and background. It focuses on aspects such as aims, objectives, study background, major research questions and definition of concepts. This research identified the challenges facing Thulamela Municipality in the management of street vendors in Thohoyandou town.

1.2. Background of the Study

Thohoyandou town in Thulamela Municipality is one of the busiest business centres in the municipality. The streets of Thohoyandou town in Thulamela Municipality are overcrowded with street vendors. All street vendors from rural and urban communities practice their small businesses in this area where inadequate provision has been made for the informal business activities.

At the initial stages of the democratic South Africa, municipalities had been run by mostly black people who were not previously exposed to the daily administration and management of municipalities. This has had a serious impact on the planning and regulation of managing street vending and other small businesses. Most of the municipalities inherited control of poor communities where uncontrolled street businesses and other small businesses were practiced.

According to Mthethwa (2005:3) Limpopo province is overwhelmingly rural. The 2001 census reveals that, Limpopo is by far the most rural province in the country, with an 86, 7 per cent share of the total population living in the rural areas in 2001, down slightly from 88, 5 per cent in 1996. The province has an especially high rate of unemployment.

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Informal street trade ranges from vegetable and fruit sellers, clothes selling, food cooking, barbers and hairdressers. According to Kumar and Singh (2009:7) street vending is usually correlated with low and insecure income. In most cities it is assumed to be illegal encroachment of public land and a source of chaos and nuisance.

There is uncertainty over the size of the informal sector. It has been estimated that towards the close of the 1980s, at least thirty percent of the total South African labour force was engaged in some form of informal work. . http://www.theglobalist.com.

In http://library.fes.de/fulltext the informal sector is not included in the current Department of Trade & Industry definitions, but comes within two categories of enterprise, the 'survivalist enterprise' and the 'micro enterprise':

- A survivalist enterprise is one in which the income generated is less than the minimum income standard or the poverty line. Economic activity is mainly directed at providing minimal means to keep the unemployed and their families alive. This group includes hawkers, vendors, subsistence farmers, etc.
- The major criterion for a micro-enterprise is that the turnover is less than the VAT registration limit, which is presently R150 000 per year. Micro enterprises usually lack formality in terms of registration for tax purposes, labour legislation, business premises and accounting procedures. The category includes enterprises with informal characteristics, such as spaza-shops, mini-taxis, and household industry. It is unlikely that there will be more than five paid employees, which is the employment limit.

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1.3. Problem statement

According to section 22, of The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996, every citizen has the right to choose his/her trade, occupation or profession freely. The practice of trade, occupation or profession may be regulated by the law. According to section 9(1), of the constitution 1996 everyone in South Africa is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and benefit of the law. Thulamela Municipality has many street vendors. The practices of these vendors are protected by the Republic of South Africa Constitution of 1996.

Local Government is a government closest to the people. It is a government by the people for the people. The municipal officials need to ask themselves as to what is it that the people in the municipality need. The municipality is there to satisfy the needs of the local people. The officials from the local government must know that their task is to help the local people in their own unique way as prescribed by the circumstance around them. This is the direction that Thulamela municipality needs to take when dealing with the management of street vendors in their area. It is not a matter of trying to get rid of the vendors from their towns but finding a way of solving their challenges.

Thulamela Municipality has a number of challenges when it comes to the management of street vendors. One such challenge is littering smoke, fumes or other substance, odours and noise, are common amongst most of the traders who sell food on the outskirts of the town. This practice is generally a health hazard. The municipality intervention has however been effective, in this area, as firewood is no longer used but gas stoves.

Another challenge in the management of street vendors is the affordability of rental and any related rates. The ability of each street vendor must be borne in mind when the municipal government draws up their rental policies.

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Thulamela Municipality also has a challenge of rezoning street traders for one reason or the other. A major conflict often arises when the vendors are required to move in order to give way for planned development. It is to be noted by the municipality that the street vendors are not supposed to be disadvantaged by any movement.

Most of the streets of Thohoyandou are not user friendly as they are flooded by street vendors who have their business spots along the streets. Driving there is not easy as the pedestrians walk right in the streets as the pavements they are to walk on are occupied by the hawkers. When one drives one is again distracted by street vendors pushing wheelbarrows or trolleys carrying boxes and tables which might scratch the car. The municipality needs to find proper ways to deal with this challenge.

Licensing is also a challenge in the municipality. An amicable solution has to be found in which almost all street vendors are licensed for proper management of street vending. This can be effectively managed if the vendors are engaged in finding a common ground.

One crucial question to be asked is whether Thulamela Municipality has the capacity to effectively and efficiently deal with the different challenges identified in this study. If the municipality does not have the officials who are well vested with issues of street vending there might be a lot of chaos instead of order.

This study is therefore important as it identified amicable possible solution to this challenge which will help the municipality, policy makers, planners and the street vendors in properly managing, planning and practicing street vending in the municipality.

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1.4. Aim of the study

The aim of the study is to discuss the challenges facing municipalities in the management of street vendors.

1.5. Objectives of the study

The specific objectives are:

- To identify the municipality **licensing** policy on street vending.
- To identify **infrastructure provisioning**
- To investigate how **facilities** provided for street vendors are **used**.
- To investigate the **affordability** of rentals by vendors.
- To investigate if there are municipal **regulations** on street vending
- To propose intervention strategies towards ensuring **proper management** of street vending.

1.6. Hypothesis

The following are assumptions that the study makes:

- Poor management of street vendors leads to challenges of rental regulations, licensing and rental rates in Thohoyandou town.
- Lack of infrastructure provision for street vendors' activities results in variety of problems such as lack of water and toilets facilities in the municipality.

1.7. The Major Research questions

- Does the municipality have the mechanism to monitor vending licenses?
- Is there any infrastructure provided for street vendors by Thulamela Municipality?
- Are the street vendors' rentals affordable to the vendors?
- Are there any street vending regulations at Thulamela Municipality?

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- How much care do street vendors give to facilities provided?
- What could be the possible intervention strategies to ensure proper management of street vending?

1.8. Justification and Significance of the Study

South Africans gained democracy in 1994. South Africans had great expectations about the new government. Many believed that their lives were going to change for the better. Unfortunately up until today, 2010, poverty and unemployment are still challenges more especially among the majority of black communities. In http://www.theglobalist.com "two out of every five South Africans live in abject poverty. A 2007 government study of incomes and expenditure found that half of all households lived on less than $75 per person per month, while the poorest 20% of households lived on less than $125 a month." Many poor and unemployed consequently turn to street vending to sustain their livelihood.

This study will help the Municipalities in managing street vending challenges in a more informed way. This is essential as it is confirmed in http://www.theglobalist.com that "Whether city officials like it or not, there is a market for the goods sold by hawkers, especially among the urban poor."

It will again assist policy makers. The street vendors will also gain as their practice will be properly managed. There will be less interruption of their business activities by municipalities. The customers will benefit as they will buy from a user friendly environment.

1.9. Delimitations of the study

The research was conducted in Limpopo province in Vhembe District Municipality at Thulamela Municipality and focused specifically on Thohoyandou Central Business Area (CBD). The research focused on this challenge with special attention to what happened from 1994 to 2012.

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1.10. Limitations of the Study

The following factors limited the researcher:

- The researcher encountered financial problems while collecting data and sending the document for typing, editing, printing and binding of the research document.
- The research topic is sensitive and the researcher encountered some form of resistance from both street vendors and municipality staff who were afraid of victimization.
- Language was also a problem. The questionnaire was written in English and the majority of participants spoke Tshivenda and had a poor understanding of English. Some people interviewed were unwilling to respond to questions in English. Some could not respond in English and alternatively prefer to use their indigenous language.
- However, this limitation was overcome by translating the responses given in an indigenous language into English as accurately as possible.

1.11. Definition of concepts

- **Street vendor**

A street vendor is broadly defined as a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanent built up structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall (or headload). Street vendors may be stationary by occupying space on the pavements or other public/private areas, or may be mobile in the sense that they move from place to place carrying their wares on push carts or in cycles or baskets on their heads, or may sell their wares in moving bus etc. www.mhupa.gov.in/policies/natpol.htm

According to Thulamela Street Vending by-laws (2004:4) street vendor means a person carrying on business, and includes a person to whom a stand has been leased or allocated in terms of section 3 of this by – law for as long as the person is carrying on the business of a street vendor on such stand.

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- **Municipality**

Local government (municipality) is the sphere of government closest to the people and is therefore better placed than national or provincial government to efficiently carry out many tasks dealing with services and community development (SALGA 2006:31).

According to Du Toit et.al (2006:192) it is the level of government that can make decisions on and has legislative powers over the matters that can best be dealt with at local government.

- **Management**

Gatewood et.al (1995:4) defines management as a set of activities designed to achieve an organisation's objectives by using its resources effectively and efficiently in a changing environment. According to Van der Walt (2008:11) management is a process whereby people in leading positions utilize human and other resources efficiently as possible in order to provide certain products or services, with the aim of fulfilling particular needs and achieving the stated goals of the institution.

- **Challenge**

A challenge is a new or difficult task that tests somebody's ability and skill. It is something that needs a lot of skill, energy, and determination to deal with or achieve, especially something you have never done before and will enjoy doing (Wehmeier 2006:231).

- **Licensing**

According to Wehmeier (2009) to license is to give somebody official permission to do, own, or use something. In http://www.answers.com licensing is a contractual agreement between two business entities in which the licensor permits the licensee to use a brand name, patent, or other proprietary right, in exchange for a fee or royalty. Licensing enables the licensor to profit from the skills, expansion capital, or other capacity of the licensee.

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1.14. CHAPTERS OUTLINE

The mini-dissertation is structured as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction and Background of the Study

This Chapter comprises of the introduction of the study and background. It focuses on aspects such as problem statement, aim of the study, objectives, hypothesis, major research questions, justification and significance of the study, delimitation, limitation and definition of concepts.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

This chapter dwells much on what other authors have discussed regarding the same topic. It is done in order to fill the gap that could have been left by other researchers.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

This chapter presents methodologies used in the study. It includes research type, design, data gathering instrument, study population and the sampling method.

Chapter 4: Presentation and Analysis of the results

This chapter presents all the information gathered in the study.

Chapter 5: Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations of the study

In this chapter the information gathered and presented in chapter four is discussed, conclusions are drawn and recommendations are made.

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CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

According to Cross (1999: 580), street vending usually falls within the category of informal economic activity. This category includes "the production and exchange of legal goods and services that involves the lack of appropriate business permits, violation of zoning codes, failure to report tax liability, non-compliance with labor regulations governing contracts and work conditions, and/or the lack of legal guarantees.

Zoutnet Mirror Newspaper (07 August 2009) in their article by Elmon Tshikhudo reported about the chaos sparked by the eviction of street vendors. On the day in question the Thulamela Municipality officials allegedly impounded the hawkers' stalls and stock. Mirror reported that according to Mr Mbulungeni Madi, environmental manager at Thulamela, the exercise was not meant to chase street vendors from town, but to restore order in town and to rid the town of illegal activities.

However on the other side the street vendors were adamant. One street vendor was quoted saying "They provoked us and we will not fold our arms when they disorganize our lives". www.zoutnet.co.za 11/02/2011. This story proves that there are serious challenges for Thulamela Municipality to effectively manage the street vending in the town.

It is evident as reflected in www.mhupa.gov.in/policies/natpol.htm that street vending has been in existence in India since time immemorial. However, their numbers have increased manifold in the recent years. Some of the challenges cited included crime, lack of infrastructure, unhygienic conditions, overtrading and lack of affordable child care.This is also evident in Thohoyandou town where there are hundreds of street vendors struggling for vending space.

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Municipalities do have challenges in the management of street vending. This becomes more challenging as the street vendors activities are protected by the South African Constitution as read in **Articles 39 (a) and (b)** of the Constitution that the State shall in particular direct its policy so that -

- The citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
- The ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to sub serve the common good.

The South African Constitution 1996, [Section 152(1)] further states that municipalities must aim -

- to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- to promote social and economic development;
- to promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government'.

Local government is not directly responsible for creating jobs. Rather, it is responsible for taking active steps to ensure that the overall economic and social conditions of the locality are conducive to the creation of employment opportunities. http://www.thedplg.gov.za/subwebsites/wpaper/

In order to minimise the challenges encounted in the management of street vending Thulamela Municipality pass street vending bylaws which govern the activities of street vendors.

A rapid expansion took place in South Africa's micro-enterprise economy in the mid-'90s as shack settlements mushroomed around the country's major metropolitan centers. However, although shack settlement areas are often regarded as the zones of greatest spatial growth of new informal enterprise, the advancement of the informal sector was

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probably widespread across all South Africa's cities, towns and rural areas. The major reason advanced to explain the rapid growth of the sector during the 1980s and especially since the beginning of the 1990s was declining formal employment and retrenchment of workers resulting from slow growth in the economy. Growth in the sector was further stimulated by the country's democratisation process which allowed access to economic opportunities hitherto inaccessible to the majority of the South African population http://library.fes.de/fulltext.

2.2. Legal Framework

According to Mitullah(2003:40) the South African National government is committed to creating conducive environment for small economic activities, including street trading. In order to realize this, at National, Provincial, and Local levels, new laws are in place or about to be put in place.

2.2.1. Licensing Policy on Street Vending.

According to Cohen (2000:115) the term "informal sector" generally refers to economic activities that are unlicensed or operate without the requisite official permits. Large numbers of street vendors, indeed the majority, are also unregistered. In many cities the number of permits issued for street vending is frequently capped well below the number of active vendors, which inevitably results in a proportionately high number of "illegal" operators.

Skinner (1999:98) indicates that a new era for street traders had in fact come into effect before the release of the White Paper, with the 1991 Businesses Act. Before 1991, street trading was controlled by local government and street traders were seen as a nuisance. It was very difficult to get a licence to trade and the laws required street traders to relocate continuously. Street traders were consistently, and often violently, harassed.

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Tissington(2009:52) indicates that according the ESSET survey, 84 percent of traders interviewed stated that they do not have licenses, with a significant number stating that they need licenses. Many of the street traders interviewed were trading 'illegally' on the streets and had no access to services, having to pay to use nearby toilets. Many traders have no way of securing their sites and rely on fellow traders who know them for security and support, often alerting each other when the police are arriving in the area.

The main laws which informal sector businesses infringe in South Africa are the licensing laws, and/or planning regulations, and/or tax laws, labour laws, and environmental health regulations. Unlicensed street traders are the most 'visible' category of informal sector activity, and as such are most likely to attract the attentions of law enforcement agencies http://library.fes.de/fulltext.

In India the power to register is vested with Town vending committee / Ward vending Committee.

- All vendors in each city should be registered at a nominal fee.
- Registration should be renewed after every three years.
- The registration process must be simple.
- The vendors will be issued Identity Cards www.mhupa.gov.in/policies/natpol.htm ,

In the Thulamela Municipality street vendors are expected to have a vending license. The licensing issue has challenges as reported in Mirror (07 August 2009) in which one vendor claimed that the municipality was refusing vendors trading licenses but wanted them to produce licenses, which they did not have., "They (Municipal officials) are working and have a steady income, while we depend on selling for a living. We voted for them and this is how they repay us," said the angry vendor.

He said they would fight the municipality until they listen to the vendors' pleas and grant those licenses or else give them jobs, so that they could fend for their children.

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Another street seller who also indicated she traded in cooked food in town. "I have tried several times to obtain a license but each time I am refused the license. They claim that they do not want open fires in town. We have been cooking food here in town for many years and no incident of fire has ever been reported," she said.

Madi said the nasty incidents were not foreseen and asked the hawkers to continue to work harmoniously with the municipality. "We are not fighting our people and we will continue working with their leaders. We will speed up processing their licenses," (Mirror 07 August 2009).

2.2.2. Regulations

In http://www.questia.com/googleScholar struggles over the regulation of street vending are nothing new. Cities have a long history of trying to drive vendors from the streets or to restrict their access to pedestrian traffic. Wherever and whenever street vendors appear, controversies over street vending almost always pit the same groups against each other.

Because the central government is conspicuously silent on this vexing matter, it is up to every municipality and province to determine its own by-laws to regulate street trading. The inadequate regulation opens vendors up to all sorts of practices from paying bribes to avoid arrest and confiscation of their goods to sourcing finance at exorbitant rates. http://www.theglobalist.com.

The regulating of informal street trading also means trying to promote its existence and functioning. There is, however, no actual theory or system of ethics associated with regulating street trading (Bromley, 2000:20).

Bantubonse(2008:42) is of the view that the regulation of street trading signifies it being controlled by means of rules and is allowed to operate within an accepted legal

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framework that would either involve trading licences or operating in a market or specific area demarcated for trading. This is more often than not done in areas that municipalities would like to attract investment to, while other areas that are not points of interest end up being ignored. The most evident solution that governments take on in regulating informal street traders is moving traders into markets. In a context such as South Africa where income inequalities and poverty are increasing it would appear to be far more sensible to adopt a policy of tolerance and support for informality while at the same time opening up opportunities for growth and development for those activities or households that are willing and able to take advantage of them.

According to Tissington (2009:12) The Bill of Rights, in the South African Constitution of 1996, sets out a number of rights and protections which apply to all those residing in South Africa, and are relevant to the lived-reality and treatment of street traders. Two over-arching and general principles include the right to equality and dignity. According to section 9(1), everyone in South Africa is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and benefit of the law. Section 10 relates to human dignity and states that everyone has inherent dignity and the right to have their dignity respected and protected.

There are, however, different implications of regulation and it has a lot to do with enhancement of the city. It is usually received differently depending on what is being proposed. Though it is usually hard to evenly tackle all aspects of regulation and reach a balance in which all affected parties are happy. Bantubonse(2008:42)

The regulation of street vending must take a developmental approach as reflected in the Cape Town Informal Beach Trading Policy. A developmental approach must take into account the following critical elements to ensure that the needs of all stakeholders are adequately and consistently met:

- Understanding The Poor

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- Over-Regulation Spurs Growth Of Informal Sector
- Comparison Between Formal And Informal
- City's Focus On Poverty Reduction

The City has identified five fields of action as an initial effort to reduce poverty within the City, four of which have relevance for this policy document:

- Infrastructure
- Space
- Promotion of Employment Opportunities
- Livelihood Strategies
- Promoting Economic Empowerment (City of Cape town: 2002).

Mitullah (2003:80) is of a view that most Local Authorities are operating with outdated by-laws that require review. Most cities have placed the responsibility for street vending in wrong departments, with most of them managing street traders through the Traffic and Enforcement Departments.

2.2.2. Street Vending Committee

For the proper management of street vending there is a need for a street vending committee. Cohen (2000:45) asked this important question: What type of organization best serves the interests of street vendors? Most associations of vendors and hawkers limit themselves to representing sellers at a single location or those who sell a single type of commodity. Where local community-based organizations have been successful in organizing vendors by location or along product lines, they often have had a limited basis for collective action in terms of broader citywide and urban policy issues.

It is again challenging because most of them have little if any formal education. They are as such not aware of their rights and responsibility.

The street vending committee becomes more effective when there is a functional street vending association. According to Mitullah(2003:85) most of the associations are

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unfortunately issue driven. They appear or disappear depending on a felt need. There is hardly any inter-association cooperation between street vendors associations.

2.2.2.1. Street Vending Committee Composition

The municipality must play an initiative role in the establishment of street vending committees. The municipality has to do so as the street vendors may not think about organizing themselves but finding greener pastures. The street vendors must be informed about the legal framework of their business activities.

According to *The Street Vendors (Protection and Promotion of Livelihood) Bill, 2011,* the committee may be composed of:

- Nominated street vendors, who are registered as street vendor by the urban local body/ registered associations of street vendors.
- Officers from the Local Authority of town planning, sanitation including municipal commissioner.
- Officers from Police and Traffic Department (at least one person not below the rank of Inspector of Police).
- Officers from Revenue Department (at least one person, not below the rank of District Revenue Officer)
- Officers from concerned Urban Development Authorities.
- Members representing Resident Welfare Association and community based Organizations.

Blackburn and Holland (1995:57) argues that the involvement of the public in matters that affect them directly has results that may promote the well being of interest groups. It is essential that communities must be involved in matters affecting them directly or indirectly as this will improve planning, promotion of public leadership, promotion of fairness and enable interest groups to participate on a continuous basis in public matters affecting them.

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2.2.2.2. Powers and Functions of the Street Vending Committee

Members of the Street Vending Committee must know their powers and functions. This knowledge will help in the efficiency and effectiveness of the committee. *The Street Vendors (Protection and Promotion of Livelihood) Bill, 2011 lists the following as some of the street committee responsibility and powers:*

- Demarcating "vending zones" and "no vending Zones"
- Maintaining, in such manner as may be prescribed, the records of land, street, footpath, embankment, waiting area, parks and other public places be suitable and appropriate for vending or designation as vending zones.
- Conducting periodic survey or census to assess the actual numbers of street vendors.
- Assessing the holding capacity of particular areas for street vending type of trade, date, day or timings in a day at regular intervals
- Temporarily designating vendors markets
- Granting registration certificates to street vendors along with the identity cards
- Renewing, suspending or cancelling registration certificate

2.2.2.3. Government Responsibility to Street Vending committee.

According to *the Street Vendors (Protection and Promotion of Livelihood) Bill, 2011,* the state through the local municipality shall provide to the vending committee office, space and officers as reflected in 2.2.2.1 above. The government is also instrumental when it comes to planning. A developmental municipality will always think about the street vendors when they engage in any development of their area.

2.3. Infrastructure Provisioning

According to Cohen et al(2000:35), in general, despite inconsistent regulation, vendors occupying a space within a market feel more secure in their access to this asset (even

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when they hold it only on the basis of squatters' rights) than those on the street. In other words, the important issue for vendors, irrespective of differences in their operations, concerns the municipality granting legitimacy to one location and not the other.

Bantubonse (2008: 75) indicates that no infrastructure and whatever is put up, is at the initiative of the traders. Each trader is allocated a certain space which is on average 2m by 1m though it is also dependant on what one is selling. Some traders feel that the space they have been allocated with is adequate. Others feel that the space is not enough as they would like to expand their businesses, while others feel that they do not mind the space they have been allocated with but would prefer a bigger space.

In http://www.theglobalist.com it is reflected that vendors have no option but to use public spaces as their workplace, with virtually no toilet or storage facilities, and no protection from the elements. This practice encourages littering.

As indicated in www.glwi.uwm.edu/research/aquaticecol excessive litter can have damaging effects on wildlife and be harmful to human health. Litter on streets or sidewalks, if not cleaned up, will most likely end up in a river, lake, or ocean. Litter can also degrade water quality if there are other harmful chemicals associated with it, which can be harmful to humans if, for example, they eat fish from that body of water. Another way that litter can cause health problems is if it builds up and attracts rats or other pests that may carry disease.

2.4. Rezoning

Some times in a bid to improve the management of street vending municipalities are forced to rezone the street vendors. This brings street vendors into direct confrontation with urban authorities and land developers. Most of the spaces the traders occupy have no tenure, and are not allocated and sanctioned by urban authorities.

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Thulamela municipality is also faced with this challenge. According to The Mirror(29 November 2002) the sheriff of the court gave the police court orders to remove the hawkers in front of the premises of the Northern Province Development Corporation (NPDC), as the owners of the different shops under NPDC complained that the hawkers are barricading their customer's path.



Figure 1. Confiscation of a vehicles used by a hawker. Limpopo Mirror 12 March 2010

It is further reported that several negotiations between the hawkers and delegates of NPDC took place, but there was no agreement reached during such meetings. The NPDC then decided to take the matter to the Thohoyandou Magistrate's court.

Mr Mbulungeni Madi, manager of the environment and waste management at the Thulamela municipality, said they had an agreement with the hawker leadership on where hawkers should trade. He said there were some hawkers who did not want to follow the set rules and wanted to cause chaos in town. "In such instances, we have to enforce a rule of law," he said.

On the other hand one member of the business fraternity Mr Madina, one of the business owners, was quoted by Mirror newspaper to have said that the municipality was creating animosity between shopkeepers and hawkers. "Firstly, they did not consult

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us as business people about their intended move, which creates an impression that we are in collision with the municipality that we do not want hawkers next to our businesses. This is not the case as we have been trading with them for a long time and we cannot chase them away to go and starve," he said. He said the municipality should come with an alternative to the present state of trading in town (Mirror 14 August 2009).

The Council may make regulations regarding –

- the declaration of any place to be an area in which street trading is restricted or prohibited and the prescription or making of signs, markings or other devices, as contemplated in terms of section 9 of City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Council Informal Trade and Street Trading By-Laws;
- the setting apart and demarcation of stands or areas for the purposes of street trading and the extension, reduction or disestablishment thereof, as contemplated in terms of section 10 of City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Council Informal Trade And Street Trading By-Laws (Johannesburg :11).

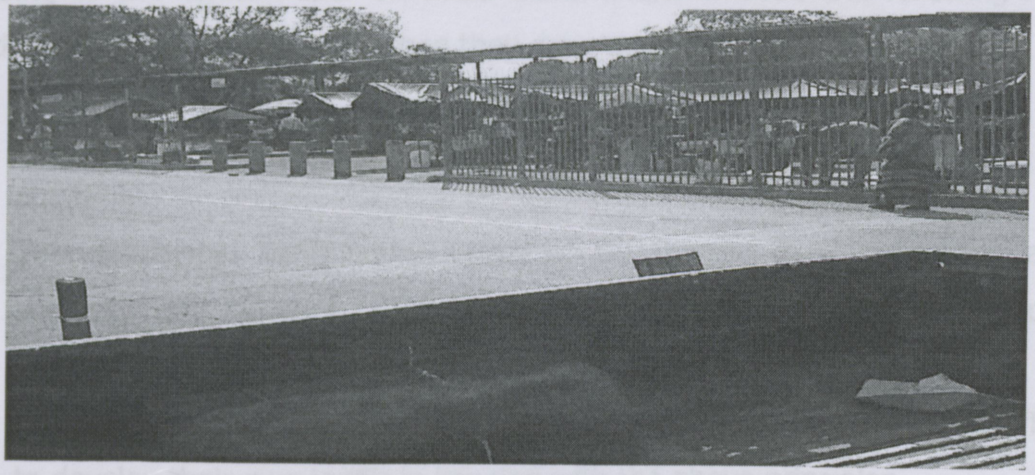


Figure 2.2 Street vendors' stalls at a temporary taxi rank at Thohoyandou Next to Thulamela Municipality offices (2012/3/15)

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2.5. Affordability of Rentals to Vendors.

According to The White Paper on Local Government of 1998, local tariffs must not unduly burden local business through higher tariffs, as these costs affect the sustainability and competitiveness of such businesses and firms. Municipalities need to develop a clear tariff policy, including a policy to ensure that indigent households have access to basic services. Tariff enforcement needs to be linked to improved credit control mechanisms.

A good lesson may be learnt from India's case where the policy for street vendors provides that vendors are charged a monthly fee for access to various services. Their rent is based on:

- Registration fee
- Monthly maintenance charges – differentiated according to location/type of business
- Fines, if any, etc. www.mhupa.gov.in/policies/natpol.htm

According to the White Paper on Local Government of 1998 the following must be considered by the municipalities when they draw up their tariffs policies:

- **Fairness:** Tariff policies should be fair in that all people should be treated equitably.
- **Transparency:** Tariff policy should be transparent to all consumers and any subsidies and concessions which exist must be visible and understood by all consumers.
- **Local determination of tariff levels:** Municipalities should have the flexibility to develop their own tariffs in keeping with the above principles.
- **Consistent tariff enforcement:** A consistent policy for dealing with non-payment of tariffs needs to be developed. This must be targeted and enforced with sensitivity to local conditions.

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- **Affordability:** The rates have to be affordable to the local street vendors.

2.6. Usage of Facilities Provided for Street Vendors.

According to Bantubonse (2008:69) the facilities provided by the municipalities are usually not welcome and end up being abandoned and fall short of expectations from traders, though sometimes some markets do end up being a success story.

The City of Johannesburg has taken action towards dealing with informal street trading within the CBD by having trading and non-trading zones, constructing markets and providing stalls along pavements in busy streets from where traders can sell.

As a result, the City of Johannesburg has taken action to legally control and manage informal street trading. That is why the city has so far built formal markets and provided sheltered demarcated spaces that traders can trade from and have also identified trading and non-trading zones within the inner city.

2.7. Littering

The area or site occupied by traders is supposed to be in a clean, sanitary and well maintained condition. This is not always the case here in Thohoyandou. Traders dispose of litter generated by their businesses in storm water drain or other place not intended for the disposal of litter. Smoke, fumes or other substance, odours and noise, are common amongst most of the traders who sell food. This practice is generally a health hazard.

According to Thulamela street vending by – laws no: b1 of 2004 section 2(2) a street vendor must,

- Keep his/her stand including any goods used by him/her in carrying on a business in a good and neat condition.
- Take all necessary precautions to prevent spilling any litter including fat, oil and grease onto a public place, or any other place which the public has access. The

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informal traders' by laws of the City of Johannesburg can be very helpful in directing the street vendors to do their business in a more healthy and environmental friendly manner. They advocate that a trader must -

- Keep the area or site occupied by him or her for the purposes of such business in a clean and sanitary condition;
- Keep his or her property in a clean, sanitary and well maintained condition;
- Dispose of litter generated by his or her business in whatever refuse receptacle is provided by the Council for the public or at a dumping site of the Council;
- Not dispose of litter in a manhole, storm water drain or other place not intended for the disposal of litter;
- Ensure that on completion of business for the day, the area or site occupied by him or her for the purposes of trade is free of litter;
- Take such precautions in the course of conducting his or her business as may be necessary to prevent the spilling onto a public road, or public place, or into a storm water drain, of any fat, oil or grease;
- Ensure that no smoke, fumes or other substance, odours, or noise, emanating from his or her activities, causes pollution of any kind;
- On request by an authorised official, move his or her property so as to permit the cleansing of the space or the area or site where he or she is trading, or the effecting of municipal services. (City Of Johannesburg Metropolitan Council Informal Trade And Street Trading By-Laws 8)

2.8. FREE TRADE

The democratic election of the new government in 1994 coincided with an important shift in South Africa's development strategy; from export promotion with import controls to greater openness through tariff liberalisation. (Bell, 1997). This liberalisation has also contributed in the increase of street vending in South Africa. People are now free to do their trade even in metropolitan cities.

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2.9. Intervention Strategy

A municipality has to embark on an extensive informal trade management programme involving various stakeholders as part of its renewal plan so as to make the inner city more attractive to businesses. However, urban renewal should not be done at the expense of informal street traders as they also have the right to the city and should be provided for within an environment that is conducive for them.

There is a need for clear and proper policy on the activities of street vendors. It is reflected in www.mhupa.gov.in/policies/natpol.htm that the basic objectives of the policy are:

- To give vendors legal status,
- To provide facilities for appropriate use of identified space including the creation of hawking zones in the urban development/ zoning plans
- To eschew imposing numerical limits on access to public spaces by discretionary licenses and instead moving to nominal fee-based regulation of access, where market forces like price, quality and demand will determine the number of vendors that can be sustained. Such a demand cannot be unlimited.
- To promote self-compliance amongst Street vendors.
- To promote, if necessary, organizations of Street vendors e.g. Unions / Co-operatives/ Associations and other forms of organization to facilitate their empowerment.
- To set up participatory mechanisms with representation by urban vendors' organizations, (Unions/ Co-operatives/ Associations), Voluntary organizations, local authorities, the police, Residents Welfare Association (RWAs) and others for orderly conduct of urban vending activities.

A sound relationship between municipalities and street vendors is very crucial as comparatively indicated in Pretoria case study.

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In Pretoria, street trading is highly regulated. McCarthy and Bernstein (1998:30) portray Pretoria as struggling to break away from being 'apartheid's model segregated city'.

According to Skinner (1999) (Pretoria) Local Government has a close relationship with one street trader organisation, the Pretoria Informal Business Association (PIBA), and was in fact, instrumental in establishing it. The official in charge of street trading in Pretoria said that his department often removed traders on PIBA's request, indicating the nature of their relationship. When the city centre was being declared a restricted trading area, the number of traders was being reduced from well over 750 to 250. PIBA was made responsible for selecting who was to be given sites. All those who were granted sites were given training. It is thus clear that a smaller (and potentially better-off) grouping of traders in Pretoria's city centre has been created.

2.11. Conclusion

The management of street vending does indeed pose a number of challenges. This study aims to explore these challenges and try to find ways of solving them. This can be achieved when there is a mutual relationship between all municipality and all other stakeholders.

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CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter will introduce the study area and socio-economic status of the people in the area. It will also present research design and research subjects. This chapter will also present the methods to be used to collect data and the data collection process as well as the proposed data handling and analysis.

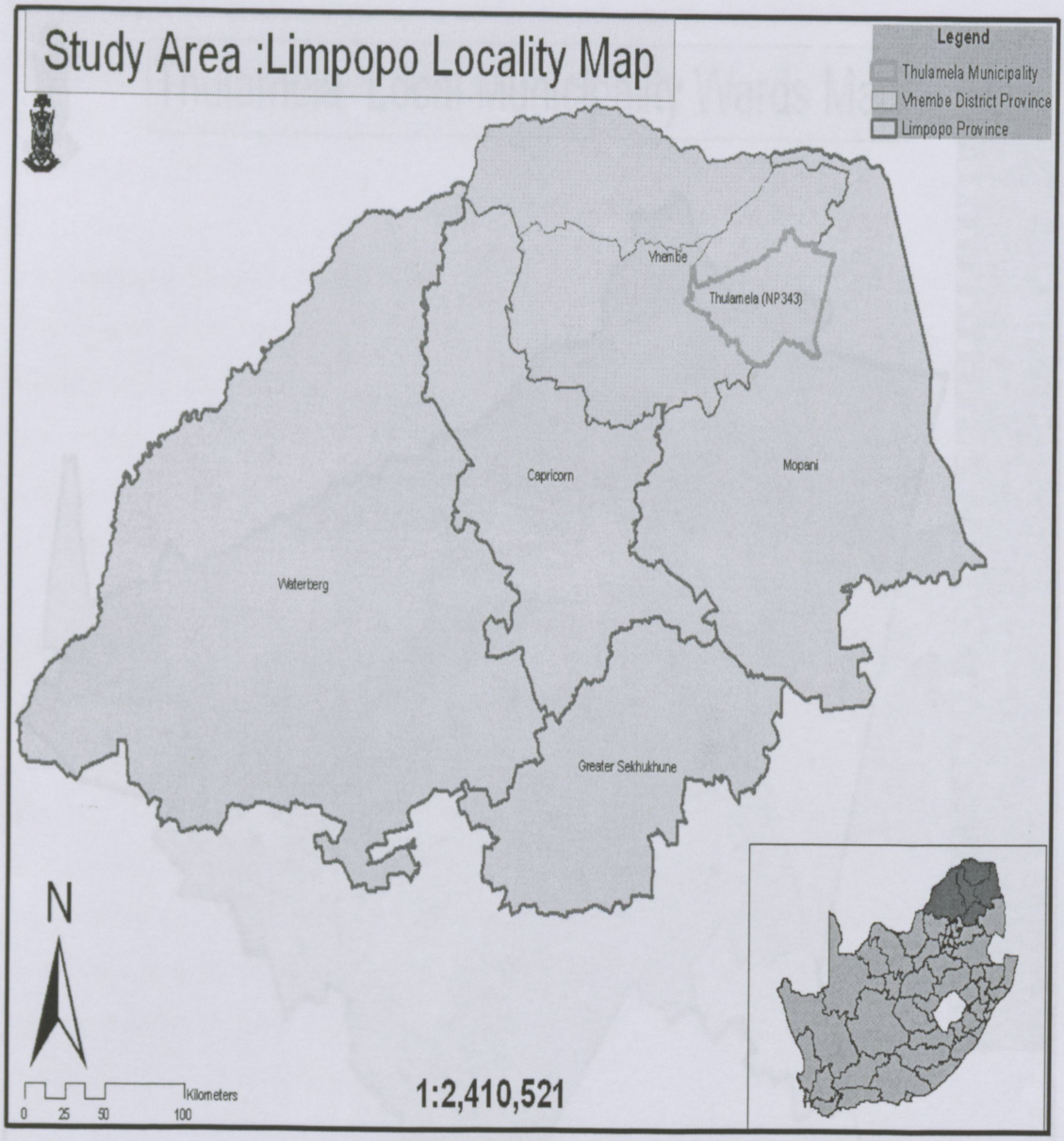
3.2 Research Design and Methodology

The study is quantitative in nature. A questionnaire was administered to both street vendors and Thulamela Municipality officials. The instrument is more convenient as it is easier on the side of the interviewer to issue the questionnaire to the participants who may complete it during their spare time.

3.2.1. The Study Area

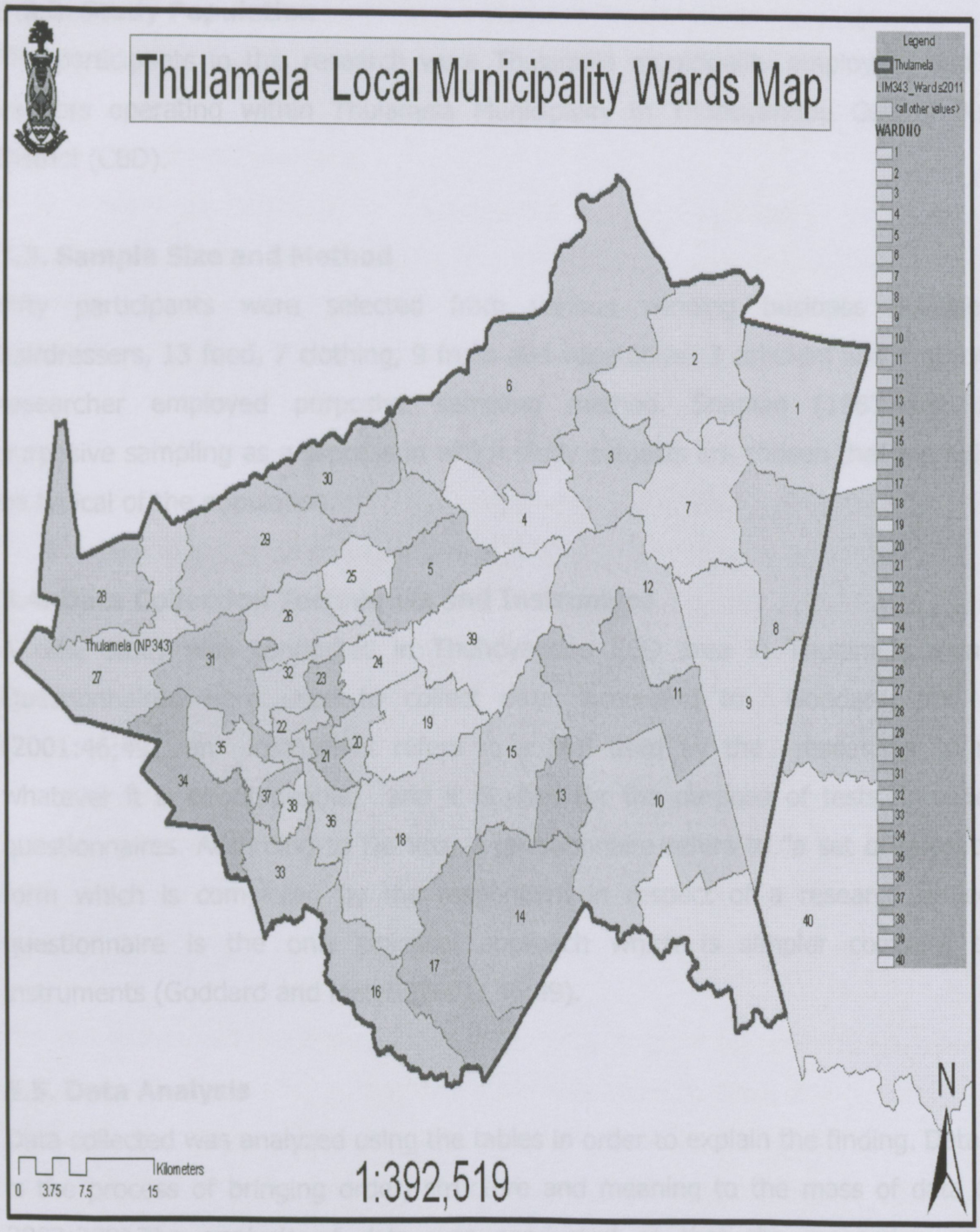
Thulamela Municipality, the study area, is one of the four local municipalities comprising the Vhembe District Municipality in the Limpopo Province (Thulamela Municipality Integrated Development Plan, 2010). It is the eastern-most local municipality in the district. The Kruger National Park forms the boundary in the east, while sharing the boarders with Mutale Municipality in the north east and Makhado Municipality in the South and South West (see Maps 1 and 2 below).

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Map 1: Limpopo Locality Map Showing the Study Area. Source: IDP, 2010 – 2011.

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Map 2. Thulamela Municipality. Source: IDP 2010 – 2011

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3.2.2. Study Population

The participants in this research were Thulamela municipality employees and street vendors operating within Thulamela Municipality in Thohoyandou Central Business District (CBD).

3.3. Sample Size and Method

Fifty participants were selected from various vending business activities: 14 hairdressers, 13 food, 7 clothing, 9 fruits and vegetables, 3 cobblers and 4 others. The researcher employed purposive sampling method. Seaman (1987:438) defines purposive sampling as a process in which study subjects are chosen that are judged to be typical of the population.

3.4. Data Collection Techniques and Instrument

A case study was conducted in Thohoyandou CBD area in Thulamela municipality. Questionnaires were used to collect data. According to Goddard, and Melville, (2001:46;49), an instrument refers to a tool used by the researcher to measure whatever it is about people, and it is used for the purpose of tests, interviews and questionnaires. According to De Vos, a questionnaire refers to "a set of questions on a form which is completed by the respondent in respect of a research project", and questionnaire is the only practical approach which is simpler compare to other instruments (Goddard and Melville2001: 46;49).

3.5. Data Analysis

Data collected was analyzed using the tables in order to explain the finding. Data analysis is the process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of data (De Vos, 2002:339).The analysis of data was conducted so that the researcher can detect consistent patterns within the data, such as the consistent co- variance of two or more variables. Furthermore, the data analysis process allows the researcher to generalize the

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findings from the sample used in the research, to the larger population in which the researcher is interested.

3.6. Ethical considerations

It is evident as reflected in www.research.psu.edu 22/03/2012 there are many important ethical issues to consider in conducting research with human participants, including (but not limited to) risks and benefits to participants, informed consent, at-risk population, confidentiality, and the role of institutional board.

Anonymity of the respondents is one important ethical consideration which encourages participants to give information freely. This was a good foundation for confidentiality, where respondents were able to know that the information given was not to be misused. To guarantee anonymity, participants' names (as well as the information they offered) remained confidential. This is because to mention individuals' names could jeopardise the respondents' safety.

The rights of the respondents in this study were protected. The researcher also undertook to ensure that respondents were interviewed on a voluntary basis. Appointments were made with the participants concerned and letters of authorization to carry out the research were written and distributed to the authorities concerned.

The researcher obtained permission from Thulamela Municipality to be allowed to conduct the study in their jurisdiction. Care was taken to avoid any forced responses, and those that did not want to take part were not forced. This was done to promote trust. The researcher made sure that the participants were completely free to express their feelings and opinions without fear. The researcher created an atmosphere of mutual relationship and respect.

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The researcher also paid attention to asking the right questions and solicit information, about the topics that have been covered. These included considering what the respondents were doing, saying and behaving as well as paying attention to the scene.

Ethics are moral principles that one needs to consider while doing research, including disclosure of aims and purposes of intent and informed consent of all informants (Neuman, 2003:396).

3.7 Conclusion

This chapter dealt with study design, description of the study area, study population, sample size, data collection techniques, data analysis, and ethical considerations. The next chapter will focus on data capturing and analysis through the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS).

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CHAPTER 4: PRESENTATION AND ANALYSES OF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Presentation and analyses of the results on the challenges facing municipalities on the management of street vending, is done in this chapter. The demographics, Thulamela Municipality's policy on street vending licensing, street vendors' usage of municipal facilities, provisioning of infrastructure, rental affordability, street vending regulations, street vending committee and intervention strategies are outlined in this chapter.

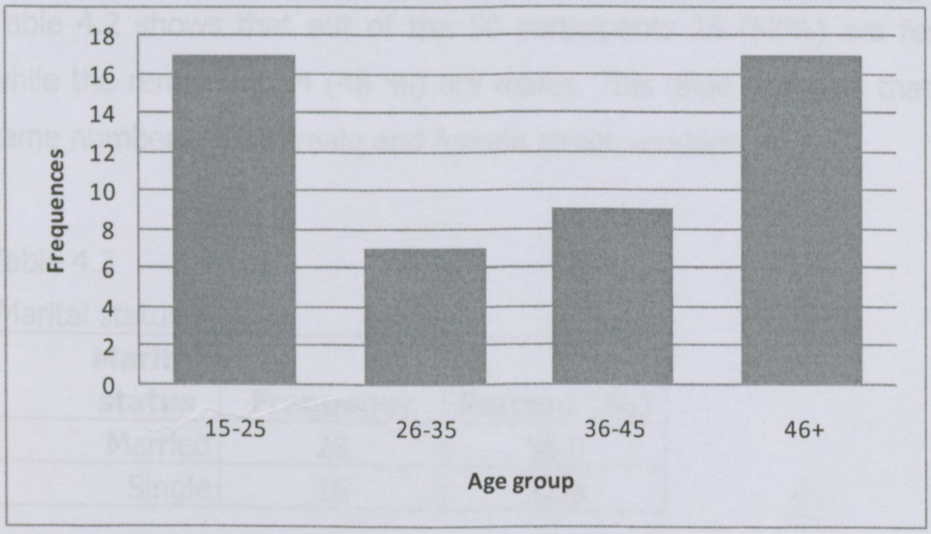
The researcher used SPSS computer programme to plot various tables that are contained in this document.

Section A: Demography

Table 4.1

Street Vendors Participants' age

Age	Frequency	Percent
15-25	17	34.0
26-35	7	14.0
36-45	9	18.0
46+	17	34.0
Totals	50	100.0



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Table 1 indicates that from 50 respondents 17(34%) are aged 15 to 25 and another 17(34%) are aged 46+, which indicates that there are more youth and adult street vendors in Thulamela Municipality. From ages 36-45 there are 9 respondents i.e. 18% and ages 26- 35 makes up 14% of participants.

Table 4.2

Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	24	48.0
Female	26	52.0
Totals	50	100.0

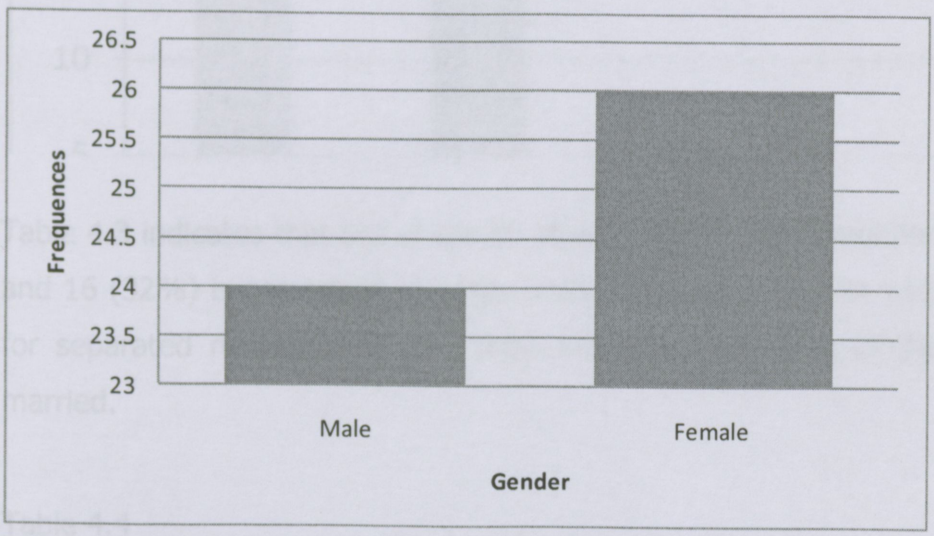


Table 4.2 shows that out of the 50 participants 26 (52%) are female street vendors while the remaining 24 (48 %) are males. This table suggests that there is almost the same number of both male and female street vendors.

Table 4.3

Marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percent (%)
Married	28	56.0
Single	16	32.0

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Widow	3	6.0
Separated	3	6.0
Other specify	0	0
Totals	50	100.0

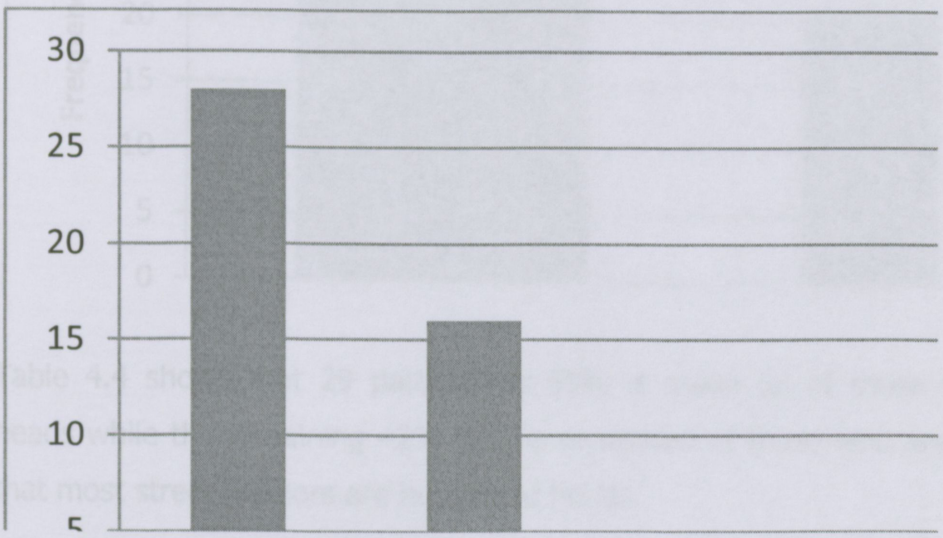


Table 4.3 indicates that out of the 50 street vendors, 28 respondents 56 % are married and 16 (32%) is composed of single ones. There is a 6% for widows and another 6% for separated respondents. The table indicates that most of the street vendors are married.

Table 4.4

Are you a household head?

Household head	Frequency	Percent
Yes	29	58.0
No	21	42.0
Totals	50	100.0

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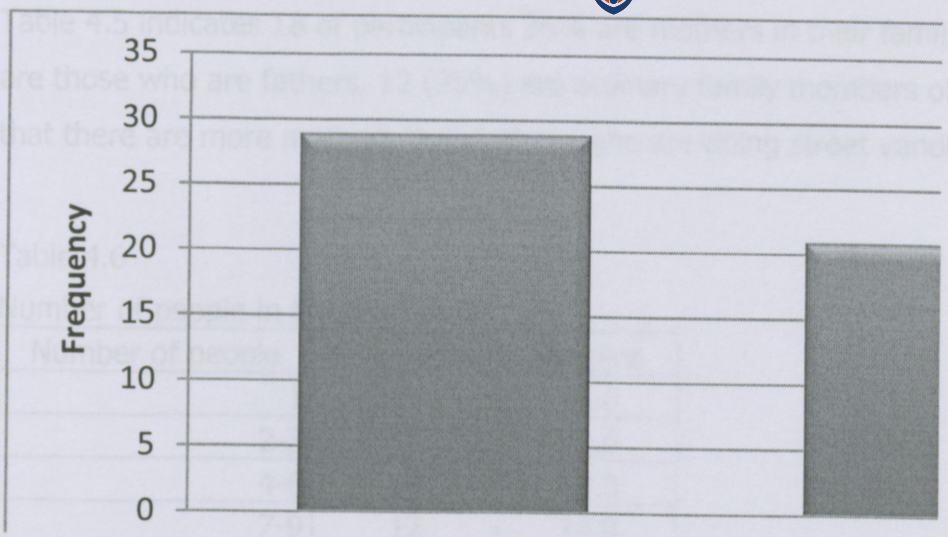
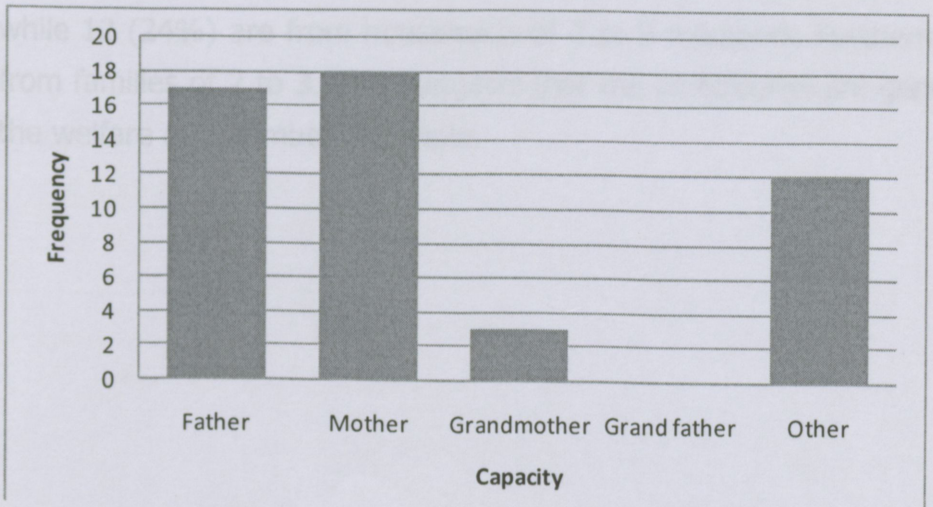


Table 4.4 shows that 29 participants 58% is made up of those who are household heads while the remaining 42% (21) is composed of those who are not. This suggests that most street vendors are household heads.

Table 4.5

If yes in which of the following capacity

Capacity	Frequency	Percent
Father	17	34.0
Mother	18	36.0
Grandmother	3	6.0
Grand father	0	0
Other	12	24.0
Totals	50	100.0



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Table 4.5 indicates 18 of participants 36% are mothers in their families while 17 (34%) are those who are fathers. 12 (25%) are ordinary family members of. This suggests that there are more mothers than fathers who are doing street vending.

Table 4.6

Number of people in the household

Number of people	Frequency	Percent
1	8	16.0
2-3	11	22.0
4-6	14	28.0
7-9	12	24.0
10+	5	10.0
Totals	50	100.0

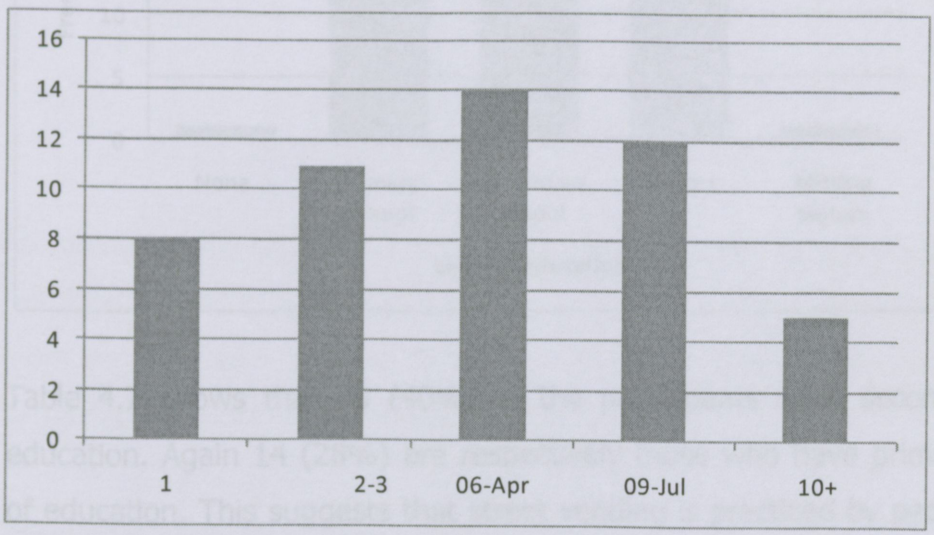


Table 4.6 above indicates that 14 (28%) of the participants are from families of 4 -6; while 12 (24%) are from households of 7 to 9 members. Furthermore 11 (22%) come from families of 2 to 3. This suggests that the participants are generally responsible for the welfare of a number of people.

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Table 4.7

Level of education attained

Number of people	Frequency	Percent
None	1	2.0
Primary school	14	28.0
Secondary school	20	40.0
Tertiary	14	28.0
Missing system	1	2.0
Totals	50	100.0

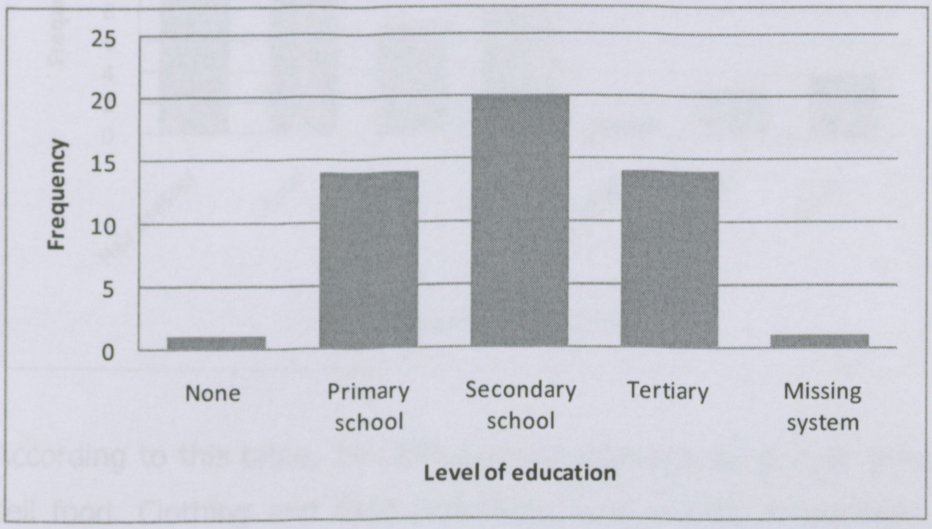


Table 4.7 shows that 20 (40%) of the participants have secondary school level of education. Again 14 (28%) are respectively those who have primary and tertiary level of education. This suggests that street vending is practiced by people from all levels of education.

SECTION B

Table 4.8

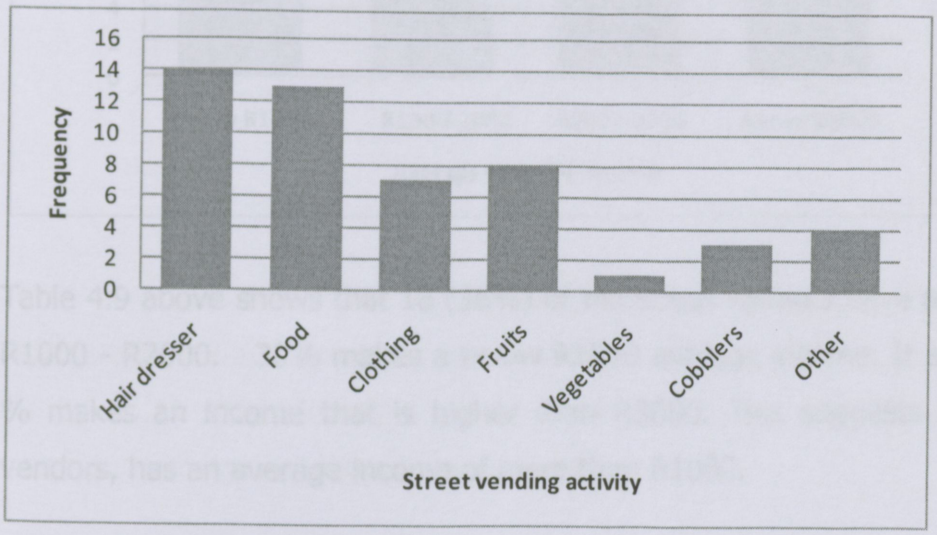
What sort of street vending activity do you do?

Type of street vending	Frequency	Percent
Hair dresser	14	28.0
Food	13	26.0

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Clothing	7	14.0
Fruits	8	16.0
Vegetables	1	2.0
Cobblers	3	6.0
Other	4	8.0
Totals	50	100.0



According to this table, 14 (28%) of the respondents do hair dressing while 13 (26%) sell food. Clothing and food contribute 14 and 16% respectively. This suggests that most vendors are interested in hair dressing than other vending activities. Food sector is the second most common street vending activity.

Table 4.9

What is your average monthly income?

Monthly income	Frequency	Percent
Below R1000	15	30.0
R1000-2000	18	36.0
R2000-3000	10	20.0
Above R3000	7	14.0
Totals	50	100.0

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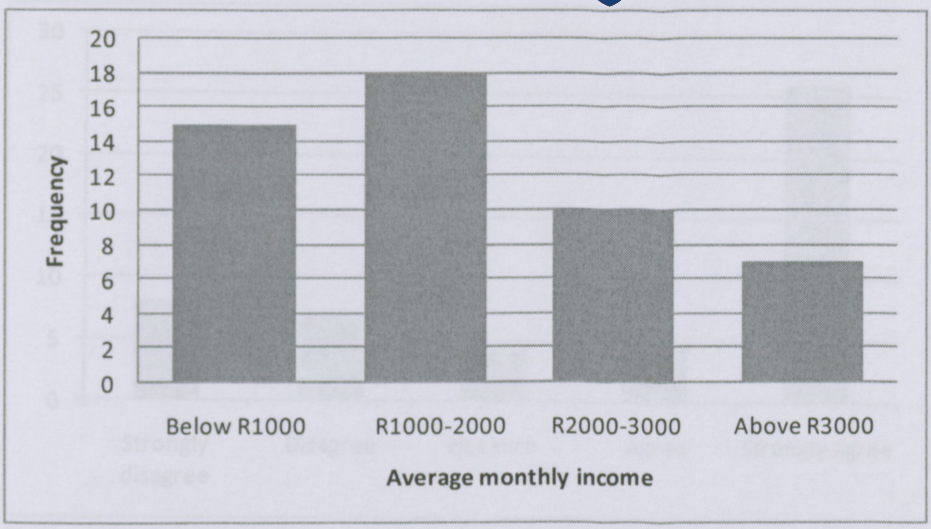


Table 4.9 above shows that 18 (36%) of the street vendors have an average income of R1000 - R2000. 30% makes a below R1000 average income. It also indicates that 14 % makes an income that is higher than R3000. This suggests that 70%, of street vendors, has an average income of more than R1000.

Table 4.10

Municipality requires every street vendor to be licensed

Street vendor	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	8	16.0
Disagree	7	14.0
Not sure	4	8.0
Agree	5	10.0
Strongly agree	26	52.0
Totals	50	100.0

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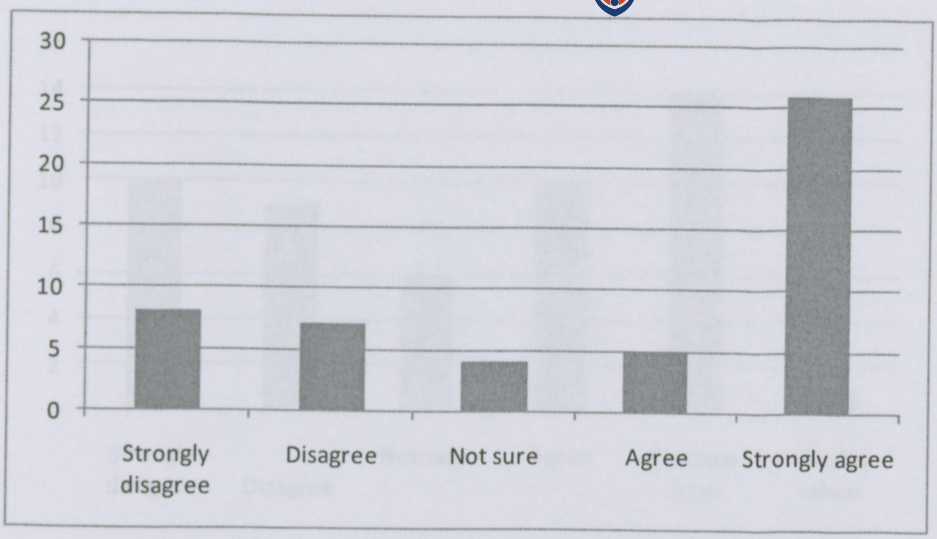


Table 4.10 shows that out of the 50 participants 26(52%) strongly agreed that the municipality requires every street vendor to be licensed. Only 8 (16%) strongly disagreed. On average 62% agreed while 30% disagreed. This suggests that the municipality is enforcing the licensing policy.

Table 4.11

Are street vendors in Thohoyandou town vending licensed?

Street vendor	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	10	20.0
Disagree	9	18.0
Not sure	6	12.0
Agree	10	20.0
Strongly agree	14	28.0
Missing values	1	2.0
Totals	50	100.0

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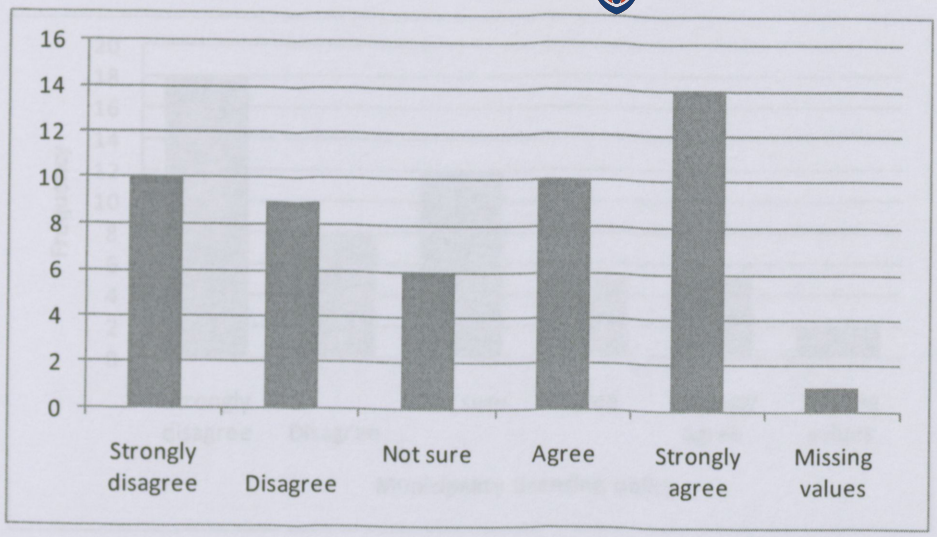


Table 4.11 shows that 14 (28%) strongly agreed that street vendors in Thohoyandou have vending licence. On the other hand 10(20%) strongly disagreed. Again 10 (20%) agreed while 9(18%) disagreed that street vendors have licenses. This table suggests that there are some street vendors who do not have licenses.

Table 4.12

There is a good control of licenses by the municipality

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	18	36.0
Disagree	8	16.0
Not sure	12	24.0
Agree	5	10.0
Strongly agree	5	10.0
Missing values	2	4.0
Totals	50	100.0

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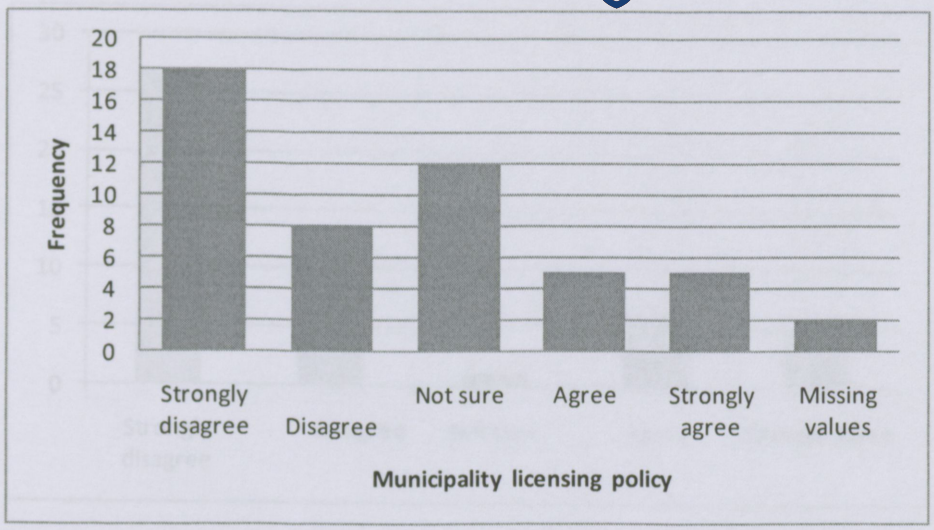


Figure 4.12 shows that 18 participants (36%) strongly disagreed that there is a good control of licenses by the municipality. Only 5 (10%) strongly agreed that there is a good control. On average 42% disagreed that there is a good control while 20% agreed that there is a proper control. This indicates that control of licenses is a challenge to the municipality.

Table 4.13

It is easy to get a vending license

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	27	54.0
Disagree	12	24.0
Not sure	1	2.0
Agree	6	12.0
Strongly agree	4	8.0
Totals	50	100.0

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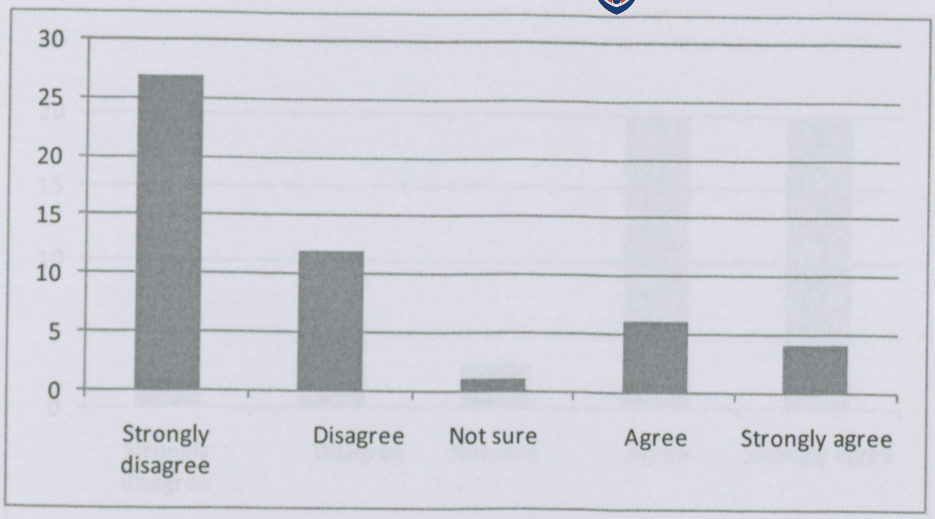


Table 4.13 indicate that 27 (54%) of the respondents strongly disagreed that it is easy to get a vending licence in Thulamela Municipality. Only 6 (12%) agreed that it is easy to get a license. This table suggests that it is not easy to get a license.

Table 4.14

The municipality provides facilities for street vendors

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	2	4.0
Disagree	5	10.0
Not sure	3	6.0
Agree	20	40.0
Strongly agree	20	40.0
Totals	50	100.0

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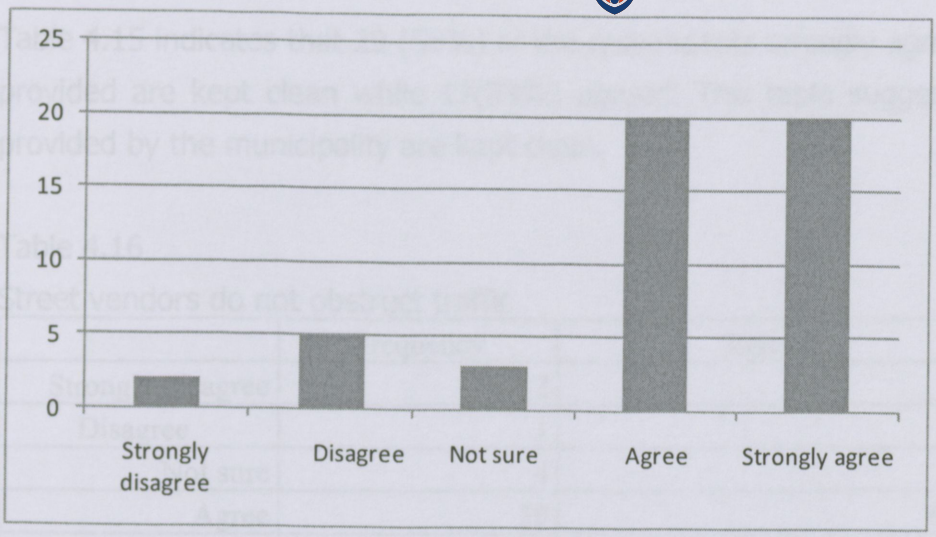
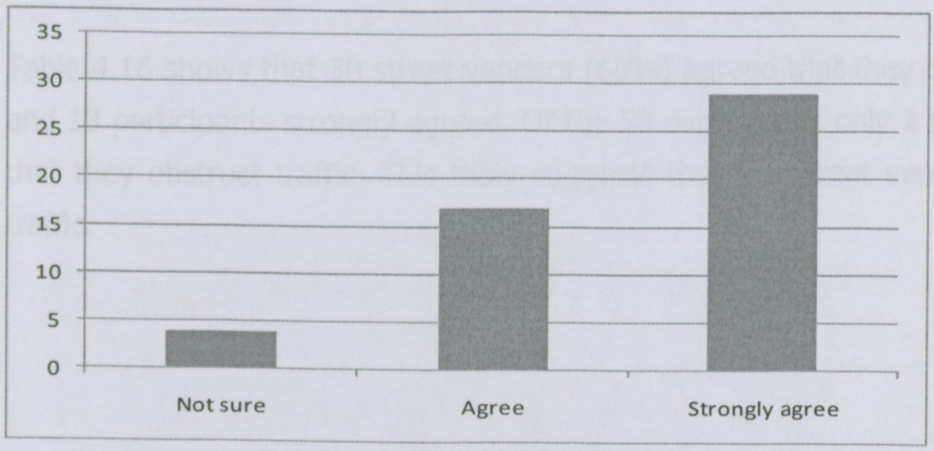


Table 4.14 indicates that 20 respondents (40%) strongly agreed that the municipality supply them with facilities. Another 20(40%) agreed; while 5 (10%) disagreed. Only 2% strongly disagreed. The table suggests that the municipality provides street vendors with facilities.

Table 4.15

The facilities are kept clean by vendors

	Frequency	Percent
Not sure	4	8.0
Agree	17	34.0
Strongly agree	29	58.0
Totals	50	100.0



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Table 4.15 indicates that 29 (58%) of the respondents strongly agreed that the facilities provided are kept clean while 17(34%) agreed. This table suggests that the facilities provided by the municipality are kept clean.

Table 4.16

Street vendors do not obstruct traffic

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	2	4.0
Disagree	1	2.0
Not sure	4	8.0
Agree	30	60.0
Strongly agree	13	26.0
Totals	50	100.0

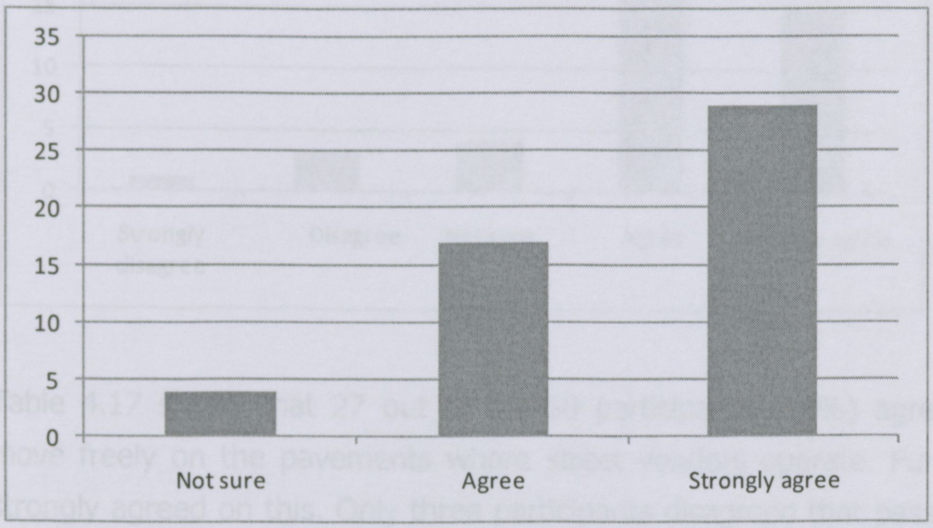


Table 4.16 shows that 30 street vendors (60%) agreed that they do not obstruct traffic and 13 participants strongly agreed. Of the 50 participants only 2 (4%) strongly agreed that they obstruct traffic. This table suggests that the street vendors do not obstruct traffic.

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Table 4.17

Pedestrians move freely on pavements where vendors operate

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	1	2.0
Disagree	3	6.0
Not sure	4	8.0
Agree	27	54.0
Strongly agree	15	30.0
Totals	50	100.0

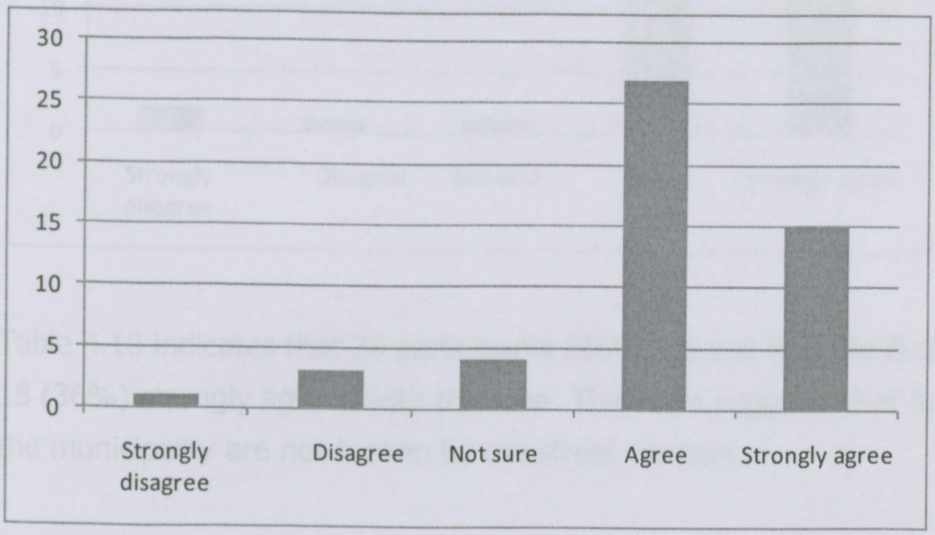


Table 4.17 shows that 27 out of the 50 participants (54%) agreed that pedestrians move freely on the pavements where street vendors operate. Furthermore 15 (30%) strongly agreed on this. Only three participants disagreed that passengers move freely. The above table suggests that pedestrians walk freely on pavements where street vendors operate.

Table 4.18

The facilities are not broken by vendors

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	2	4.0
Disagree	1	2.0
Not sure	1	2.0

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Agree	28	56.0
Strongly agree	18	36.0
	50	100.0

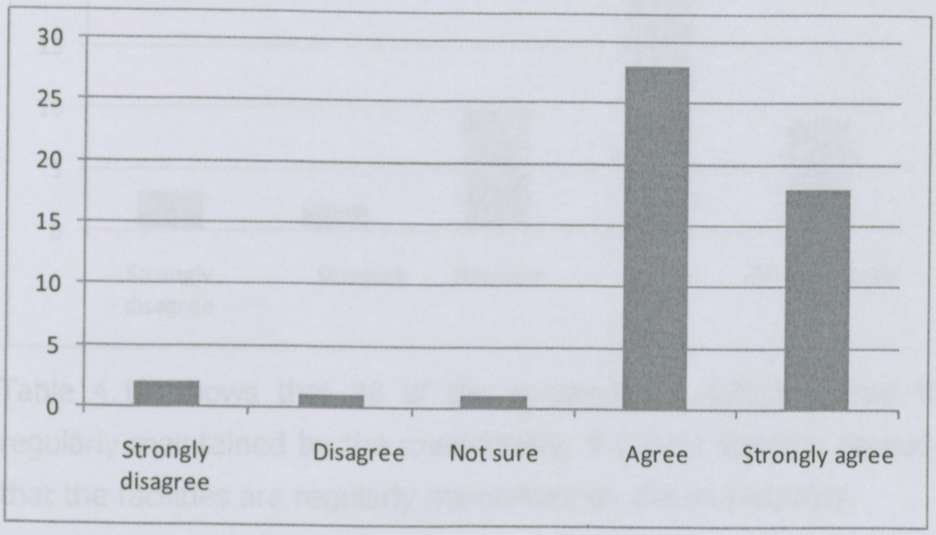


Table 4.18 indicates that 28 participants (56%) agreed that the facilities are not broken. 18 (36%) strongly agreed with this idea. This table suggests that facilities provided by the municipality are not broken by the street vendors.

Table 4.19

The municipality regularly maintains the facilities

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	3	6.0
Disagree	2	4.0
Not sure	10	20.0
Agree	26	52.0
Strongly agree	9	18.0
	50	100.0

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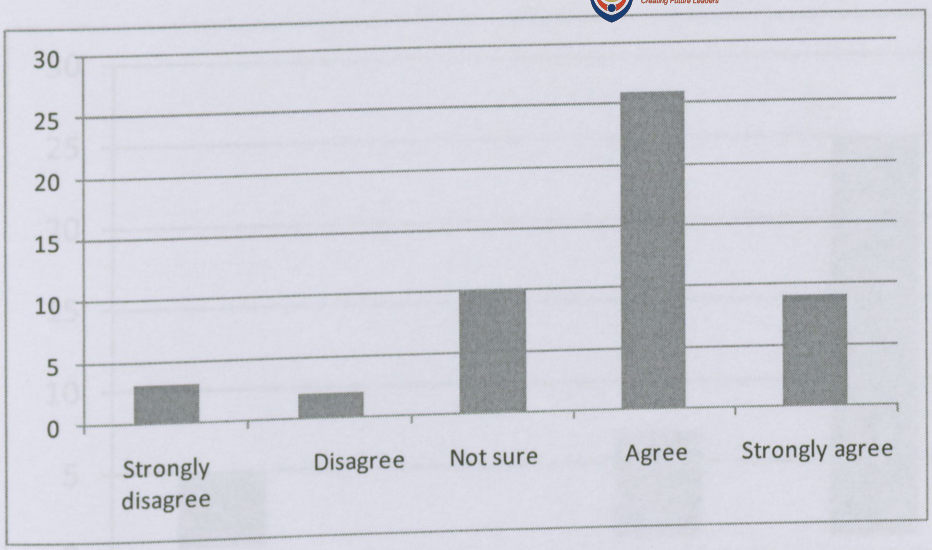


Table 4.19 shows that 26 of the respondents (52%) agreed that the facilities are regularly maintained by the municipality, 9 (18%) strongly agreed. This table indicates that the facilities are regularly maintained by the municipality.

Table 4.20

Facilities are regularly maintained

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	5	10.0
Disagree	0	0
Not sure	7	14.0
Agree	25	50.0
Strongly agree	13	26.0
	50	100.0

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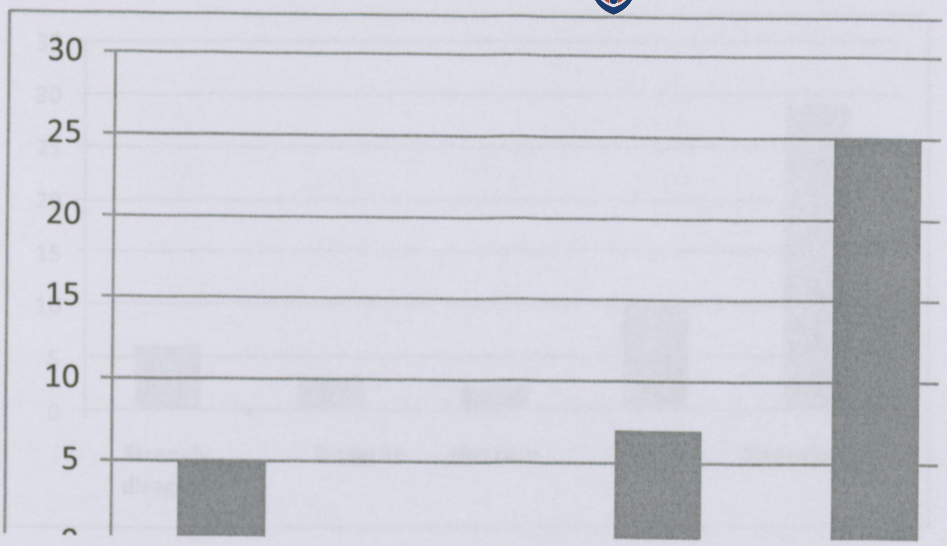


Table 4.20 shows that 25(50%) 0f respondents agreed that facilities are regularly maintained, and again 13 (26%) strongly agreed. Only 10% strongly disagreed. This table implies that the facilities are regularly serviced.

Table 4.21

The municipality provides stalls for vendors

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	6	12.0
Disagree	3	6.0
Not sure	2	4.0
Agree	10	20.0
Strongly agree	29	58.0
	50	100.0

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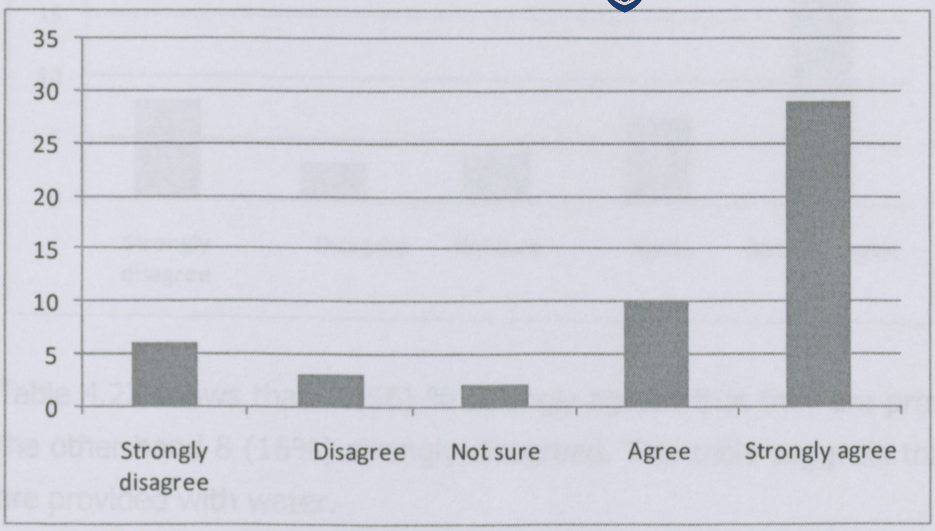


Table 4.21 shows that 29 (58%) participants strongly agreed that the municipality provides them with stalls. Another 10(20%) agreed while 6(12%) strongly disagreed. Table 4.21 implies that the municipality provides street vendors with stalls.

Table 4.22

The municipality provides water for vendors

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	8	16.0
Disagree	3	6.0
Not sure	4	8.0
Agree	7	14.0
Strongly agree	28	56.0
	50	100.0

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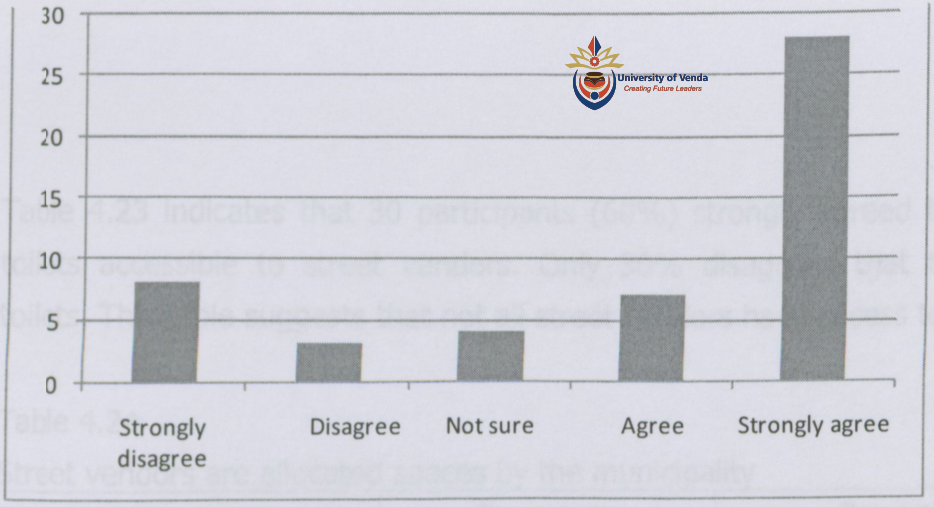
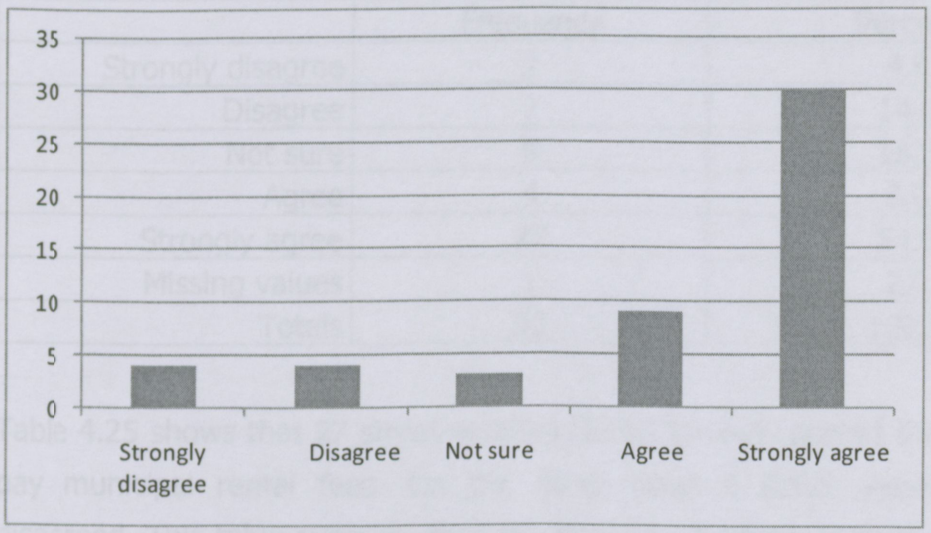


Table 4.22 shows that 28(56) % strongly agreed that they are provided with water. On the other hand 8 (16%) strongly disagreed. This table suggests that the street vendors are provided with water.

Table 4.23

There are public toilets accessible to street vendors

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	4	8.0
Disagree	4	8.0
Not sure	3	6.0
Agree	9	18.0
Strongly agree	30	60.0
	50	100.0



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Table 4.23 indicates that 30 participants (60%) strongly agreed that there are public toilets accessible to street vendors. Only 30% disagreed that there are accessible toilets. This table suggests that not all street vendors have access to public toilets.

Table 4.24

Street vendors are allocated spaces by the municipality

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	3	6.0
Disagree	4	8.0
Not sure	1	2.0
Agree	9	18.0
Strongly agree	33	66.0
	50	100.0

Table 4.24 shows that 33 out of the 50 street vendors (66%) strongly agreed that they are allocated spaces by the municipality. Furthermore 9 participants (18%) agree. Just 6% strongly disagreed. This table suggests that the municipality allocates vending spaces for the street vendors.

Table 4.25

I can afford to pay municipality rental fees

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	2	4.0
Disagree	7	14.0
Not sure	9	18.0
Agree	4	8.0
Strongly agree	27	54.0
Missing values	1	2.0
Totals	50	100.0

Table 4.25 shows that 27 street vendors (54%) strongly agreed that they can afford to pay municipal rental fees. On the other hand 7 street vendors (18%) strongly disagreed. This table suggests that the majority of street vendors can afford municipal rental fees.

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Table 4.26

Some street vendors do not get enough income to afford rentals

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	10	20.0
Disagree	5	10.0
Not sure	8	16.0
Agree	8	16.0
Strongly agree	18	36.0
Missing values	1	2.0
Totals	50	100.0

Table 4.27 above shows that 18 participants (36%) strongly agreed that some street vendors do not get enough income to afford rentals. However 10 (20%) strongly disagreed that some street vendors do not get enough income to afford rentals. This table suggests that some street vendors do not get enough income to afford street vending rentals.

Table 4.27

Vendors just do not want to pay rentals

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	12	24.0
Disagree	8	16.0
Not sure	9	18.0
Agree	10	20.0
Strongly agree	10	20.0
Missing values	1	2.0
Totals	50	100.0

Table 4.27 shows that 12 (24%) of the participants strongly disagreed that street vendors just do not want to pay vending rentals. However 10 participants (20%) strongly agreed that some street vendors just do not want to pay rentals. The above table suggests that there is a fifty-fifty split between those street vendors who deliberately just do not like to pay and those who have some challenges.

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Table 4.28

Rentals fees are very high for vendors

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	9	18.0
Disagree	4	8.0
Not sure	14	28.0
Agree	8	16.0
Strongly agree	14	28.0
Missing values	1	2.0
Totals	50	100.0

Table 4.28 shows that 14 (28%) out of the 50 participants strongly agreed that the rentals are very high for vendors while 9 (18%) strongly disagreed. This table suggests that some participants are not comfortable about the rental rates they have to pay.

Table 4.29

The municipality has a policy on street vending

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	6	12.0
Disagree	5	10.0
Not sure	4	8.0
Agree	11	22.0
Strongly agree	23	46.0
Missing values	1	2.0
Totals	50	100.0

Table 4.29 shows that 23 participants (46%) strongly agreed that the municipality has a policy on street trading while 12% strongly disagreed. This table suggests that the municipality has a policy on street vending. It also suggests that there are some street vendors who are ill-informed about this.

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Table 4.30

The municipality street vending bylaws respect street vendors' constitutional rights

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	4	8.0
Disagree	5	10.0
Not sure	8	16.0
Agree	11	22.0
Strongly agree	21	42.0
Missing values	1	2.0
Totals	50	100.0

Table 4.30 shows that 21 respondents (42%) strongly agreed that the municipality street vending bylaws respect street vendors' constitutional rights. Another 11 participants agreed to this. Only 4 (8%) strongly disagreed. This table suggests that Thulamela municipality street vending bylaws respect street vendors' constitutional rights.

Table 4.31

Confiscation and impoundment of goods is acceptable for non-complying vendors

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	12	24.0
Disagree	4	8.0
Not sure	4	8.0
Agree	9	18.0
Strongly agree	20	40.0
Missing values	1	2.0
Totals	50	100.0

Table 4.31 indicates that 20 respondents (40%) strongly agreed that confiscation and impoundment of goods is acceptable for non-complying vendors; while 12 street vendors (24%) strongly disagreed. This suggests that most street vendors support this practice.

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Table 4.32

The municipality consults vendors in drawing up bylaws

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	14	28.0
Disagree	5	10.0
Not sure	2	4.0
Agree	7	14.0
Strongly agree	21	42.0
Missing values	1	2.0
Totals	50	100.0

Table 4.32 shows that 21 street vendors (42%) strongly agreed that the municipality consults them when they draw up street vending bylaws. On the other hand 14 participants (28%) strongly disagreed. This table suggests that the street vendors are not reasonably consulted.

Table 4.33

There is a street vending committee for Thohoyandou street vendors

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	1	2.0
Disagree	1	2.0
Not sure	1	2.0
Agree	7	14.0
Strongly agree	40	80.0
Totals	50	100.0

Table 4.33 indicates that 40 street vendors (80%) strongly agreed that there is a street vending committee for Thohoyandou street vendors. Seven participants (14%) agreed. This table suggests that there is a street vending committee for Thohoyandou street vendors.

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Table 4.34

The Thohoyandou Street vending committee is functional

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	1	2.0
Disagree	0	0
Not sure	1	2.0
Agree	8	16.0
Strongly agree	39	78.0
Missing values	1	2.0
Totals	50	100.0

Table 4.34 shows that 39 respondents (78%) strongly agreed that Thohoyandou street vending committee is functional. Another 16% agreed and only 2% strongly disagreed. This table indicates that Thohoyandou street vending committee is functional.

Table 4.35

The Thohoyandou street vending committee is effective

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	1	2.0
Disagree	1	2.0
Not sure	2	4.0
Agree	8	16.0
Strongly agree	36	72.0
Missing values	2	4.0
Totals	50	100.0

Table 4.35 shows that 36 participants (72%) strongly agreed that the street vending committee is effective and 8(16%) agreed. This table shows that the vending committee is effective.

Table 4.36

Registered vendors are the only ones who can be elected into the committee

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree		
Disagree	3	6.0
Not sure	4	8.0

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Agree	5	10.0
Strongly agree	38	76.0
Totals	50	100.0

Table 4.36 shows that 38 participants (76%) strongly agreed that only registered vendors are the ones who can be elected into the committee and 5(10%) agreed. This table shows that only registered street vendors may be elected into the vending committee.

Table 4.37

The street vending committee is composed of vendors and other stakeholders like municipal officers, traffic official, etc.

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	1	2.0
Disagree	1	2.0
Not sure	3	6.0
Agree	10	20.0
Strongly agree	34	68.0
Missing values	1	2.0
Totals	50	100.0

Table 4.37 indicates that 34 participants (68%) strongly agreed that street vending committee is composed of vendors and other stakeholders like municipal officers, traffic official, etc and 10(20%) agreed. This table shows that the committee is composed of both street vendors and other stakeholders.

Table 4.38

Street vendors must be united

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	1	2.0
Disagree	1	2.0
Not sure	0	0
Agree	11	22.0
Strongly agree	37	74.0
Totals	50	100.0

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Table 4.38 shows that 37 participants (74%) strongly agreed that street vendors must be united and 11(22%) agreed. This table indicates that there is a need for street vendors to be united.

Table 4.39

There is a need for rentals policies

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	1	2.0
Not sure	3	6.0
Agree	6	12.0
Strongly agree	40	80.0
	50	100.0

Table 4.39 indicates that 40 participants (80%) strongly agreed that there is a need for rentals policies and 6(12%) agreed. This table shows that there is a need for rental policies.

Table 4.40

There is a need for rentals to be affordable

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	1	2.0
Disagree	0	
Not sure	3	6.0
Agree	7	14.0
Strongly agree	39	78.0
Totals	50	100.0

Table 4.40 shows that 39 participants (78%) strongly agreed that there is a need for rentals to be affordable and 7(14%) agreed. This table indicates that rentals need to be affordable.

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Table 4.41

There is enough control among vendors themselves

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Not sure	7	14.0
Agree	7	14.0
Strongly agree	36	72.0
Totals	50	100.0

Table 4.41 indicates that 36 respondents (72%) strongly agreed that there is enough control among vendors themselves and 7(14%) agreed. This table indicates that there is enough control among vendors themselves.

Table 4.42

The municipality assists the street vendors in resolving their challenges

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	2	4.0
Disagree	1	2.0
Not sure	0	0
Agree	22	44.0
Strongly agree	25	50.0
Totals	50	100.0

Table 4.42 shows that 25 respondents (50%) strongly agreed that the municipality assists the street vendors in resolving their challenges and 22(44%) agreed. This table suggests that the municipality assists the street vendors in resolving their challenges.

4.2 Conclusion

The study established that there were several factors that led to challenges in managing street vending in the Thulamela Municipality. Amicable solutions have to be found. The municipal officials have to play their own roles while on the other hand the street vendors are to do their part. The local government is the government closest to the

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people. It must as such be able to answer all the challenges that people on the ground experience. Water is a basic need and people can't live without it. Public toilets must also be provided. Discussion, conclusion and recommendation are discussed in the next chapter.

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CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the results are discussed. Conclusion and recommendations are also provided in this chapter.

5.2 Major Findings

- **Vending Licenses**

The study has found out that the Thulamela Municipality requires every street vendor to have a license. Street vendors are not allowed to operate without a vending license.
The study also found that there are challenges on the management of licenses. On average 42% disagreed while 46% agreed that there is a good control.
The study again found that it is difficult to get a vending license as on average 78% of the respondents indicated that it is not easy to get a license.

- **Infrastructure Provisioning**

The study has found out that the municipality provides the vendors with infrastructure like stalls, vending spaces, toilets and water. The study again established that the infrastructures were regularly maintained by the municipality. The facilities are kept clean by vendors.
The provision of water is also a challenge as some respondents have indicated that they could not easily access with water. The study also established that the street vendors did not obstruct traffic. Pedestrians move freely on pavements where vendors operate.

- **Rentals Affordability**

The study found out that the majority of street vendors find street vending rentals to be affordable. There are however other street vendors who cannot afford the rentals as they do not get enough income. The study also established that some street vendors

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just do not want to pay the rentals. Some street vendors believe that the rental rates are high.

- **Legal framework**

The study has found that the municipality has bylaws that govern the running of street vending. It has again been found that there are some street vendors who are ill-informed about the street vending bylaws. Furthermore it has been established that Thulamela municipality's street vending bylaws respect the constitutional rights of the vendors. The majority of vendors also indicated that vendors are consulted when bylaws are made. On the other hand other vendors are not happy about the bylaws as they are not properly consulted.

The study has also established that there is a street vending committee which is both functional and effective. The committee is made up of different stakeholders. Only registered street vendors may be elected into the committee.

- **Intervention**

The study has found out that the street vendors have to be united in order to deal with their challenges. There is a need for a rental policy to make it easy for the municipality and the street vendors to operate properly. The study also established that the municipality assists the street vendors in resolving their challenges.

5.3. Conclusions

Street vending in Thulamela Municipality is increasing day in and day out. The challenges which accompany this trend need to be dealt with in a constructive way. The municipality has to be aware that the street vendors have a right to do their trade. On the other hand the street vendors have to know and understand that the municipality has a mandate to manage all activities within its jurisdiction in a constructive way.

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A mutual agreement is therefore needed between the municipality and the street vendors for a proper management of street vending. Whatever the municipality introduces, which relates to vendors, needs to be communicated with the street vendors.

The municipality and the street vending committee have a good working relationship. More consultations and education is needed from both municipal officials and the street vending committee. This is due to the fact that some of the street vendors seem to be ill informed.

5.4 Recommendations

The following recommendations were made:

- The municipality has to enforce the licensing policy for quality control of street vending. The municipality must improve the processing of street vending licenses as it is found to be a challenge by some street vendors.
- The facilities provided for by the municipality have to be kept clean by the street vendors. They must again be kept safely so that they may be used over a long period. The municipality has to maintain the facilities regularly for their durability.
- The municipality must provide more stalls for street vendors.
- The municipality has to improve the provision of public toilets as failing to do so may impose a serious health risk.
- Street vending rentals must be kept affordable to the street vendors.
- There is a need for the municipality and street vending committee to keep the vendors informed about the municipality street vending bylaws.



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APPENDIX A

UNIVERSITY OF VENDA
Private Bag x 5050
THOHOYANDOU
0950
Cell: 083 4309 598

Dear participant

I am a student conducting a study focusing on **The Challenge of Managing Street Vendors in South Africa: A Case of Thulamela Municipality.**
The study is conducted for a partial fulfillment for the Masters degree in Public Management (MPM), at the University of Venda. Kindly note that your identity will be protected as no names are required when completing the questionnaire.

Feel free to answer the questions and ask questions where you don't understand. You must bear in mind that you are in no way forced to take part in this research and thus may choose not to, and you will not be penalized for refusing. Unfortunately no compensation will be given to participants. Your cooperation in this regard's is highly appreciated.

Thank you

_____

Mulondo T. A. (MR)

APPENDIX B

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QUESTIONAIRE

Topic: **The Challenge of Managing Street Vendors in South Africa: A Case Of Thulamela Municipality.**

Instructions

Kindly note that there is no, wrong or right answer.

SECTION A.

Demographic information

1. AGE

What is your age? (Please tick the appropriate answer)

15-25	1
26-35	2
36-45	3
46 +	4

2. GENDER

Indicate your gender (please tick the appropriate answer)

Male	1
Female	2

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3. MARITAL STATUS

Please tick applicable answers

Married	
single	
Widow(er)	
Separated	
Other specify	

4. Are you a household head?

Yes	
No	

5. If yes, in which of the following capacity?

Father	
Mother	
Grandmother	
Grandfather	
Other	

6. Number of the people in the household.

1	
2-3	
4-6	
7-9	
10+	

7. Level of education attained.

None	
Primary school	
Secondary school	
Tertiary	

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8. What sort of street vending activity do you do? (Please tick the appropriate answer)

Hairdressers	
Food	
Clothing	
Fruits	
Vegetables	
Cobblers	
Other (Please specify)	

9. What is your average monthly income?

Below R.1000	
R.1000 –2000	
R. 2000-3000	
Above R.3000	

SECTION B

Kindly complete the tables given below by ticking or crossing the appropriate score. Use the following scoring system:

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly agree
1	2	3	4	5

1. Municipality policy on street vending licensing.

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		Score				
1.1	The Municipality requires every street vendor to be licensed	1	2	3	4	5
1.2	Street vendors in Thohoyandou town have vending licenses	1	2	3	4	5
1.3	There is a good control of licenses by the municipality	1	2	3	4	5
1.4	It is easy to get a vending license	1	2	3	4	5

2. The usage of facilities provided for street vendors.

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly agree
1	2	3	4	5

		Score				
2.1	The municipality provides facilities for street vendors	1	2	3	4	5
2.2	The facilities (e.g. stalls) are kept clean by vendors	1	2	3	4	5
2.3	Street vendors do not obstruct traffic	1	2	3	4	5
2.4	Pedestrians move freely on pavements where vendors operate	1	2	3	4	5
2.5	The facilities are not broken by vendors	1	2	3	4	5
2.6	The municipality regularly maintain the facilities	1	2	3	4	5
2.7	Facilities are regularly maintained.	1	2	3	4	5

3. The provisioning of infrastructure

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly agree
1	2	3	4	5

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		Score				
3.1	The municipality provides stalls for vendors	1	2	3	4	5
3.2	The municipality provides water for vendors	1	2	3	4	5
3.3	There are public toilets accessible to street vendors	1	2	3	4	5
3.4	Street vendors are allocated spaces by the municipality	1	2	3	4	5

4. Affordability of Rentals by Vendors.

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly agree
1	2	3	4	5

		Score				
4.1	I can afford to pay municipality rental fees	1	2	3	4	5
4.2	Some street vendors do not get enough income to afford rentals	1	2	3	4	5
4.3	Vendors just don't want to pay rentals	1	2	3	4	5
4.4	Rental fees are very high for vendors	1	2	3	4	5

5. **Municipal Regulations on Street Vending**

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly agree
1	2	3	4	5

		Score

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5.1	The municipality has a policy on street trading	1	2	3	4	5
5.2	The municipality street vending bylaws respect street vendors' constitutional rights	1	2	3	4	5
5.3	Confiscation and impoundment of goods is acceptable for non-complying vendors	1	2	3	4	5
5.4	The municipality consults vendors in drawing up bylaws	1	2	3	4	5

6. **Street Vending Committee**

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly agree
1	2	3	4	5

6.1	There is a street vending committee(association) for Thohoyandou street vendors	1	2	3	4	5
6.2	The Thohoyandou street vending committee is functional	1	2	3	4	5
6.3	The Thohoyandou street vending committee is effective	1	2	3	4	5
6.4	Registered vendors are the only ones who can be elected into the committee	1	2	3	4	5
6.5	The street vending committee is composed of vendors and other stakeholders like municipal officers, traffic official, etc	1	2	3	4	5

7. **Intervention Strategies**

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly agree
1	2	3	4	5

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		Score				
7.1.	Street vendors must be united	1	2	3	4	5
7.2.	There is a need for market rentals policies	1	2	3	4	5
7.3.	There is a need for rentals to be affordable.	1	2	3	4	5
7.4.	There is no enough control among vendors themselves	1	2	3	4	5
7.5.	The municipality is assisting the vendors in solving their challenges.	1	2	3	4	5

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