



Linking urbanization and the changing characteristics of street vending business in Dar es Salaam and coast regions of Tanzania

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Abstract

Street vending business and urbanization coexist in cities of most of the third world countries Tanzania being no exception. As one of the fast growing African cities, Dar es Salaam is estimated to be inhabited by a total of 700,000 both mobile and fixed street vendors. Due to limited formal employment, a substantial number of Tanzanian youths are engaged in small scale businesses which provide a legally accepted means of survival. Spatial expansion of the city needs to be observed on how it matches with expansion of street vending business, thus unveiling the relationship between the *duo*. An obvious explanation to this would be the presence of a “new market” catering for “unmet needs” facilitated by the growing population with new market demand. This paper, therefore, seeks to establish the relationship between the changing nature and character of street vending with spatial variation within the urban and peri-urban settings. The findings may be useful in ascertaining the interplay between street vending activities on urbanization and *vice versa*. Three indicators are, in this case, used in establishing the causation based on survey results. While urbanization is traced by the *people's involvement in agriculture*, and *distance from the city centre*; characteristics of street vending business were studied basing on *nature of products sold* and the *source areas of the products*. Both quantitative and qualitative approaches were used for concluding the findings. Data were collected around 10 centres along Morogoro Road from the Kimara bus stop located 15 km to Mlandizi, 65 km from the city centre, using 100 semi-structured questionnaires and 10 interview guides. Descriptive statistics and *grounded theory* were deployed. The major finding indicated that there is causation between street vending characteristics and urbanization demonstrated by the observed positive correlation between various products sold and involvement or non-involvement in farming activities.

Keywords: Urbanization; Street Vending Business; Dar es Salaam; Coast Region

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1. Introduction

Urbanization is defined as a process of expansion of towns and cities to peri-urban and predominantly rural areas characterized by primary economic activities mainly agriculture. With the inception of urbanization, different types of economic activities such as manufacturing and business; particularly small scale trade tend to replace traditional forms of livelihoods. Urbanization is central to national growth for it prompts rural-urban migration for jobs which are more productive and better paid (Collier and Jones, 2016). The phenomenon helps to explain contrary to popular assertion that those who remain in rural areas are better off comparatively as they are left with more land for agricultural activities. *Peri-urban* growth patterns are shaping most of the urban development in sub Saharan Africa accommodating most of the demographic expansion in cities (Ricci, 2011). The obvious trend observed is progressive conversion of peri-urban into urban areas dominated by formal economic activities.

Street vending is a common-place phenomenon in developing countries, an activity which employs many people the world over (De Soto, 1989; Guha-Khansobis, 2006). To-date little is known on how these petty businesses change in terms of their nature and character with increasing levels of urbanization. This paper tries to unfold the changing characteristics of street vending business in terms of *nature and sources of products* they supply to areas with different levels of urbanization determined by *the distance* from city centre of Dar es Salaam outwards towards the coast region; and the *people's involvement in agriculture*. The main assumption, here, is that as one moves outwards from the city centre of Dar es Salaam, less urbanized the localities become. The reverse is also true. Moreover, the larger the number of people engaged in agriculture, the lesser urbanized is the locality and *vice versa*.

Moreover, it is of interest to underscore whether businesses change character with distance from the urban centres or not. If they do, then it becomes more appealing to determine the extent of their change and chart out policies for effective planning and sustainable urban and *peri-urban* development, particularly in developing countries whose cities are rapidly bourgeoning.

The paper, therefore, is an effort to provide an analysis of the changing nature of street vending business, i.e. both fixed and mobile alongside the *rural-urban continuum*.

2. Literature Review

Street vending is a global urban-related phenomenon of retailing in function through an informal labour setting (De Soto, 1989; Portes, Castells and Benton, 1989). The term "informal economy" was for the first time coined in the 1970s whose understanding varied widely depending on which activities were regarded as "informal" (Graaff and Ha, 2015). The informal nature of street vending, as a business, is closely associated with the inability by the governments to formalize them; and thus is in most cases seen as illegal. The fact that street vending continues to persist, with increasing numbers of young men and women getting involved, deserves special attention.

When investigating the root causes of petty business in *peri-urban* areas, low wages and unemployment were mentioned as proximate factors, thus small scale business, which include street vending are considered to be coping strategies for survival (Briggs and Mwamfupe, 1999). In Dar es Salaam city, Tanzania, where this study was undertaken, street vending expands at unprecedented rate (Collier and Jones, 2016) though little has been done to establish on how such businesses relate to urbanization in terms of the existence of causations between the two. The population of Dar es Salaam city grew by more than 6% between the years 2002 to 2012, and more than 70% of this increase is accounted for by rural urban migration (Wenban-Smith, 2014). Tanzania is currently 30% urban and it is expected to reach 50% by year 2030; and that the urban population is expected to triple in 34 years" period (Collier and Jones, 2016).

Though street vendors are found in rural environments, they are mostly concentrated in urban areas (Bromley, 2000). This assertion requires details to justify what characterizes the street vending business found transcending between urban and rural settings. To put it into perspective is important to establish what characterizes the street vendors of the urban from those of the rural setting. Where do the two "meet" within the rural-urban interface, in terms of nature and character? It appears that street vending encapsulates the intertwining of rural and urban settings in terms of their spatial practice. Urban growth has shaped the fragmented and dynamic rural-urban interfaces characterized by constantly changing types of land use, social and institutional arrangement supported by both rural and urban features (Simon, 2008).

Studies on street vending focus more on cities, since in such settlements, businesses are common in large urban centres which demonstrate economic development at local levels. *Peri-urban* areas are an integral element of urban systems housing characterize the crucial rural-urban interface with potential for spatial positive change come together (Erling, 2007).

As the level of industrial development, an urban phenomenon tends to determine stage of development reached the types of products sold would likely indicate whether the locality is rural, *peri-urban* or urban. The selling and buying of products tend to exhibit development itself since through it consumption can be actualized. The street vendors are considered self-employed and contribute to national development in most of "backward economies" (Graaff and Ha, 2015). Graaff and Ha (2015) argues that the government interferences are part and parcel of the nature of street vending processes, but it is not known as to whether such pressures contribute to outward movement of street vendors, meaning their movement from the city centres outwards towards *peri-urban* and rural areas, or not. If so, the need to identify the implications they cause by so doing becomes evident. Street vendors have been subjected to municipality regulations which do not cover indoor businesses (Graaff and Ha, 2015). There is need to bridge the gap that cause pervasive "hostility" between street vendors and government.

Peri-urban areas are likely associated with a flow of heterogeneous materials and resources for a variety of economic activities, actors and institutions (Eakin Lerner Martinho, 2010). The *peri-urban* is thus characterized by *flux*, meaning rapid changes in land use, built forms, economic activities, new populations and conflicting types of land use (Willis, 2015). Such dynamic areas are confronted with intrinsic transformed power relations, local processes and drivers for change.

The concomitant conceptualizing of urbanization and street vending, in this conjuncture becomes necessary so as to make both concepts more resourceful and productive. This would demonstrate the specific points of convergence and divergence between the two; hence enable for situating the context of engagement of the right measures in setting up effective urban and social development.

The study by Ricci confirms that peri-urban areas are complex hybrid systems in which the urban and rural are blended together. This complexity calls for a necessary consideration with specific regard to the business environment resulting from hybridity of the spatial locations around urban settlements (Ricci, 2011).

In accordance with Stern, urbanization process should be planned to improve provision of social services and the infrastructure to accommodate all development requirements. How expansion of cities in Tanzania is related to expanding street vending business in terms of service provision is an important aspect in determining development discourse (Stern, 2007). Since street vending takes place over space and time, it is imperative that different patterns of changes in land use be linked to their composition according to spatial dimensions and designs. This would provide the understanding of the spatial effect of the urban-rural gradient (Gaigne, Viguet and Schmitt, 2005). It is worth establishing how rural street vendors are linked to the urban and to their respective rural localities and *vice versa*.

3. Methodology

This paper is basically a product quantitative analysis of research data, collected using semi-structured questionnaires. Data were collected along Morogoro Road from the *Kimara* bus stop (15 kilometres), *Kimara Temboni* (18 km), *Mbezi Mwisho* (22), *Kibamba* (27 km), *Kiluvya* (32 km) in Dar es Salaam Region; *Kibaha* (36 km), *Kwa Matias* (42 km), *Kongowe* (49 km), *Visiga* (57 km) to *Mlandizi*, a settlement located 65 kilometres from Dar es Salaam city centre. A total of 100 street vendors were interviewed, 10 from each of the above mentioned localities. *Gender mix* was also considered in the analysis, whereby 54 participants were males and 46 females. Data were processed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) deploying descriptive analysis.

Four indicators were used hitherto in establishing the causation based on survey results. Two were indicators used to determine the status and change in urbanization and other two for changing characteristics of street vending. While urbanization was traced by *involvement in agriculture*, and *distance from the city*; characteristics of street vending business was studied basing on *nature of products sold* and their *source areas*.

Qualitative approach, using observation method, was carried out whereby the observed issues were documented in a note book. The issues were on *settlement patterns, infrastructure (roads, water and electricity) health facilities, schools, financial services* (banks and mobile money). The analysis was based on *grounded theory*. The qualitative data provided additional explanations to the behaviour of the statistical data.

4. Presentation and discussion of findings

4.1. Variations in urban characteristics away from the city centre and the character of street vending business

Tracing the changing patterns of urbanization and changes in the nature and character of street vending activities in Tanzania, when traveling outwards from the urban setting indicated the following specific results as observed from the analysis of data collected in 10 Dar es Salaam localities along Morogoro Road.

4.1.1. People's involvement in agriculture, a deterrent against urbanization

Out of all the participants of the study only 14% were actually involved in agricultural activities and owned plots of farms in their localities. Those few who were engaged in agriculture, they actually owned farms located somewhere else; a relatively short distance from where they lived indicating that the localities were increasingly becoming more urbanized. However, as the same people were involved in farming, it implies that rural life was still experienced in the area. Therefore, one may, at this point, conclude that urbanization was generally on the decrease from the *Kimara Mwisho* area towards the *Mlandizi* locality, which had the largest number (5) of members who owned farms located within the vicinity. Distinguishably the *Kimara Mwisho*, *Kibamba* and *Kibaha* localities could be termed as more urbanized as they had no street vendors who were involved in farming activities. Paucity of farming, therefore, made the area be designated as urbanized.

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents by Location and Farm Ownership

| Location | Ownership of farm | | Total |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Yes | No | |
| Kimara Mwisho | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Kimara Temboni | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Mbezi Mwisho | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Kibamba | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Kiluvya | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Kibaha | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Kibaha Kwa Matias | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Kongowe | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Visiga | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Mlandizi | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Total | 14 | 86 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2017

4.1.2. Crops grown on farms within the locality

The members of the study area grew a small range of crops which include fruits, maize, rice, cashew nuts and cassava. This could, in a way, tell something on a lesser extent of urbanization attained by the respective localities. Data in Table 2 indicate that food crops that dominated the farming were maize and cassava; followed by fruits and rice. There was need to establish whether the same crops were put on display for sale by the street vendors of the area or not. The crops were found grown mainly by those people who stayed in

localities found far away from the city centre, i.e. from *Kwa Matias* towards *Mlandizi*. Lack of any crops being grown at Kongowe location may be attributed to high homestead density, hence lack of farm land. Being on this finding, the Kongowe locality could therefore be classified as more urbanized, with less rural-based economic activities.

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents by Crops Grown and Location

| Location | Crops Grown | | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| | Fruits | Maize | Rice | Cashewnuts | Cassava | N/A | |
| Kimara Mwisho | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Kimara Temboni | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Mbezi Mwisho | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Kibamba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Kiluvya | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 10 |
| Kibaha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Kwa Matias | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 10 |
| Kongowe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 10 |
| Visiga | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 10 |
| Mlandizi | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 88 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2017

4.1.3. Nature or types of products sold by street vendors and levels of urbanization in specific localities

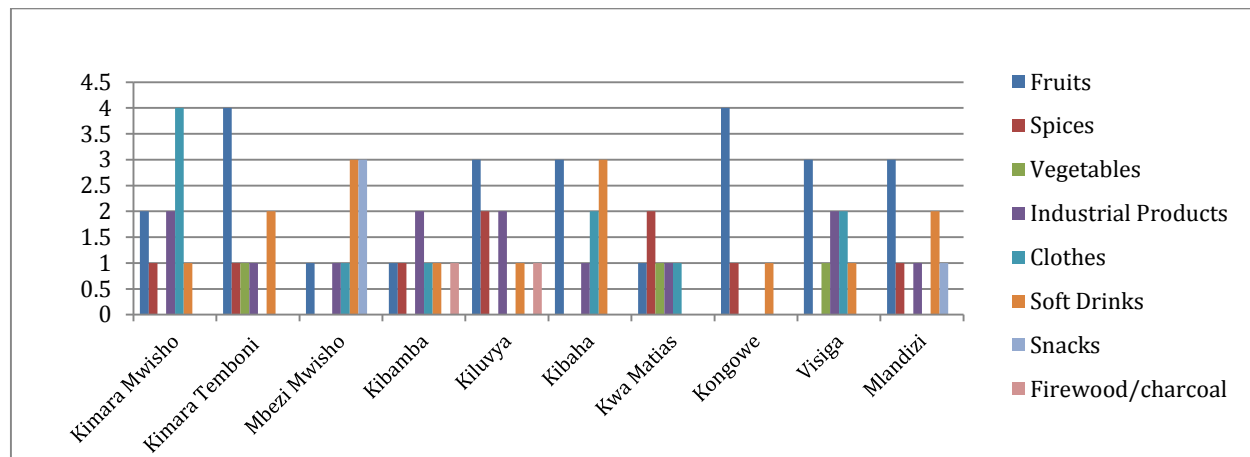
Most of the street vendors of the locality in question had a tendency to sell a wide range of products; but only in certain types of categories. The products on sale by street vendors were categorized into 7 groups, i.e. fruits, food seasoning ingredients and spices, vegetables, industrial products, garments, soft drinks, snacks and traditional sources of domestic energy; meaning firewood and charcoal. How such products varied with changing levels of urbanization is the main subject of this paper.

Figure 1 indicates the types of products sold by street vendors of different localities of the study area. While snacks dominated *Kimara Mwisho*, the number of those selling snacks decreased with an increasing distance away from the city centre, towards *Mlandizi* locality. Fruits dominated *Kimara Temboni* area, with a sharp decrease towards *Mbezi Mwisho* and *Kibamba*, where it marked an increase at *Kiluvya* and *Kibaha* localities. A sharp decrease was noted towards *Kwa Matias*, from where a shoot up was realized towards *Kongowe* with a slow decrease towards *Visiga* and *Mlandizi*.

Soft drinks demonstrated an intermittent pattern with a *zigzag* trend as it showed an increasing number of street vendors from *Kimara Mwisho* to *Mbezi Mwisho*. A decrease was observed from *Mbezi Mwisho* through *Kibamba* and *Kiluvya* with an increase towards *Kibaha*, from where a steady decrease through *Kongowe* and *Visiga*. A small increase was noted at *Mlandizi*. This product demonstrates more active at *Mbezi Mwisho*, *Kibamba* and *Mlandizi* localities, hence depicting a typical fluctuating characteristic. The trends in dealing with soft drinks do not correspond with the increasing distance as one move outwards the Dar es Salaam city centre.

Industry Manufactured products available for sale by street vendors included cell phone chargers, small radios, wristwatches, musical compact disks; make up kits, cigarettes, scratch airtime vouchers, electric torches and tablets of bathing soap. A larger proportion of those selling industrial products were observed at *Kimara Mwisho*, *Kibamba*, *Kiluyya* and *Visiga* localities while fewer were found in the remaining 6 localities. The products sold indicated no changes with increasing outwards distance from the city; thus demonstrating negative relationship with distance from the city centre. In the graph below, the physical distance from Dar es Salaam city increases from left to right, Kimara being the nearest and Mlandizi the furthest.

Figure 1. Distribution of Products Sold by Street Vendors by Localities



Source: Field Survey, 2017

4.2. Linking urbanization and changing character of street vending business

4.2.1. The basis for determining the linkages between urbanization and street vending

The changing nature of street vending business, determined by types of products sold, with varying distance from the Dar es Salaam City centre outwards was cross-tabulated with levels of urbanization determined by street vendors' participation in farming activities so as to establish the existing link between urbanization and street vending business. The observation on changes in *involvement in agricultural activities* and the *types of products sold* by street vendors was critical in establishing whether urbanization brought about any changes on the characteristics of street vending business and or *vice versa*.

As observed earlier that urbanization process tended to decrease with distance outwards, meaning away from the city, it further implies that the expansion of the city of Dar es Salaam shall surely engulf the current *peri-urban* fringes hence converting them into urban areas. The data collected and analyzed demonstrate strongly that urbanization has influenced street vending business in terms of both types of crops grown by the street vendors, who get involved in farming; and the nature and types of products they provide for sale. The compounded analysis of the *types of products sold* by location and *involvement and/or non-involvement in agriculture*, provided detailed linkages between the tree variables. The specific findings for *specific types of products* and *involvement/non-involvement in agriculture* are as presented hereunder:-

4.2.2. Fruits selling and involvement in agricultural activities

Fruits were observed being widely sold by street vendors in all localities though they dominated markets at *Kimara Temboni, Kibaha, Visiga* and *Mlandizi* localities. The specific types of fruits sold in the area were mangoes, oranges, tangerine, guavas, pears, peaches, bananas, cucumbers and water melons. These products were mostly being sold by those vendors who were not involved in farming activities. Out of those who dealt with fruit selling 18 of 25 were not in any way engaged in agricultural activities. This may imply that the fruits sold were basically availed from other regions than Dar es Salaam and Coast, thus demonstrating that Dar es Salaam city expands as its outskirts shift towards being dominated by non-farm activities. The city of Dar es Salaam, therefore, remains to be the market for on-farm products produced in the hinterland. The suburbs tend to slowly be transformed into urban areas of the same city.

4.2.3. Sale of food seasoning ingredients and spices and involvement in agricultural activities

Various types of spices were observed being sold in 7 of the 10 localities covered by the study. This, however, does not mean that the products were not sold in other sampled centres, but surely they might have not been sold by street vendors. The items found being sold in the area mainly include, tomatoes, coconuts and ground nuts. Spices mainly onions were being sold by those street vendors who did not engage in agriculture. Of the 9 street vendors who sold spices, 8 were not engaged in agriculture at all, meaning that most of the spices they sold were from places outside the study area, hence portraying dependence of Dar es Salaam on other regions on on-farm products.

4.2.4. Sale of green vegetables and involvement in agricultural activities

Vegetables of various types were observed being sold by street vendors in the three localities of the study area, particularly at *Kimara Temboni, Kwa Matias* and *Visiga*. The products found being sold here were cabbage, Chinese cabbage, carrots and salad. All the 3 vegetable sellers were noted being not involved in agriculture, implying that their products were brought in from somewhere else. This observation, of limited farming activities, connotes that urbanization is expanding to the areas previously termed as predominantly rural.

4.2.5. Sale of industry manufactured products and involvement in agricultural activities

These manufactured products were observed to be sold in all the 10 localities covered by the study. The products involved were chargers, cell phones, compact disks, wristwatches, make up kits, cigarettes, air-time scratch vouchers, tablets of bathing soap, AM/FM radios and electronic household utensils. Of the 13 street vendors, 12 did not deal with agriculture, thus only 1 was involved in agricultural activities. This underlines the fact that the entire area tends to increasingly become urbanized though localities may experience it at different paces. In the area, the sale of secondary products tended to engulf *peri-urban* and rural areas whereby a sizeable proportion of the population shifted to non-farm economic activities.

4.2.6. Sale of garments, men women and children's wear and involvement in agricultural activities

An assortment of clothes was available for sale at 6 of 10 localities covered by the study. These included shirts, shorts, shirts, gowns, skirts, denim blue jeans, bed sheets, bed covers, undergarments, shoes, sandals and flip flops. The localities where the sale of these products took place were *Kimara Mwisho*, *Mbezi Mwisho*, *Kibamba*, *Kibaha*, *Kwa Matias* and *Visiga*. The most dominant for the products sales were *Kimara Mwisho*, *Visiga* and *Kibaha*. The explanation for *Kimara Mwisho* may be attributed to being closer to Dar es Salaam city, thus portraying it as being more urbanized. *Kibaha*, being a regional headquarter for the Coast region is also characterized by relatively high level of urbanization. *Visiga* settlement is a setting which is increasingly becoming urbanized signified by the observed rising number of automobile fuel stations, currently seven of them, schools and a growing human population and settlement areas. Availability of urban infrastructure such as running water, electricity and other social facilities underlines the same.

4.2.7. Sale of soft drinks and involvement in agricultural activities

In this context soft drinks refer to *Coca Cola*, *Sprite*, *Fanta*, *Pepsi Cola*, *Vimto*, *Azam Cola*, fresh brewed passion pineapple and passion fruit juice. Soft drinks sales and *involvement in agriculture* took place in 9 out of the 10 localities covered by the study. It was only at *Kwa Matias* locality that none of the street vendor was recorded selling soft drinks. However, this does not mean that there are no soft drinks being sold in the area but not much is done under street vending. *Mbezi Mwisho* and *Kibaha* had the largest numbers of soft drinks sellers. The two localities were the most urbanized of the 10 as of the 15 street vendors recorded selling soft drinks, 14 were not involved in agriculture. Since all the soft drinks, except for fresh brewed categories, were produced in Dar es Salaam city, the outskirts become its market area. The more the city expanded the larger is the market for the products, the more the number of street vendors selling soft drinks.

4.2.8. Sale of food, snacks and involvement in agricultural activities by localities

In this context, snacks referred to biscuits, buns, samosas, English short cakes, candy sweets, chewing bubble gum, Irish potato chips, potato crisps, popcorn, cashew nuts, ground nuts, baobab, *hocus pocus*, cassata and chocolates. Of the 10 localities covered by the study, only 2, that is *Mbezi Mwisho* and *Mlandizi* had vendors involved in agricultural dealings. Three out of the four street vendors in the study were not involved in agricultural activities at all. *Mbezi Mwisho* locality had more vendors involved in snacks selling business and happens to be more urbanized and is located closest to Dar es Salaam city, just 15 km from the city centre.

4.2.9. Charcoal and firewood sale and involvement in agricultural activities by localities

Charcoal and firewood sales dominated *Kiluvya* and *Kibamba* localities. However, all the 2 vendors who dealt with the sale of charcoal and firewood were not involved in agricultural activities. This may, in a way, mean that the use of firewood and charcoal is limited; hence people use other, more advanced, sources of domestic energy, such as electricity and/or natural gas. The expanded use of modern sources of domestic energy demonstrates relatively higher levels of urbanization.

4.3. Urbanization and street vending business interplay

The types of products sold by street vendors and levels of urbanization observed in 10 specific study localities demonstrate a *positive correlation*. The overt lack of *involvement in agriculture* by a large proportion of street vendors especially those selling fruits, spices and manufactured goods, garment wears, clothes and soft drinks underlines this remarkable observation. Realization that a small proportion of street vendors sold farm products, which they did not produce, tend to portray urbanization process being on the increase.

In this scenario, street vending, as a type of business, tends to transcend through both distance and time (a passive factor) away from the city centre. Those traders who dealt with manufactured products were found having a larger concentration in localities away from the city centre such as *Kiluvya, Kibamba* and *Visiga*. This situation portrays the fact that human population was increasingly becoming urbanized as influenced by the expansion of the neighbouring city of Dar es Salaam.

The fact that the majority of the street traders were not engaged in agriculture justifies that street vending is typical of an urban activity which expands to cover *peri-urban* and rural areas through urbanization process. Whether the pace of urbanization is commensurate to that of street vending expansion is an area for another study. When establishing the existing relationship between urbanization and nature of street vending business by products, it could be inferred that *involvement and/or non-involvement in agriculture* have a corresponding relationship. It means that those areas which are more urbanized happen to have actors who are less involved in farming; while at the same time found selling industrial products and soft drinks. The above observation informs us that street vending business and urbanization have causations between them.

While street vending business influences urbanization through supply of products and introducing new consumption culture to the *peri-urban* and adjacent rural areas; on the contrary, urbanization facilitates street vending by according an environment for business to take place. The environment, in this case, includes big human population, improved social services and availability of industrial and agricultural products transported to feed those in the urban setting. The interplay between urbanization, nature and character of street vending business is hereby noted and highlighted to be critical in planning and development of both sectors, i.e. urban planning and business.

5. Conclusions and recommendations

5.1. Conclusions

5.1.1. Relationship between nature of product and distance from the city centre

There is a positive relationship between nature of products and distance from the city centre. This is signified by the observation that some products dominate more urbanized centres while others tend to prevail at less urbanized centres.

5.1.2. Relationship between type of product and involvement in agriculture

There is a negative relationship between urbanization and types of goods sold by street vendors whereby most of the street vendors discerned *non-involvement in agriculture*. The products sold by most of street vendors were not agricultural; and where agricultural products were involved in the business, they were not produced by those who sold them.

5.1.3. Interplay between type of a product, location and urbanization

The mixed outcome was noticed on interplay between urbanization and types of goods sold by street vendors whereby conspicuous non-involvement in agriculture was observed for 13 fruits sellers, spices and vegetables. This implies that the products were brought from other areas than the study area.

Among the sellers of industry manufactured products, soft drinks, snacks and foods the relationship with urbanization was also negative signified by the majority of street vendors who did not involve themselves in agriculture. This implies that street vending is principally an urban activity which tends to limit young men and women from dealing with farming. In this way, we may profoundly argue that urbanization is closely linked to street vending by types of products, distance from the city centre and involvement in agriculture. The transformation of a rural setting into urban setting embodies a change of activities away from agriculture, the dominant economic activity and the major characteristic of the rural areas.

5.2. Recommendations

The paper recommends the following for improving the street vending business for enhancing sustainable urban development for cities of Tanzania and elsewhere.

- 1- As people in all 10 localities covered by the study have demand for all the basic products, hence there should be a mechanism in place to ensure that both urban and rural areas get supplies of the same types and quality of products. Such mechanisms shall ensure equitable and sustainable development in both geographical settings.
- 2- It is, hereby, being proposed that production of both industry manufactured products and agricultural goods should be linked with products demanded and sold by street vendors of the specific areas so as to enhance the nexus between production and business. The paucity of such relationship makes production/business interface illogical and un-healthy for socio-economic development. The types of goods demanded in the city may come from an area far away; attracting high transport costs a precondition for high commodity price. We, therefore, call upon the production and business sub-sectors to support each other, as such to reap the benefits of agglomeration.
- 3- We do, hereby, suggest to the respective local government authorities that the newly urbanized areas be planned, so that agricultural activities are minimized for facilitation of more prosperous growth of modern economic sectors such as light manufacturing for value addition and service provision.

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Appendix

Table 3. Involvement in Agriculture and Products they Sale by Location

| Product | Location | Yes | No | Total |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Fruits | Kimara Mwisho | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | Kimara Temboni | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| | Mbezi Mwisho | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kibamba | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kiluvya | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kibaha | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | Kwa Matias | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kongowe | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| | Visiga | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | Mlandizi | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | TOTAL | 7 | 18 | 25 |
| Spices | Kimara Mwisho | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kimara Temboni | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kibamba | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kiluvya | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | Kibaha Kwa Matias | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Kongowe | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Mlandizi | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Vegetables | Kibaha Temboni | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kwa Matias | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Visiga | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Industrial Products | Kimara Mwisho | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | Kimara Temboni | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Mbezi Mwisho | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kibamba | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | Kiluvya | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | Kibaha | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kwa Matias | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Visiga | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Mlandizi | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 12 | 13 | |
| Clothes | Kimara Mwisho | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | Mbezi Mwisho | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kibamba | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kibaha | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | Kwa Matias | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Visiga | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | TOTAL | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| Soft Drinks | Kimara Mwisho | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kimara Temboni | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | Mbezi Mwisho | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | Kibamba | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kiluvya | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kibaha | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | Kongowe | 0 | 1 | 1 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Visiga | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Mlandizi | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | TOTAL | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| Snacks | Mbezi Mwisho | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | Mlandizi | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Foods | Kimara Temboni | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Mbezi Mwisho | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kibamba | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | Kiluvya | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kibaha | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kwa Matias | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| | Kongowe | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | Visiga | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Mlandizi | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 2 | 16 | 18 |
| Charcoal & Firewood | Kibamba | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kiluvya | 0 | 1 | 1 |