

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**EXPLORING THE LIVELIHOOD OF FEMALE STREET VENDORS
FROM SELECTED SITES OF ADDIS ABABA**

**BY
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**MAY,2019
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

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DECLARATION

I, the undersigned declare that this thesis is my original work, has not been presented for a degree in any other university and that all resources of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Name:-----

Signature:-----

Date of Submission :_____

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Abstract

This study attempts to explore the livelihood of female street vendors, focusing on selected sites of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The main perspective of the study is grounded in sustainable livelihood frame work and third wave feminist perspective. The study draws on case study design with a mixed approach to data collection and analysis. Data collection is facilitated by questioner, in-depth interview, key informant interview and observation that has been backed up by researchers own field notes. The study has mainly used methods mentioned above to obtain data from the participants of the study, female street vendors from chosen sites of the Addis Ababa city, namely Shiromeda, Sidist Kilo, Shola, Megenagna and Kotebe . Totally 143 female street vendors participated in the study; In addition, the researcher conducted interviews with officials from the Addis Ababa Code Enforcement Office, Bureau of Women and Children Affairs and Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs. Data analysis reveals that street vending has been taken as a livelihood mechanism for female street vendors who were married and unmarried as well as young and old. In terms of the asset possession of the female street vendor, the study showed that street vendors had not well developed assets. The study implies that the participants generated income from diverse forms of activities and face vulnerabilities in terms of health, legality, housing and working conditions, access to food and important resources. The study has found that female street vendors who took part in the study employed different forms coping mechanisms to overcome vulnerabilities. Based on the findings of the study the researcher recommends that Government Structures in Addis Ababa City Administration such as Bureau of Women and Children Affairs, Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs should pay the necessary attention to the lives of women street vendors in bringing sustainable urban development.

Key words : female street vendors , livelihood, asset , vulnerabilities , coping mechanism , survival strategies .

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CSA	Central Statistical Authority
DFID:	Department for International Development
HIV/AIDS:	Human Immune Virus / Acquired Immuno deficiency Syndrome
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
ILO:	International Labor Organization
SLF:	Sustainable Livelihood Frame Work
SLA:	Sustainable Livelihoods Approach
SL:	Sustainable Livelihood
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UNPOPIN:	United Nation Population Information Network
WCED:	World Commission on Environment and Development
WFP:	World Food Program

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Street vending is simply the retail or wholesale trading of goods and services in streets and other related public axes (Bromley, 2015). Street trading is one of the largest and most significant subcategories of informal trade (Hillbom and Green, 2010; Brown, Lyons and Dankoco, 2010). It is significantly practiced in Africa as livelihood in African cities has no longer revolved primarily on around wage earning jobs in the formal sector. In the continent rather increasingly people earn their livelihood from informal wage labor or self employment such as street vending (Munishi, 2013). This is attributed to the inability of the formal sector to provide job for the growing labor force and have resulted in the rise and expansion of unemployed people, who are forced to look for employment opportunities outside the formal (modern) sector (ILO,2016).

As a result, a high and growing number of urban dwellers pursue their livelihoods by informal and precarious means. Informal means are called so among the others because they have issues include legality (no registration, no official tax pay etc), standard of products, and places of undertaking (can be at home, along street, at the sites of religious institutions etc) (Skinner, 2008).

According to some estimates, informal income-generation in Africa as a whole, accounts for 60 percent of total urban employments and over 90 percent of new urban employments. The informal sector in Africa is viewed as an economic activity for those with a low level of education because level of education attained has an influence on occupational placement. The poor especially women are engaged in the so called informal sector, to sustain the life of their families and themselves. They account a huge proportion of this figure about 74.2% (ILO, 2016; De Hauna, 2010).

Generally, women represent a larger share of the informally employed (ILO2016; ILO, 2012). Women's large-scale entry into paid work across the developing world thus coincides with high rates of informalization of labor markets and the economy, especially in urban centers.

The nature of working conditions for most of these women includes: low wages where by female earn less than men, delay or non-payment of wages, long working hours, deadline pressure, precarious or non-existent job security and medical insurance, sexual harassment, health and safety hazards, use of intimidation tactics and violent measures to (Action AID, 2017; Bridge, 2001, MOFED,2012).

More specifically, in Sub-Saharan Africa, 84 percent of women in total engage in informal employment in contrast to the total male population where 63 percent are active in this sector (Action AID, 2017). Women in the informal sector commonly earn lower incomes and it has been stated that the connection between poverty and informal employment is more apparent for women in comparison to men (McFerson, 2010).

Such conditions serve to exacerbate gender-based poverty or the feminization of poverty. The feminization of poverty relates to increasing female participation in urban informal activities (Chant, 2007). There is therefore a discernible link between gender, working in the informal economy and conditions of poverty. As noted by Chen et al (2004:5), “a higher percentage of people working in the informal sector relative to the formal sector are poor”. And, more specifically, poverty is experienced more severely by women than men, resulting in the feminization of poverty and less access to food, education and healthcare for women (Bhatt, 2002).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

According to CSA reports Addis Ababa has the highest national unemployment rate of (23%) (CSA Labor force Survey (2012)). In this condition many are forced to work in the informal sectors. Women account high rate of labor force in the informal sector counting to be 42.2 per cent in 2012, and the share of male labor force which is 24.2 per cent (CSA Labor force Survey, 2012).

Among the various informal sector activities that women dominate in the country, street vending is prominent and common in the different corners of the country. Women petty traders involve in petty trading, selling food and drink related staffs, collecting and bartering of second hand items, craft of various types etc (World Bank, 2010). Women participate in street vending as an important source of employment because it requires low skills and minimal financial resources.

As one type of the informal sector activities, street vending neither capital intensive nor requiring skills acquired through school. Scholars claim that Street vending is an important source of employment for a large number of urban and underprivileged citizens as it requires low skills and minimal financial resources.

The involvement of women in informal sector has its own opportunities and challenges to the women. Thus, this study emphasizes on assessing livelihood and challenges of women who part taken in street vending. There are studies conducted on street vending in Ethiopia .The majority of the studies did not see the phenomenon from gender perspective.

For example, Ethiopia Etsubdink Sibhat studies “Cause and Effect of Informal Sector: the case of Street vendors in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia” based on casual theory of informal sector. In her study she concentrated on what causes street vending and the results of street vending by taking 81 respondents from selected places in Addis Ababa. Her study did not target women alone. It was also based on one source of data: interview of selected respondents. The present study employs mixed methods and participated street vendors and some sections of government office which have influence on the phenomena. Yohannes Mekonnen (2016) made a study entitled “Challenges and opportunities of women participating in informal sector in Ethiopia: A special focus on women street vendors in Arba Minch City”. In His study Yohannes strived to identify financial and social problems women street vendors face in Arbaminch city. This study concentrates on women but the proposed study is different in many ways even if both works center on women. The present study captures not just the challenges from financial and social aspect, but sees wider concerns. The fact that the geographic location is not the same also builds anticipates the participants to have their own peculiarities worth studying.

Elias (2015) studied “Challenges and Prospects of Informal Sector in Alleviating Urban Poverty in Yeka Sub-City of Addis Ababa City Administration, Ethiopia.” This study aimed at exploring the general context in which the informal sector operates and the contributions of informal sector to reducing poverty. This study has similarity with the present study in that it concentrates on the informal sector. The current work emphasizes on women only and on the livelihood perspective. That is exploring the livelihood conditions of female street vendors by taking in to account the context selected places of Addis Ababa. The forgoing discussion shows that street vending is

becoming an important livelihood for some portion of urban dwellers women being one. Therefore, the livelihood condition of women pursuing street vending has to be documented to understand the specifics of how they make a living and to bring out issues that need attention. It is important to understand livelihoods from the point of view of women street vendors because there are broader concerns that are important to grasp about the lives of women. It is not just lack of wealth but a lot more must be known that the women go through in everyday of their lives. For example, what types of assets they possess, what vulnerabilities and challenges they experience as posed by the location they work and because they are women and what strategies that they use to mobilize their assets are pertinent issues this research has tried to attend. In sum, past scholarship on the subject has approached street vending to understand the cause of the phenomenon and challenges faced mainly through qualitative approaches. Hence, the present study varies from those works based on the center of the problem investigated, the participants of the study, methodology adapted and geographic locations of the study.

1.3. General Objective of the Study

The main objective of the study is to explore the current livelihood of female who participate in street vending in Addis Ababa around Shiromeda , Sidist Kilo , Sholla , Megenagna and Kotbe area.

1.4. Specific Objectives of the study

- Assess the livelihoods assets possessed by female street vendors.
- Identify vulnerabilities associated with the work and daily life of female street vendors.
- Explore the livelihood strategies pursued by the female street vendors.

1.5. Research Question

- How helpful have the livelihoods assets of street vendors been for their existence in the city ?
- How vulnerable have the lives of street vendors been in the face of their working condition and daily living?
- What livelihoods strategies do female Street vendors employ?

1.6. Scope of the Study

The proposed research explores the livelihood situations of women street vendors from Shiromeda , Sidist Kilo , Sholla , Megenagna , and Kotebe . The researcher has selected these sites for the following reason. For one thing, the locations have a good number of concentrations of female street vendors. Besides that, since street vending is one form of economic activities that occur informally, access to the informants might not be easy compared to that of the formal economic activities. In that domain, the researcher, because of proximity to the chosen sites, thought the possibility of managing difficulties that could arise on entry to the main data providers of the study.

Theoretically, the study was confined to the conceptual outlines of the Sustainable Livelihood frame work. The framework allows to explore the nature of asset that individual /households combine in order to overcome vulnerabilities that come in different forms, mitigate institutional interferences (positive and negative) to make their live to continue. The researcher opted to adopt the model with the hope that the finding of the study, based on the Sustainable Livelihood frame work, would provide evidence that add in to the existing knowledge in to the urban poverty reduction strategies for Addis Ababa.

1.7. Significance of the study

The assessment of the current livelihood situation of the study target groups contributes to an understanding of the impact of involving on street vending on women. It helps to identify the livelihood strategies followed and challenges the women face. This can also add information on the debates that are featured on the participation of women on the informal economic sectors. There are views that suggest informal economic activities such as street vending has to be strengthened and the other views strive to abolish the involvement of women in informal sectors at all.

An examination of living conditions and urban livelihoods on a micro level contributes to improving the knowledge about urban livelihood strategies and coping strategies in Addis Ababa and thereby to the bigger picture at the country and regional level.

The out comes from this study has the potential to shed light on gender related opportunities and

constraints women face in an urban environment. This provides an insight on how poverty is manifested in this urban context, by highlighting the multidimensional aspects of poverty by applying both qualitative and quantitative approaches of data collection and analysis approach through the lens of sustainable livelihoods framework.

Besides, study might provide information that the concerned bodies may refer to enhancing the living condition of operators. The findings of the study can provide information on policies and strategies the local government and national government in order to increase the contribution of the sector to the development of the town and the operators themselves.

1.8. Limitations of the Study

This study has not attempted to explore the livelihood portfolio of Households, and it depends on the data that is provided by only female members of a house. It considered the views female street vendors based on the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework. It could be said to have a limited focus and excluded the other members of family unit such as young and old men. However as a feminist methodology, the views and experiences of individual household members, particularly of women is unique; the researcher; hence, has tried to understand and depict the voice of the women and adolescents (female) only in relation to livelihoods. Moreover, the study does not fully describe the livelihood of street vendors as in Addis Ababa City Administration since it has only generated data from selected localities of Addis Ababa. To explore the livelihood vulnerability the researcher has used elements from literature review and has not strictly followed predetermined approaches. For example in relating vulnerability with food security, informants report was followed instead of food security indicators such as Food Consumption Score (FCS), Household Food Insecurity Access Scale etc have not been used in the discussion of vulnerability. That was used to allow the participants of the study depict food situation in their own experiences.

1.9. Definition of Terms

Livelihood: A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access), and activities required for means of living. A livelihood is 'sustainable' when it can cope with, and recover from stresses and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the next generation: and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long term (Chamber, and Conway, 1991).

According to Ellis (2000:10), a livelihood is considered to consist of the assets, activities and entitlements that enable people to make a living. It comprises the assets (natural, physical, human, financial and social capital), the activities, and the access to these (mediated by institutions and social relations) that together determine the living gained by the individual or household. This study considers livelihoods as a way to create different assets, activities and entitlement that enable people to make a living.

Sustainability: A livelihood can be classified as sustainable, if it is resilient in the face of external shocks and stresses, if it is independent from external support, if it is able to maintain the long-term productivity of natural resources and if it does not undermine the livelihood options of others. (Kollmair and Gamper, 2002).

Street Vendor: In this study, a street vendor is a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanent built up structure, but has a temporary static structure or mobile stall (or head load). 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 on their heads etc.

Seasonality: seasonality means variation on labor markets during the year, causing seasonal changes in occupation as labor time is switched from lower to higher return activities (Alderman and Sahn, 1989).

CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Street Vending as Informal Sector

The informal sector represents an important part of the economy and certainly of the labor market in many countries especially developing countries, and thus plays a major role in employment creation, production and income generation. In countries with high rates of population growth and/or urbanization, the informal sector tends to absorb most of the growing labor force in the urban areas. Street vending is one of the largest and most significant subcategories of informal trade. The term street vendor, used interchangeably with street trader, hawker and peddler is a person who sells goods and services in the street and other public places such as pavements, corners, sidewalks, neighborhood sidewalks, railways stations, bus stops, lorry terminals, construction sites and around sport complexes(Tranberg and Vaa, 2004; Hillbom and Green ,2010; Brown, Lyons and Dankoco, 2010).

Street vending is simply the retail or wholesale trading of goods and services in streets and other related public axes such as alleyways, avenues and boulevards (Bromley, 2015). Street vending falls within the category of economic activities generally referred to as the informal sector. The works of many scholars in the area (Gaber, 1994; Kusakabe, 2006; Palmer, 2007; Hillbom and Green, 2010) show that vendors sell goods, services, and a mixture of the two from diverse locations and mobility styles.

In working locations some vendors are fixed in one location, using a kiosk or a heavy stall which remains in the same location for months or even years and is locked up and left under the supervision of a watchman when not in use. Street vendors join commercial agglomerations and areas of pedestrian and vehicular congestion and directly influence consumer demand and economic activity (Hillbom and Green, 2010). Within a given place, street vendors rise and fall according to times of the year, week and day, responding to patterns of consumer demand and labor supply, to the cycles and fluctuations of the economy, and to levels of traffic congestion and official control.

They may heavy mobile stalls which are pushed from a storehouse into the sales position at the beginning of the working day, and pushed back at the end. Still others are fixed in location, but

simply lay their merchandise out on the ground or on a sheet of cloth or plastic. Mobile vendors may push stalls on wheels, or carry their merchandise on their persons. Some mobile vendors sell to passers-by, some do door-to-door delivery, and still others hawk from building to building.

2.2. Feminization of Poverty and the informal economy

In order to acquire food, shelter, transportation and education people in urban areas depend on income generating activities (Moser 1998:4, Farrington, Ramasut & Walker , 2002:11).In such conditions women mostly engage in income generating activities in the form of wage employment or self-employment . The self employment alternatives for women as Moser (1998:4) and Farrington et al.,(2002:11) declare take place in the insecure environment of the informal sector, where workers are particularly vulnerable to accidents and health hazards due to unsecure working practices and the absence of labor rights .

In addition to the working environment, urban poverty has a gendered dimension in that women are often forced to combine unpaid and paid work by working long hours. The gendered aspect of urban poverty is further deepened by the gender segment of labor market which gives an unequal position in the labor market with women often representing the cheapest labor in the urban economy (Tacoli,2012). It appears like similar constraints that inhibit women to participate in the formal sector also evident in the informal sector.

From the forgoing discussion we understand that working in the informal economy has a gendered dimension witnessing feminization of poverty. Wennerholm (2002) states that ‘feminization of poverty’ refers to three distinct things. In the first place feminaization of poverty implies that women compared to men have a higher incidence of poverty. It also means that women’s poverty is more severe than men’s. And finally The fact that more and more number of women involve in the informal economy shows incidence of poverty among women is increasing compared to that of men. This also means that women are becoming or continue in being poor and the impoverishment of women s worsening.

But still there is a permanent struggle over how much street vending is enough, and whether women should participate in informal sector. Different interest groups advocate widely different policies. Opinions vary enormously on which forms of vending and which vendor locations are to be encouraged, on how much agglomeration of vendor activity is desirable, and on whether and how to mitigate congestion. There are arguments supporting the growth in female labor participation. The liberal market approach, for example, tends to consider the informal economy as beneficial for women since it differs from the formal economy where gender-related regulations take place. Due to more flexible form of employment in the informal sector women could also respond to household and childcare demands. The liberal market approach argues that in order to empower women in the informal economy, cultural and legal obstacles should be removed and women's access to skills, credit and profitable markets should be enhanced (Meagher, 2010). Those in support of it generally regard it as positive since it could increase women's independence and enhance the opportunity to move out of poverty (World Bank, 2011). It has been argued that women's rapid increases in informal small-scale economic activities change household dependencies and improved women's autonomy (Tripp, 1997).

2.3.Livelihoods and Sustainability

Livelihoods are defined as a means of making a living, which comprises people's capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and other activities required for a means of living (Rakodi & Lloyd Jones, 2002).

Rakodi and Lloyd-Jones assert that livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.

To maintain the well being of a house (having sufficient food to eat , shelter to live in and basic level of security) , people use different strategies by involving in various social and economic activities. Ultimately, they strive to achieve a level where they meet their well being and to achieve it sustainably. Livelihood is the command an individual, family or another social group has over an income or resources that can be used to satisfy their needs. A livelihoods approach views the world from the point of view of the individuals, households and social groups who are trying to make a living in volatile conditions and with limited assets (Chambers and Cowny,

1991). This approach puts people at the centre of development and provides a framework for understanding the opportunities and challenges.

According to Messer and Townsley (2003) there are two ways of looking at livelihoods. The first one is the basics about the concept. As such livelihood is defined to show the means that a household uses to achieve its well-being and sustain it. The other definition of livelihoods is comprehensive. The concept of livelihoods in a broader sense does not just mean the activities that the people carry out to earn a living. It means all the different elements that contribute to or affect their ability to ensure a living for themselves and their household. Sustainability is a way of resource use where future generations' ability to meet their own needs is not compromised, but still is capable of fulfilling the needs of the present (World Environment Commission WCED, 1987).

Messer and Townsley (2003) claim the sustainability of a household's livelihood depends on many factors. These are the assets they own - human, natural, social, financial and physical ; the activities that allow the household to use those assets to satisfy basic needs; the different factors that the household itself may not be able to control directly, like the seasons, natural disasters or economic trends, that affect its vulnerability; policies, institutions and processes that may facilitate and help or make things more difficult to achieve an adequate livelihoods .

If a household has diverse sets of activities that do not damage the environment and ensures food and income throughout the year, that household's livelihood is likely to be more sustainable.

2.3. Livelihood Sustainability and Conditions of Assets

Livelihood assets are required for making a living. In order to achieve positive livelihood outcomes, a variety of *assets* are necessary, especially for the poor, encompassing Human Capital, Natural Capital, Financial Capital, Physical Capital and Social Capital. *“Increasing access – which can take the form of ownership or the right to use – to these assets is a primary concern for DFID in its support of livelihoods and poverty elimination”* (DFID, 1999: section 2). In urban settings human, capital , financial and physical capitals are crucial for the urban dwellers than the natural capital(Rakodi and Lloyd , 2002).

Human Capital

Human capital represents the skills, knowledge, ability to labor and good health that together enable people to pursue different livelihood strategies and achieve their livelihood objectives (DFID, 1999). People's health and ability to work, and the knowledge, information and skills they have acquired over generations of experience and observation, constitute their human capital. Education can help to improve people's capacity to use existing assets better and create new assets and opportunities.

Social Capital

Social Capital refers to "*the social resources upon which people draw in pursuit of their livelihood objectives*" (DFID, 1999). The way in which people work together, both within the household and in the wider community, is of key importance for household livelihoods. In many communities, different households will be linked together by ties of social obligation, reciprocal exchange, trust and mutual support, all of which can play a critical role, particularly in times of crisis. These can be thought of as social capital, which forms part of a household's livelihood capabilities.

Literature on social capital shows that there are different forms of social capital. One of that is social capital based on three levels of social networks: bonding, bridging and linking (Woolcock and Narayan, 2000). They explain that bonding refers to social networks between homogenous groups, which occupy a "narrow radius of trust", as family and neighborly relations, effective in maintaining solidarity and social integration, emotional closeness and social support. Bridging is more outward looking and refers to social networks between socially heterogeneous groups, as friends, associates and colleagues, creating bridges between different groups and generating broader identities, an increasing 'radius of trust' and general forms of reciprocity, as well as a greater number of resources, information and opportunities. Linking refers to the relations between groups with different social status and where you can access the power hierarchy, enabling access to key features of formal institutions outside the community, such as financial and technical support, training and greater access to decision processes formal decisions. While the bonding and bridging refers to horizontal networks, linking refers to its vertical dimension

Woolcock and Narayan, 2000).

Physical Capital

Physical capital comprises the basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihoods (DFID 1999). Physical capital may include tools and equipment, as well as infrastructure such as roads, ports and landing places, and market facilities. Access to these, as well as other forms of infrastructure, such as water supply or health care facilities, will influence people's ability to earn an adequate livelihood.

Natural Capital

Natural capital, including assets, such as land, water, forest resources and livestock, are of key importance for the production of food and income. The ways in which people have access to these resources – ownership, rental, common pool, etc. need to be considered as well as the condition of the resources themselves, their productivity, and how they may be changing over time.

Natural Capital is of great importance in rural contexts, less so in urban environments where people's lives do not depend on resource-based activities but rather on income generating activities. Natural Capital' plays no (crucial) role in the lives urban dwellers.

Financial Capital

Financial capital denotes the financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives (DFID 1999, section 2). It includes regular remittance or pension, savings and supplies of credit (Majale, 2002). Improved income depends on human capital which consists of people's abilities, knowledge, and skills are built through education and good health. Poor health and low level of education affect the income of individuals or household.

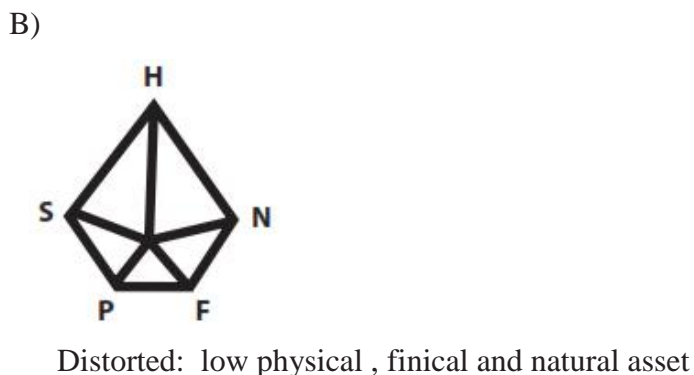
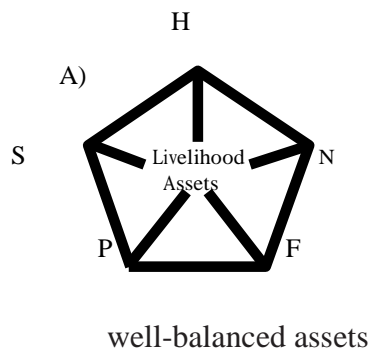
2.4. The Asset Pentagon

People require access to and ownership of a range of assets in order to yield positive livelihood outcomes. The members of a household combine their capabilities, skills and knowledge with the different resources at their disposal to create activities that will enable them to achieve the best possible livelihood for themselves and the household as a whole. Everything that goes towards creating that livelihood can be thought of as a livelihood asset. These assets can be divided into the five different types.

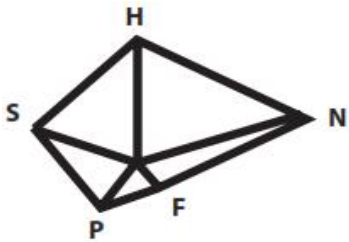
Different households/individuals will have different levels of access to this range of assets. The diversity and amount of these different assets that households have at their disposal, and the balance between them, will affect what sort of livelihood they are able to create for themselves at any particular moment.

These assets can be thought of as a pentagon that may be relatively large, well-balanced and regular, implying a relatively strong asset base, or small and distorted, where there are either few assets available or where households are unduly dependent on just a few assets.

The asset pentagon can provide a useful starting point for household livelihood analysis, as it encourages investigators to take into account all the different kinds of assets and resources that are likely to play a role in their livelihoods. In the past, development workers often tended to focus very much on the physical capital (by providing new technology and infrastructure), the financial capital (by providing credit) and the human capital (by providing skills and training). But very often people's access to natural capital and the key role of the social capital of households has not been properly taken into account. Using this pentagon as a guide can help investigators to get a more complete picture of the household and its livelihood assets.



C)



Distorted: better Human and Social Capital; limited financial, natural and physical capital

Source : Messer, & Townsley (2003:9)

2.5.Vulnerability

Assessing vulnerability is one of the key elements in SLF frame work. Analysis of vulnerability though SLF offers scope for addressing the one-dimensional understanding of poverty resulting from the use of the use of poverty lines which tries see quantifiable measurements in absolute economic terms (for example, \$1 per day purchasing power parity). However, SLF reflects the dynamic aspect of poverty looking at vulnerability which allows analyzing complex factors determining vulnerability and such that it is impossible to measure using simple quantitative tools. In the comings section, the concept of vulnerability is defined to show what it encompasses and to help show what makes livelihoods vulnerability.

Chambers (1989:20) defines vulnerability as: "...defenselessness, insecurity and exposure to risk, shocks and stress... and difficulty in coping with them." According to Moser (1998: 3) vulnerability refers to "*insecurity and sensitivity in the well- being of individuals, households and communities in the face of a changing environment, and implicit in this, their responsiveness and resilience to risks that they face during such negative changes.*" Moser sees that vulnerability has two sides: an external side of risks, shocks and stress to which an individual or household is subject and an internal side which is defenselessness, meaning a lack of means to cope with damaging loss. .

DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework analyzes that vulnerability emerges when human beings have to face harmful threat or shock with inadequate capacity to respond effectively (DFID,1999). SLF frame work shows that vulnerability context encompasses the external environment in which people exist. Critical trends as well as shocks and seasonality, over which people have limited or no control are included in SLF frame work with the view

trends and shocks have a great influence on people's livelihoods and on the wider availability of assets.

Shocks are sudden events that impact on livelihood security (Hardoy and Pandiella , 2009). There are many different types of shock. They include: the untimely death of an economically active household member due to an occupational hazard, an illness or a traffic accident, a fire that destroys grazing and crops, outbreaks of infectious diseases, floods, political violence and instability theft. Stresses are long-term trends that undermine livelihood potential. These include inadequate public services, poor transport, bad communications, inferior education and inadequate health systems. Other stresses include a steady decline in the quantity and quality of stocks of natural resources, climate change, political instability and national or regional economic decline that negatively impact on household livelihoods. Some stresses stem directly from within the household and may include frequent illness, alcoholism, and violent or disruptive behavior of a household member.

Janet and Mary (2001) discuss that the factors that create and perpetuate vulnerability and poverty can be seen at two levels: that of individuals and their circumstances, and that of the broader context. This aspect of the framework directs attention to the contextual and systemic factors that contribute to the occurrence of poverty. It points out the need to seek changes at the organizational, community and policy levels in addition to building the assets of individuals and households. Besides that vulnerability can be understood through an assessment of tangible and non-tangible assets: labor, human capital, productive assets, household relations and social capital (Moser and Holland, 1997).

A review of literature on urban poverty reveals that, despite differing regional, socioeconomic and cultural contexts, women and men living in poor urban environments are confronted with a range of similar sources of vulnerability (Farrington et al., 2002:9). Even though highly interrelated, these can be grouped into several categories, which shall be explored in the following.

2.5.1. Poorly Developed Infrastructures

Living in depressed areas usually implies paying more for basic services such as electricity and clean water (Ballesteros 2011:3). Unlike serviced neighborhoods, slum areas tend to be cut off from the coverage of basic public services. In Metro Manila, residents of slum areas tend to pay nine to thirteen times more for clean water than their counterparts in areas covered by the public system (David et al. 2000 cited in: Ballesteros 2011:3).

2.5.2. Living Environment and Health Issues

Urban poor are exposed to living environments affecting the health of their residents. They are forced to dwell in overcrowded settlements can commonly be found in hazardous areas, where land and housing are cheap and work is available (Farrington et al., 2002:11, Ballesteros 2011:3). Locations that fit the criteria are unoccupied land close to industrial facilities, railways, waters or dump sites (Farrington et al., 2002:11). Further, these areas are characterized by high exposure and vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change (Ballesteros 2011:3). Facing the trade-off between affordable accommodation and nearby means to sustain a living, people in depressed areas are confronted with poor quality housing, proximity to toxic and hazardous waste, lack of clean water supplies and sanitation, inadequate waste disposal and water, air and noise pollution which all have significant negative influences on the urban poor's human capital, for instance reflected in higher absenteeism rates from school and poor health (Moser 1998:4, Farrington et al., 2002:11f.).

Closely related to the poor environment are diseases such as respiratory illness, gastrointestinal problems, skin ailments and cholera. In dumpsites, particularly harmful bacteria and other parasites can be found (Ballesteros 2011:3).

2.5.3. Time Burden

A study entitled 'Household responses to poverty and vulnerability' done by Moser (1998) involving samples drawn from the Commonwealth community in Metro Manila on the livelihoods of residents in depressed areas further revealed that, when in economic distress, households first tend to send women to join the labor force and subsequently their children. While women mostly work in lowly paid, competitive dead end jobs such as laundresses, domestic help or scavengers, children frequently work in home-based productions (Moser 1998:6/9).

Women commonly experience an additional time burden due to the simultaneous maintenance of the household. Further, the household or rather the shelter it provides is an important source of income to the urban poor either through the rental of vacant rooms or the utilization of space for home based production (Moser 1998:8).

2.5.4. Social context of cities and Violence

Poor urban areas are frequently characterized by a culturally diverse, socio-economically heterogeneous and fragmented population (Farrington et al., 2002:10, Moser 1998:4). Further, Farrington et al., 2002:10) describe stress the presence of strong networks of solidarity in depressed areas as a means to reduce vulnerability. There is evidence, that households mutually support each other when their assets are little but sufficient, however they stop to support the community as soon as their resources are depleted (Moser 1998:13). It is argued that the poor living conditions typical of depressed areas not only affect physical but also mental health which in turn weaken social relations, the extent of trust within the community and the subjective well-being of slum residents (Ballesteros 2011:4, Moser 1998:4).

Further, high mobility of urban cities (e.g. relocation due to change of job) commonly entailing a lack of strong social bonds is regarded a main cause for social disintegration (Farrington et al., 2002:10). This phenomenon is reflected in high crime rates, family break ups, drug abuse and an increasing level of violence (Farrington et al., 2002:10, Ballesteros 2011:4). On an intra household level, the lack of strong social ties becomes noticeable in increased levels of conflict and domestic violence between household members, often triggered by a decrease in income of the male in combination with alcohol abuse (Moser 1998:13). In general, economic distress often results into increased levels of crime and violence creating an environment of fear and isolation (Ballesteros 2011).

Violence against women and girls is one of the most systematic and widespread human rights violations. It is rooted in gendered social structures rather than individual and random acts; it cuts across age, socio-economic, educational and geographic boundaries; affects all societies; and is a major obstacle to ending gender inequality and discrimination globally (UN General Assembly, 2006)

The United Nations defines violence against women as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life” (General Assembly Resolution 48/104 *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women*, 1993).

According to Smith et al., (2002) and Child and Mentes (2010) violence occurs in many different forms and some of that can be physical violence e.g. slapping, hitting, choking, stabbing; sexual e.g. rape, harassment, being forced to watch pornography; emotional or psychological e.g. controlling behavior, like isolating someone from friends, family and culture; making threats to commit suicide or self-harm; threats to destroy possessions; economic e.g. controlling finances, making decisions about how money is spent; stalking e.g. repeated following, watching or harassing.

2.6. Livelihood strategies

Household livelihoods, and the strategies that people use to create them, are at the core of development. Livelihood strategies are composed of activities that generate the means of survival. Livelihood strategies represent the ways of combining and using assets open to people in pursuit of beneficial livelihood outcomes that meet their own livelihood objectives. Livelihood strategies are deliberate activities that men and women embark on to build their livelihoods. The aim of any livelihood strategy is to provide households with the means for subsistence and survival and possibly to increase safety nets (Beall and Kanji, 1999).

Scholars talk about livelihoods strategies from different angles. The first one is based on the time frame, and the extent to which are they are viewed as part of a long term plan rather than a temporary response. In this approach livelihood strategies include coping strategies designed to respond to shocks in the short term and survival (adaptive strategies) designed to improve circumstances in the long term (Singh and Gilman 1999).

Coping strategies can be divided into *ex-ante* and *ex-post* strategies (Dercon, 2002). *Ex-ante* strategies are protective risk-management actions by households before an eventual shock. These strategies usually take the form of insurance; self-insurance like precautionary savings and assets

accumulation or community-based formal or informal insurance. Aquiar & Hurst (2005) explain that *ex-post* strategies are actions taken by households to mitigate the consequences of an adverse event. They provide example of these strategies are reducing expenditures, increasing home production or diversifying sources increasing of income. In terms of impact household strategies may have short-term or long-term impacts. Cameron (2001) discusses households coping mechanisms implemented with short-term effect such as using up savings or selling assets first. Besides that, Cameron (2001) asserts that when those mechanisms fall short, households may resort to other strategies with more long term effects such as withdrawing children from schools.

Short-term responses to specific shocks or coping strategies are efforts people make in a difficult situation with the hope that the household can return to normal activities and their normal livelihoods strategy. For example, in rural areas households may cope with drought by selling livestock or a family may try to cope with the death of an economically active household member by borrowing more heavily from relatives and neighbors who are part of their social network.

Survival strategies are long-term changes in behavior and practice in response to continuing stresses. They are the responses of people to their analysis of risk(Singh and Gilman 1999). People may respond to climate change by changing their agricultural practices or using new technologies. For example, they might start rainwater harvesting or they may try to diversify their livelihood activities and focus on those less affected by natural hazards. Certain family members may migrate to another place. The extent to which people can adapt usually reflects their access to and ability to use different types of assets. In areas where there are very few assets or people lack the capacity to utilize them, vulnerability will be high.

In addition to defining types of livelihoods strategies according to their time frame, and the extent to which are they are viewed as part of a long term plan rather than a temporary response to necessity, attempts have also been made to define livelihood strategies, or components of livelihood strategies, according to the nature of the activities that they involve. Rakodi (1999) distinguishes between investment in securing asset, substitution of one asset for another , disposal or sale of assets to compensate for shortage and sacrifice of one kind or another . For

example for example, not investing time and resources in fostering reciprocal social relations, thereby reducing future ability to draw on social capital; sacrificing children's ability to earn adequate incomes in future by withdrawing them from school because of the inability to pay fees or need for their labor. , women have to cut back on other household reproductive activities or social obligations to provide for the time demands of labor force participation necessarily mean that.

Another general characterization of different types of livelihood strategies distinguishes between strategies that are income-enhancing as women work to increase household income; expenditure-reducing – especially significant if the former are limited by a ceiling; based on collective support ; and external representation – negotiation with local authorities, NGOs, Tacoli (1999).

Another categorization of livelihood strategies, as used by CARE (Carney 1998) looks at strategies from the point of view of support activities to livelihoods that can be provided by non government humanitarian agencies. Carney (1998) distinguishing between: livelihoods promotion – activities to improve households' resilience; livelihood protection – activities to help prevent a decline in household livelihood security, e.g. early warning systems, cash or food for work, health education and livelihood provisioning – direct provision of basic needs, usually in emergency situations.

The strategies people adopt to attain livelihoods is highly influenced by their asset position Scoones (1998). That is to say the livelihood strategies that households develop to ensure their livelihoods will depend on how they can combine their livelihood assets, take into account the vulnerability context in which they live, and the policies, institutions and processes that affect them. The livelihood outcomes that households achieve with their strategies can depend on any or all of these elements.

Farrington et al., (2002) state that importance of diversification as an overarching strategy for the livelihoods of the poor. They point that many poor urban households diversify their sources of income and draw on a portfolio of activities, such as formal waged employment, informal trading and service activities with different family members engaging in different types of activities and sectors of the economy. This can have both positive and negative impacts on livelihoods. Diversification reduces dependence on one source of livelihood and so reduces vulnerability to

specific stresses and shocks. However, engaging in too many activities can mean that households are not able to invest sufficient time or resources in any one activity to make it profitable.

2.7. Distinctiveness of Urban Livelihood

Living in an urban environment is clearly a distinct experience from life in a rural setting. Yet despite the contrasts in terms of context, there is one factor that remains unchanged: people themselves. Wherever people live, they retain essentially the same human needs, and the desire for the same entitlements or rights. They require access to productive resources such as land, knowledge and capital, and from these an income to support consumption needs. They require food, shelter, clothing, access to medical facilities, the ability to educate children, and the ability to participate, in all senses (socially, politically, intellectually and spiritually), in the society of which they are part. Thus these requirements amount to the entitlement each person has to lead a life that is fundamentally secure in respect both of the basic needs and broader social and psychological senses of a livelihood (Rakodi and Lliy-Jones, 2002).

What makes urban livelihoods different from other livelihoods, such as rural livelihoods, is that the urban is more complex. Urban areas provide a greater number and variety of services. In urban areas cash transactions are more common; poor urban people are more dependent on cash incomes and often they lack access to the common property resources, such as water and fuel that are available in rural areas. They exist in inferior residential and working environments and, because of the fragmented and diverse social environment of urban areas, are less likely to have support from social networks. Urban livelihoods are complex, so development interventions should be specific to the urban contexts (Rakodi and Lliy-Jones, 2002).

According to Scoones (1998), in rural areas household choose between (or be constrained from choosing) three main clusters of livelihood alternatives that are agricultural intensification, income diversification and migration. Migration is one of the common livelihood strategies among rural people in that links them up with labor market factors in household and individual decision making for survival (Ellis 2000; Scoones1998).

Diversity refers to the existence, at a point in time, of many different income sources, thus also typically requiring diverse social relations to underpin them. It is more often invoked in the rural

context to imply diversification away from farming as the primary means of rural survival (Ellis 2000, Scoones, 1998).

2.8.Theoretical Framework

2.8.1. The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework

The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF) has been used to understand the livelihoods of poor people in both urban and rural areas. The frame work in rural areas was developed and applied by DFID experts (Carney, 1998; Pretty, 1998) and IDS (Scoones, 1998). The model was employed to study the context of poor livelihoods in urban settings by DFID experts (Rakodi and Lloyd-John, 2002).

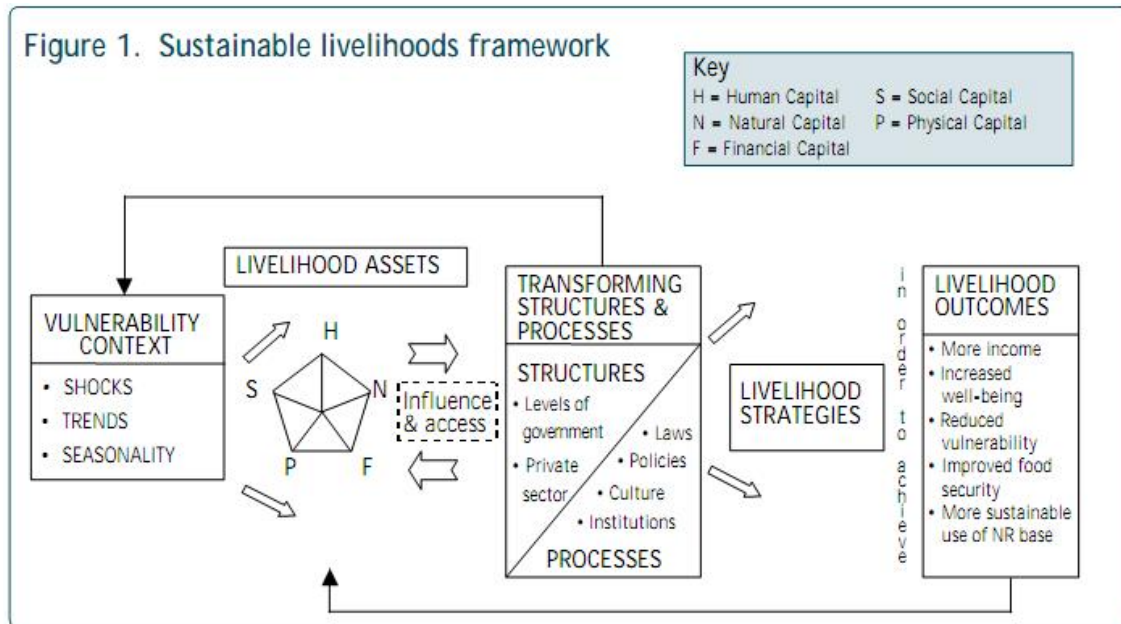
The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework draws on a holistic understanding of livelihoods, and as such, goes far beyond defining poverty only in terms of the absence of income and consumption and includes the absence of other capabilities such as the social and natural capitals required to meet these needs. It acknowledges that poverty is a condition of insecurity rather than only a (DFID,1999). The sustainable livelihoods approach (SLA) adopts a distinctive perspective on the understanding of poverty and how to intervene to improve the conditions of the poor. It aims to better understand and disaggregate the efforts of the poor to earn a living and their long-term strategies for survival. It emerged in the 1990s as a new approach to poverty alleviation lack of wealth (Meikle and Bannister 2003).

Beyond income , SLA helps to identifying the important assets in livelihoods, their trends over time and space as well as the nature and impacts of shocks and stresses (environmental, economic and social) upon these assets (Griffiths and Woods , 2009) . SLA further seeks to gain knowledge of the wider context (e.g. political, legal, economic, etc.). Following that, interventions are designed to address any vulnerability impeding enhanced livelihoods (Morse et al., 2009:3).

Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) approach based on Farrington, Ramasut, and Walker (2002) has the following characteristics. It acknowledges the multi-faceted nature of poverty;

- recognizes that the poor develop diverse and changing livelihood portfolios addressing their perceptions of their own poverty, but do so within the context of pervasive vulnerability;
- draws on (and replenish) capital assets; and

•believes that poor people have the success of their strategies facilitated or impeded by a range of policies, institutions and processes (PIPs).



Source: DFID: Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets (1999: 2.1)

The SL framework simultaneously interrogates a broad cross-section of various elements impacting on livelihoods, which need to be understood in totality. The guiding assumption of the approach is that people pursue a range of livelihood outcomes by which they hope to improve or increase their livelihood assets and to reduce their vulnerability. The vulnerability context of livelihoods frames the external environment in which people exist. People’s livelihoods and the wider availability of assets are fundamentally affected by critical trends as well as by shocks and seasonality, over which they have limited or no control.

Transforming structures and processes on the other side comprise the context of the political and institutional factors and forces in government and the private and the civil sectors that affect livelihoods. Within the context of ‘vulnerability’ and ‘transforming structures and processes’ people have access to certain livelihood assets or poverty reducing factors. The five types of assets that form the core of livelihood resources in the SL framework range from financial, human, natural, physical, to social capital. These constitute the actual building blocks for livelihoods.

These assets gain meaning and value through the prevailing social, institutional and

organizational environment. This environment also influences people's livelihood strategies the ways of combining and using assets open to people in pursuit of beneficial livelihood outcomes that meet their own livelihood objectives.

DFID stresses the illustrative purpose of the framework, as providing a structure and focus for thinking. It emphasizes the necessity to adapt the framework flexibly to the requirements of the actual situation under analysis. In the research, the SL framework serves as a structuring guide to capture the various factors that determine the livelihood situations of the rural-urban migrant street vendors in Addis Ababa. Those factors are identified in a participatory manner and by the use of qualitative and participatory analysis at the local level.

Interventions based on SLF framework identifies two basic types of intervention that communities can pursue in their poverty reduction work. 'Practical interventions' facilitate the efforts of low-income households to build their livelihood assets. They include such things as counseling programs, education, employment training, economic literacy and savings programs, and support for small business development. 'Strategic interventions' are directed toward the vulnerability context. They work toward the goal of social and economic change at the systemic level. Among the methods used are community building and organizing, alliance building, policy work and advocacy.

2.8.1.1 Critic on SLF

The fact that the framework can be applied at different levels from the individual to community to the nation at large is identified as one of its advantages (De Stage` 2002). The framework is also advantageous for its wider perspective in the analysis of poverty and livelihoods where both economic and non economic factors are included. Its holistic approach and the pro poor and participatory techniques applied have been identified as highly useful for policy formulations and planning and management of development programs (De Satgé, 2002).

However, the framework has been criticized for not sufficiently addressing important issues (Scoones, 1998). For instance, it has been criticized for not considering structural constraints that perpetuate poverty by giving more emphasis to the assets and capabilities of the poor, and for overlooking efforts for equitable distribution of resources (De Satgé , 2002). The framework has also been criticized for not providing a clear explanation of how conflict over access to resources

affects choice of livelihoods and the means to address it (Farrington et al., 1999). As this study has included an additional perspective from third wave feminism (discussed below), it has in one way or the other tried to address the critics on SLF. The researcher believes that the fact that this study has picked informal business activity of street vending emphasizes beyond the capability of the participants, the structural constraints such as of being informal and being female. The study has adopted third wave feminism perspective to give voice or speak the case of particular section of the urban community and that of only female street vendors, it has the mechanism to mitigate the shortcoming of SLF.

2.8.2. Third Wave Feminism

Third-wave feminism began in the early 1990s. It grew out of the ideas of the second-wave, arguing that the second-wave over-emphasized experiences of upper middle-class white women. The third-wave sees women's lives as intersectional, demonstrating how race, ethnicity, class, religion, gender, and nationality are all significant factors when discussing feminism. It examines issues related to women's lives on an international basis responding to perceived failures of the second wave and to the backlash against second-wave Friedan (2018).

The study follows feminist research approach, particularly, the view of third wave feminist. According to Tong (2009) Third-wave feminists engage in research and writing that attends to the lives and problems of specific groups of women. The unique characteristics of third-wave feminists are their willingness to accommodate diversity and change. They seem to be feminist 'sponges' for its curiosity to pay attention to every woman's experience. Because they have had fears about misrepresenting the identities and issues of particular groups of women, third-wave feminists have managed to hear what women different from them are actually saying. The qualitative aspect of data such as interviews helped to give due attention to the voices of the study participants (Snyder 2008). An attempt was made to understand the case under investigation in depth and in its natural setting.

In SLF data is collected mostly about a household, because this study adopts third wave feminism the perspective and information of women given as an individual is important. The researcher conceives that information obtained from individual (women) is critical for understanding their context and realities. Information collected in a form of household may not

clearly bring women in to the desired attention. Simply collecting information on total household livelihood treats the stories of each individual similarly.

The principle from third wave feminist applied in this study promotes understanding women's perspectives on their livelihood. Getting their perspectives is essential to get broader and more holistic picture of their livelihood assets, strategies and vulnerability context. A clear overview of that helps to develop realistic and efficient tool for development interventions in a community by the government or development partners.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

This study was conducted has followed a case study design with a mixed approach to data collection and analysis. Mixed approach. “A mixed methods research design is a procedure for collecting, analyzing and mixing quantitative and qualitative methods in a single study ...” (Creswell, 2012: 535).

This design is preferred because the study gives itself for both qualitative and quantitative data. The quantitative and the qualitative data both are important to address the research problem and elaborate or explain important issues. From the alternative mixed methods design, this study follows embedded design (Creswell, 2012) where the quantitative and qualitative data is collected simultaneously or sequentially and one form of data plays a supportive role to the other form of data. The reason for collecting the second form of data in embedded design is to augment or support the primary form of data. The embedded design allows to make either the qualitative or quantitative data supportive, but mostly the qualitative is taken as a supportive of quantitative.

The researcher employed quantitative approach to the collection and interpretation of data by utilizing theoretical assumptions of sustainable development framework. As it is stated by (Creswell and Plano Clark, 2007), quantitative approach allow the collection and analysis of data in numeric form. It tends to emphasize relatively large-scale and representative sets of data. The study was draw upon a descriptive approach from the quantitative parameter since description is the first step towards explanation (Punch, 2005). The descriptive data supplemented the qualitative data. In order to examine livelihoods in-depth and move beyond income indicators for examining poverty, a qualitative approach is more beneficial. This is because a qualitative approach provides a detailed account of livelihoods from people’s own perspectives. The subjective experience of women’s livelihoods is thus highly desirable.

3.2. Description of the study setting

Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia and the African Union and is often called the "African Capital" due to its historical, diplomatic, and political significance for the continent. The headquarters of the African Union and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa can both be found in the city.

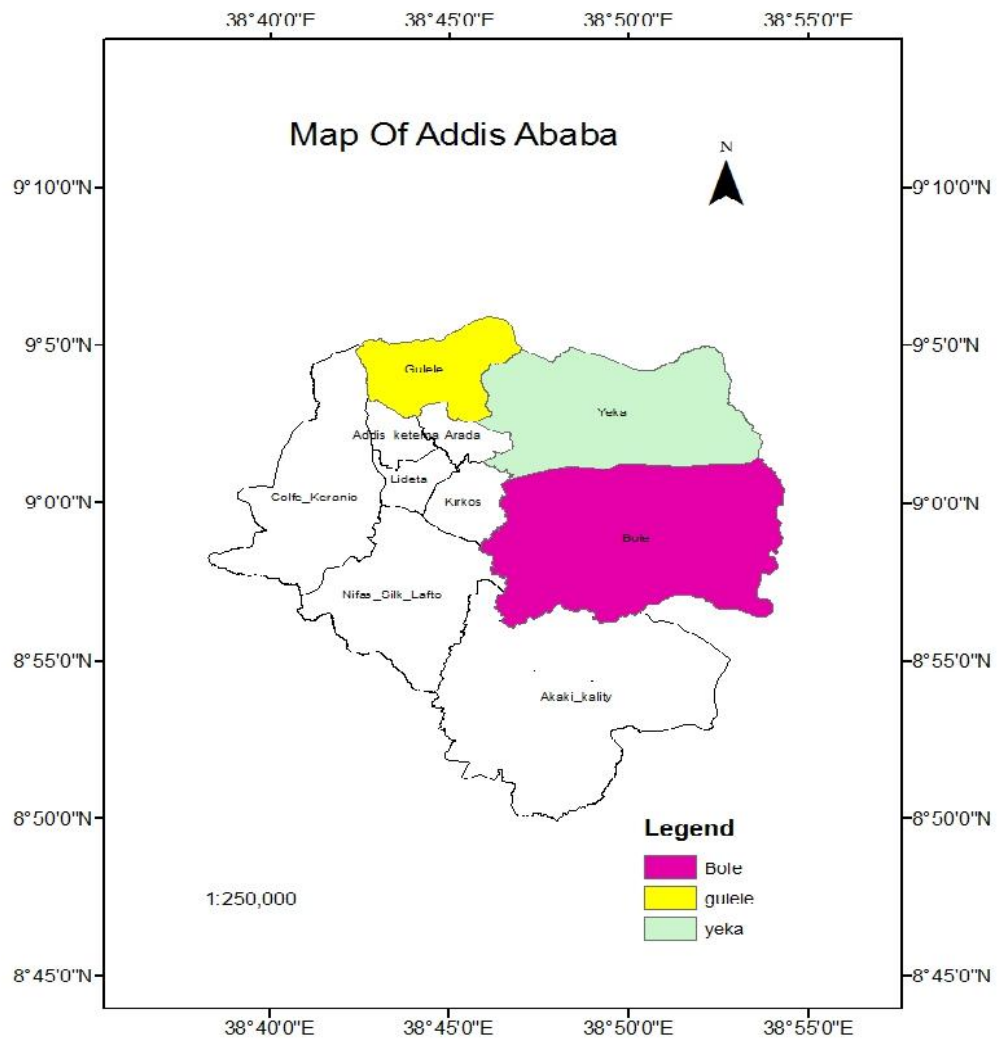
Addis Ababa had a population of 3,147,000, according to the 2007 census, consisting of 1,511,000 men and 1,636,000 women, and an eight percent annual growth rate. The city is home to 23.8 percent of all urban dwellers in Ethiopia, and has an estimated density of 5936.2 per square kilometer (Central Statistical Authority (CSA), 2008).

Based on (CSA, 2008) the economic activities in Addis Ababa are diverse. In 2007, some 119,197 people in the city were engaged in trade and commerce; 113,977 in manufacturing and industry; 80,391 homemakers of different variety; 71,186 in civil administration; 50,538 in transport and communication; 42,514 in education, health and social services; 32,685 in hotel and catering services; and 16,602 in agriculture, according to Ethiopian official statistics.

Reports show many poor Ethiopians from the rural areas come to Addis Ababa as beggars and fill some of the streets Getnet (2006), although the number of beggars declined after a government attempt to move some of them and provide education and jobs.

Addis Ababa is the Federal Capital of Ethiopia and a Chartered City; having three layers of Government: City Government at the top, 10 Sub City Administrations in the Middle, and 177 Woreda Administrations at the bottom. Almost all the Ethiopian ethnic groups are represented in Addis Ababa due to its position as capital of the country <http://www.addisababa.gov.et/de/web/guest/city-map>. From the nine sub cities, the cases selected were drawn from Yeka Sub city, Gulele Sub city and Bole Sub city. Street vendors from around Megenagna can be either from Bole Sub City or Yeka even if their locations are close to each other. Megenagna is a place for taxis, buses and trains from different directions of Addis Ababa converge. As a result, it is

crossed by big number of pedestrians. This fact might be one of the reasons that attracts street vendors of all sort. Vending areas in Sidist Kilo are partly Gulele Sub city and partly Yeka like the case of Bole and Yeka the spots are very close to each other but are considered to be from different sub cities. Shiromeda area is located in the northern Addis Ababa. It is active in the selling and buying of Ethiopian traditional clothes and sees the movement of local people and tourists. The area is also known for heavy presence of in-migrants who mainly depend on craftwork. Shola is in the center of Addis Ababa. It is known for its market that serves people coming from rural areas in the neighborhoods of Addis Ababa and different directions of Bole Subcity , Gilele Subcity and Yeka Subcity . It, too, has a big concentration of female street vendors. Kotebe is at the rear of Addis Ababa on the route connecting Addis Ababa to the Northern Part of Ethiopia. It is a locality which is predominated street vendors like the other study locations. Street vendors concentrate around the fence of Kotbe Metropolitan University , on the vicinity of Wondrad Primary School and next to Woreda Administration in front of Kenema Pahrmay , on the way to Hana Mariam Church and on the way to Zerohulet which is itself a market.



3.3. Population of the Study

The study participants were drawn from Shiromeda, Kotebe, Shola , and Sidist Killo area, as discussed above .The researcher has come to know from personal observation that these areas have a good number of concentrations of female street vendors. The researcher has approached street vendors from each cases site with a care to balance cases from each study sites.

3.4. Sampling Design, Sample Size and Techniques

A mixture of purposive and availability sampling was employed to choose interviewees from the identified major streets in Addis Ababa depending on their relevance for the research topic. Because this study did not intend to generalize its findings, but rather to increase the contextual understanding, purposive sampling was appropriate (Bryman, 2008). That means it was necessary to be curious to include a sample with different key characteristics in order to show a level of diversity (Bryman, 2008). With that assumption, attention was given to vary the study participants in terms of age, and education level, items they sell and marital status and the like.

Availability/ Convenience sampling method in which respondents were selected by convenience due to their proximity, availability, and accessibility or other way that researcher decided was applied (Crabtree and Miller, 1999). Participants of the study were approached during market hours which were relatively free to the vendors. Mornings, lunch times, mid day the vendors were relatively free to talk. The researcher approached them on those occasions and arranged to conduct interview as well as complete questionnaire. Sometimes, the researcher bought items from the vendors so that they sit-down for sometimes to answer questionnaire items or to respond for the interview questions.

The researcher collected data from female street vendors who were available in the study locations during the data collection period of the study. The exact number of female street vendors was not known clearly making it impossible to calculate sample size that will be representative of the population. Therefore, based on the time planned for the research, it was managed to obtain information from all the study location from 143 female street vendors who consented to provide data.

3.5. Data Sources

The data was collected from primary and secondary sources. Primary data sources contained women who engaged in street vending in selected areas of Addis Ababa, government offices that

control street vending. Secondary sources included relevant research related to urban livelihoods and informality in sub-Saharan Africa and how these issues interact with women's employment opportunities and constraints.

3.6.Data Gathering Tools

3.6.1. Questionnaire

In this study, close ended questions were employed to collecting a wide-range of information about livelihood assets, vulnerability and livelihood strategies of the study participants.

The questionnaire was prepared in English, but is translated in Amharic to help the respondents understand it . Questionnaires for this survey included mostly closed ended items characteristics of respondents & information on the activities in the street vending, assets, vulnerability and strategies. Data collectors read the items each time.

3.6.2. In-depth Interview

In-depth interviews are a qualitative research method; their goal is to explore in depth a respondent's point of view, experiences, feelings, and perspectives. In-depth interview guides allow for probing on related issues that might arise during the interview. In-depth interviews allow follow-up questions that are include in the interview guide permitting consistent probing of answers to be adjusted. In addition, this approach is important in that some specific questions need to be asked in order to maintain a focus in the research in order to answer the research questions (Bryman, 2008; Fielding, 1995).

The interviews were conducted on the basis of an interview-guide, which is prepared beforehand. To allow the interview to proceed naturally, the guidelines are used in a flexible manner keeping the major themes of the research in mind. This approach allowed questions to emerge during the interviews which are based on the guiding points initially included which aimed at highlighting the livelihoods assets, vulnerabilities and strategies from the street vendors' point of views.

Since the study takes third wave feminist view, the researcher gave prominence to listening the ideas of the study participants to explaining livelihood strategies, livelihood constraints, coping strategies and important livelihood resources they claimed to have or lack. To get profound idea about the study participants, the researcher also mixed from different types of vendors. Until data

saturation was achieved 20 interview was conducted with girls below 18, those between 20 and 40, those above 40. Participants also varied in terms of locations from which they worked, those from Sidist Kilo, Shiromeda , Kotebe , Megenagna and Sholla areas . These prove that the study accommodated views of female street vendors from assortments of backgrounds.

The interview was sometimes recorded when the information provider was willing. There were other participants of the study who were not willing to give their voice. Therefore, notes were taken.

3.6.3. Key Informant Interview

Key informant interview was conducted to solicit information about the phenomenon of street vending in Addis Ababa from government offices that have direct stake in controlling and following the wellbeing of communities living in Addis Ababa. Key informant interview questions were prepared to assess the awareness of officials about the challenges female street vendors face and to find out about efforts in place to help support the livelihood that section of the community.

The researcher interviewed two officers from Code enforcement office from Yeka Sub city Woreda 8 and 11, two from Addis Ababa Bureau of Women and Children Affairs and expert from Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs Office.

3.6.4. Observation

The use of observation extends both the external and the internal validity of data obtained in the research process. It enables an intuitive understanding of the people under study and their environment (Bernard 2006:355).

The observations include the vending environment of the participants of the study. Observation provided additional information about the location and the situation of the vending environment as well as the challenges the vendors face .During observations notes were taken down as a means of documentation of observations about the respondents and difficulties and other issues encountered by them.

3.7. Reliability and Validity of Data Collection tools

Reliability and validity reveal two strands in quantitative research: firstly, with regards to reliability, whether the result is replicable. Secondly, with regards to validity, whether the means of measurement are accurate and whether they are actually measuring what they are intended to

measure (Creswell and Miller, 2000). Engaging multiple methods lead to more valid, reliable and diverse construction of realities. This is achieved by what Creswell and Miller (2000) say triangulation. In this definition triangulation is “a validity procedure where researchers search for convergence among multiple and different sources of information to form themes or categories in a study” (P.126). This implies that the involvement of triangulation of several data sources and their interpretations with those multiple perceptions eliminate bias and increase the researcher’s truthfulness of a proposition about some social phenomenon.

The researcher took the two standards in to account in the course of undertaking the research. . The researcher gave the tools for content validity review. A university lecturer who is perusing a PhD in development studies and who has published a appear on livelihoods was asked to review the questionnaire . Based on the comments from him some amendments were made .

The reliability of the data collection is ascertained because items were set based exhaustive review of literature. Besides that, the reliability of the items in the questioner was assessed using Cronbach’s alpha. Cronbach’s alpha computed to assess the internal consistency reliability of the questionnaire items as a whole was 0.72. It shows an acceptable level of internal consistency among the items. Nunnally and Bernstein (1994) describe that Cronbach’s alpha value of 0.70 or higher meet the accepted standard of internal consistency reliability.

3.8.Ethical Consideration: Assent and Anonymity

According to Levine (1988), assent is a term used to express willingness to participate in research by persons who are by definition too young to give informed consent but who are old enough to understand the proposed research in general, its expected risks and possible benefits, and the activities expected of them as subjects. Levine presents assent can be taken for people who might have trouble understanding the longer – and often more detailed informed consent form. The assent form allows them to say ‘yes’ or ‘no’ to the research, even if they don’t understand everything about it. In this study the researcher explained the overall objectives of the study and how the data might be used for the participants. In some instances they were not willing to complete questionnaire, to give their voice to record and to take photograph and to participate at all. Some of them sated many of the same people come and ask them different questions but their life has not transformed. Others reported also that some interviews brought

undesirable actions that removed them from their work resulted at them. Stating that there were individuals who rejected interview and or feeling questionnaires or taking photograph.

Anonymity of the participants of the study was maintained in the data analysis stage. The information and opinions given by the study participants was disused without stating who the speaker is. To facilitate that coding was employed.

3.9. Methods of Data Analysis

3.9.1. Qualitative data Analysis

For the qualitative data, the researcher employed thematic analysis. This involved reviewing the transcriptions multiple times in order to thoroughly examine how the themes could be explained and what impact each identified variable brought on livelihoods. After the transcription, the researcher took notes under the broad categories of the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework as it is referred to this study livelihoods assets, vulnerability context and livelihoods strategies following that, subcategories and additional lower level categories are constructed for each of the major topics. The categorization has allowed the presentation of data in a structured way.

3.9.2. Quantitative Data Analysis

The quantitative data, the data from the questionnaire was analyzed quantitatively using SPSS software. Percentages mean, and index numbers were used from the SPSS software in the quantitative analysis capital (FC), Physical capital (PC) and Human capital (HC). In this study asset is calculated based on $SC+FC+PC+HC$. For example, social capital index (SCI) was calculated by adding the value of each questions set for SC ($Qn1(Yes=1, No=0) + Qn2(Yes=1, No=0)+... QN) / Qn1... Qn$.

After the index of each category was identified LcI was calculated. $LcI = SCI \times WSCI + HCI \times WHCI + PCI \times WPCI + FCI \times WCI / WSCI + WHCI + WFCI + WPCI$

Where SCI is Social capital index, WSCI, is weight of social capital index which is the number of questions related to social capital index. HCI is Human capital Index and WHCI is the weight

of human capital index and its weight is equivalent to the total number of questions on HCI.

$$LCI = \frac{HCI \times 5 + FCI + 6 + PCI + 13 + SCI + 5}{5 + 6 + 13 + 5}$$

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

This chapter covers the presentation and discussion of the data collected through qualitative and quantitative approaches from the research sites. To provide context to the overall results, the chapter begins with a brief overview of the background characteristics of the study participants.

4.1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Age of the Study Participants

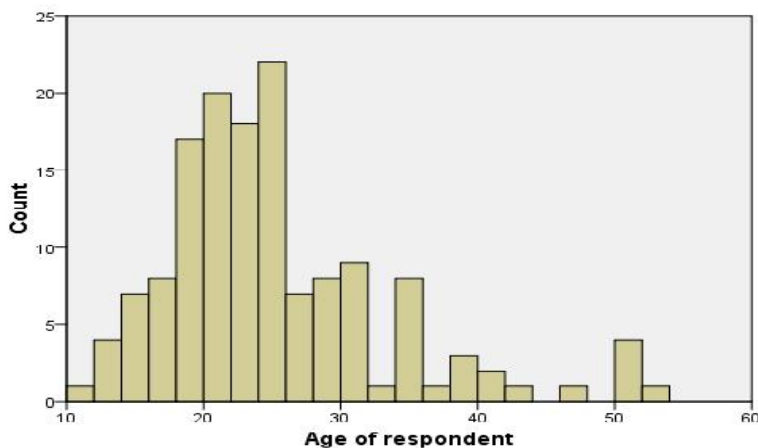


Figure 1: Age of the respondents

Table 1: Age of respondent

Statistics

N	Valid	143
	Missing	0
Mean		24.63
Mode		24
Std. Deviation		8.277
Range		42
Minimum		11
Maximum		53

Source: survey data.

Since age is one of the demographic variables that frequently determines any research work, it is imperative to document to the current study context. As a result, the average or mean age of the

respondents was reported to be 24.63 ± 8.277 years. The maximum being 53 years old while the minimum was 11 years. From the range value, it can be inferred that the study consisted both the young and aged groups, suggesting wider age gaps between the respondents. As can also be seen from the graph, the majority of the respondents were below the age of 30 with the most frequent age (mode) being 24. Based on standard deviation estimation, one standard deviation away from or below the mean representing more than 60% of the study participants are between 16.353-32.907 years old. Two standard deviations on the right side from the mean value 24.63 is approximately calculated to be 41.184 and two standard deviation away from the mean age is approximately 8.076. This may suggest that the majority of street vendors (two standard deviation or more than 90%) seem to be fairly young.

Table 2: Religion and Marital Status of Respondents

Religion		Frequency	Percent
	Orthodox	84	58.7
	Muslim	26	18.2
	Protestant	31	21.7
	Catholic	2	1.4
	Total	143	100.0
Marital Status			
	Married	65	45.5
	Single	63	44.1
Valid	Separated /divorced	13	9.1
	Widowed	2	1.4
	Total	143	100.0
Source : survey data .			

Table2 shows the number profile of the study participants interms of religion and marital status. 84(58.7%) of the respondants were Orthodox in their religious affiliation follwed by Protestant 31(21.7%) . About 26(18.2%) were Muslim and the remaining 2(1.4%) were Chatholic . The total number of participants who were married and who were single came to be very similar 65(45.5%) were married and 63(44.1%) were single. The number of respondents that reported divorce was 13(9.1%) and that of separation were 2(1.4%). This implies that street vending is a source of employment among married person and among unmarried persons in

nearly the same number. This finding is consistent with Ethiopia Etsubdink (2014). In the study she found that proportionate number of married and unmarried individuals participate in street vending in Addis Ababa. This case is not the same in Magaba, Zimbabwe and Cape Town, South Africa.

The study by Chirau (2014) was done in Zimbabwe shows that married women constitute the highest proportion of traders at 49.0%. Single women (28.6%) ranked second highest while the respective figures for never married, divorced and widowed were 8.2%, 8.2% and 6.1%. As with the case in South Africa, Ruth (2013) found in her study “Women’s experiences of street trading in Cape Town and its impact on their wellbeing” that married women had more responsibility of taking care of family and wining bread and to pursue on street vending. Based on the forgoing discussion, it can be said that women in the study settings took responsibility of income generation for one reason or the other despite they being married or not.

Table 3: Education Level of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Illiterate	31	21.7
	Primary	81	56.6
	Secondary	26	18.2
	Certificate	3	2.1
	Diploma	2	1.4
	Total	143	100.0
Source survey data.			

In terms of level of education, most of the respondents 81(56.6%) had a primary level of education. A sizable number of them 31(21.7%) sated that they had no education at all. Those who had a secondary level of education counted 26(18.2 %). Quite a smaller number 5(3.5%) of the study participants had either a certificate or diploma. Ethiopia Etsubdink (2014) disclosed 85.71% of the survey sample from street vendors in Addis Abba had less than grade level of education. Mitullah (2005) synthesis of case studies from six countries Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Cote D'Ivoire and South Africa shows that most traders have primary and below levels of education. A few have secondary education while very few have professional training. Unlike that Chirau (2014) reported in Magaba, Zimbabwe the majority of respondents (57.1%) completed secondary school while 22.4% attended only primary school. In Ghana

informal sector activities are becoming the primary destination for school leavers. A comprehensive situation analysis study on youth in Botswana reveals that 41% of youth in the country were involved in informal sector activities, the majority (68%) of them being young women (Palmer 2007).

In the overall analysis we can say that street vendors who participated in this study mostly had primary or below that level of education. This might imply that women with skills to gain formal employment or other profitable informal employment would not readily settle for street vending.

Table 4: Whether Street Vendors are Residents of Addis Ababa from the Beginning

Are you original from Addis Ababa?	Frequency	Percent
No	107	74.8
Valid Yes	36	25.2
Total	143	100.0
Source : survey data .		

In order to understand the background information of the sample street vendors, knowing whether they were originally from Addis Ababa city or from other part of the country would be essential. As can be observed from the above table the majority 107 (74.8%) of the surveyed vendors were not inhabitants of Addis Ababa city from the beginning. Only a smaller proportion 36(25.2 %) of the total sample reported that were residents of Addis Ababa. This might imply that Addis Ababa attracts people seeking urban livelihoods of employment opportunity as street vendors.

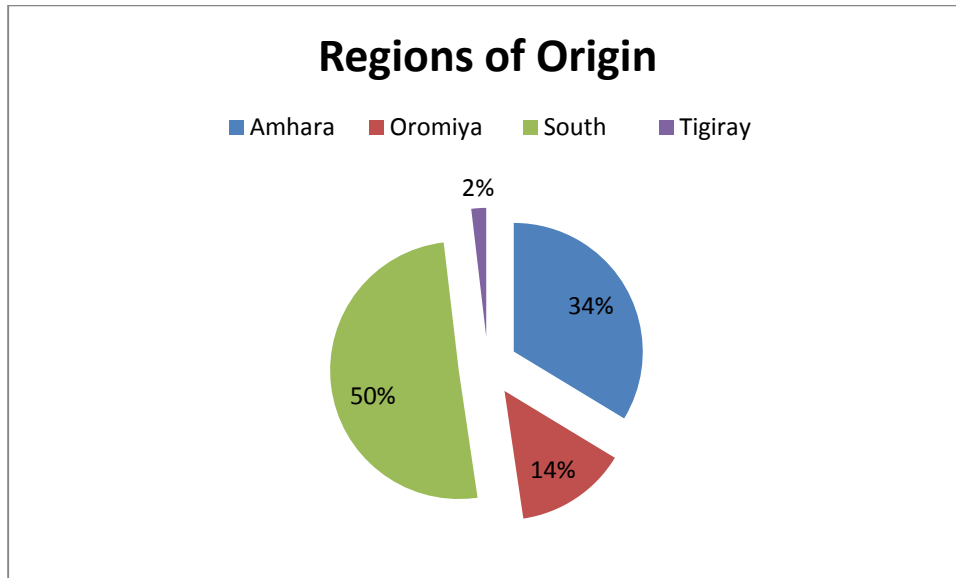


Fig 2: Vendors regional background

Fig 2 displays the respondents' place of origin. From the previous table shows that 25% of the street vendors who participated in the study were from Addis Ababa where as about 75% were from other regions of Ethiopia. Figure 2 discloses this fact. From the pie chart, it can be observed that 50 % of the female street vendors in the study locations came from the southern region. From the open ended item in the questionnaire it was identified that there are two specific localities from the Southern region that street vendors came from. These are Gurage area and Wolayta area each accounting to be 29.0% and 20.6% in that order. This is followed by Amhara 34%, Oromiya 14% and Tigray 2%.

From key informant interview participants from Bureau of Women and Children Affairs Addis Ababa, Code Enforcement office and Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs all had similar reflections that street vending is widely spread in Addis Ababa City following major road and pedestrian roots. Based on the information given by government officers, street vendors came from other parts of the country in search of employability. Evaluation and Monitoring Officer from Bureau of Women and Children Affairs pointed that there were more number of street vendors in Addis Ababa by the time interview was conducted because of the decrease of labor need in the construction sector compared to the times before. The officers pointed that street vendors come from different regions of the country even if they did not tell the proportion .

The study by Getahun (2015) ‘Social Capital and the Urban Informal Economy: The Case of Street Vendors in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia’ shows that Gurage represent a small proportion of residents in Addis Ababa compared to the Oromo and Amhara, however; they counted the biggest share of street vendors in Addis Ababa. Similarly, in the present study vendors from the South Region, particularly those from Gurage and Wolayta outnumber vendors from the other regions of Ethiopia.

4.2. Livelihoods Assets

Assets ownership provides an enabling situation for individuals to gain access to what they need for their livelihoods (Pretty, 1998). Livelihoods approach attempts to put people at the centre of development and is founded on a belief that people require a range of assets to achieve sustainable livelihoods. This is also particularly true for poor people whose access to any given category of assets tends to be very limited. As a result, they have to seek ways of promoting and combining what assets they do have in innovative ways to ensure survival. Therefore, the livelihood framework identifies five core asset categories or types of capital upon which livelihoods are built. This is called the ‘asset pentagon’. These core five assets are Human capital, Social capital, Natural capital, Physical capital and financial capital (DFID, 1999; Rakodi, and Llyd-Jones, 2002; Scoones, 1998). Except the natural capital this study has attempted to assess the four other core livelihood assets.

Human Capital

People’s health and ability to work, and the knowledge and skills they have acquired over generations of experience and observation and trainings constitute their human capital (UNDP, 1999). It is therefore possible to improve their security, and thus contribute to the eradication of poverty, through a variety of wide ranging interventions which support their activities rather than merely attempting to provide paid employment.

In that regard, it is often said that the chief asset possessed by the poor is their own labor. Human capital refers to the labor available to the household: its education, skills, and health (Carney, 1998cited in Ellis, 2000:33-34). To explore the livelihood asset the female street vendors drew up on, there were questions asked through the quantitative and qualitative data collection mechanism

Table 5 : Human capital Index (HCI)

HCI	Frequency	Percent
.00	14	9.8
.20	13	9.1
.40	97	67.8
Valid .60	1	.7
.80	12	8.4
1.00	5	3.5
Total	142	99.3
Missing System	1	.7
Total	143	100.0
Source : survey data		

The Human Capital Index was calculated based on a set of variables assigned to ask questions about on whether the study participants understand the language of public, have the desired educational qualification to be employed as a professional, have good health condition to work , have information and training on HIV/AIDS and reproductive health issues and have training on how to handle business. As shown in Table 5, above 9.8 % of the respondents scored 0.00 out of 1 . That means they were not in possession of any of the given human assets. 65 % of the respondents' HCI was found to be 0.40 out of 1 score. Indicating that about 40 % of the index value is accommodated by 65 % of the respondents' while only 5 (3.5%) of the respondents scored 1 in HCI, suggesting that they have all the human capital based on the items set on the questionnaire.

Before I came here I was in grade two. But now, I am not learning. I have stopped going to school. Going to school does not go with my work. May , 2018 Code 2 : a street Vendor from Around Sidist Kilo

I have a strong desire to go to school , but once I have my family , I have four children , the first is in Grade 5 and the second is (a girl) in Grade three . I am sending them to school. Life is very difficult, you should provide them food for breakfast, lunch, dinner. If I go to school, who will do that? I must work to feed them every day. I struggle here you can see me. I love education. Who hates going to school. Code 3 June 2018, Around Megenagna

The first speaker narrates that she was forced to dropping out of school to engage in street vending .This is also true for the second speaker who reported that she was a mother of four

children. The woman maintained a strong desire for education. Nevertheless, she prioritized her children. She wanted to give education to her children and sacrificed it to make income to pay for food and the basics that the children needed. This might imply that street vending impedes access to education and training. This might, on the positive side, also suggest that street vending is lucrative for the urban poor who are not educated enough or do not have the right skills to get formal employment. With this regards Ellis (2000:33) believes that human capital is increased by investment in education and training, as well as by the skills acquired through pursuing one or more occupations. She points that education enables individuals to work or pursue some source of livelihoods as it increases human capital.

The other human capital or asset relates with the study participants skills to communicate easily with customers as a function of using language. About 16.1% of the study participants (see Annex 1: Human Capital) disclosed they did not understand the language of the public. During the data collection process, the data enumerators had encountered a challenge to communicate easily with some respondents as they did not understand Amharic well. Such respondents found it difficult to express their idea or listened to what the data collectors said. Accordingly, the data collectors asked for translation help from other street vendors nearby. This tells how difficult it was for the street vendors to be able to communicate with their customers and thereby increase the sale of items. It would be possible to say that because of language background the livelihood of street vendors was affected.

To calculate human capital index, in this study, the participants' exposedness to awareness training on HIV/AIDS, pregnancy, contraceptive use is assessed.

I am not an educated person to know about this. I am not educated. Educated people may know about it. I have not come across this. ...No one has come to teach me. Code 1 : a street vendor from 6 killo area.

This extract uncovers that the speaker's training and awareness on HIV/AIDS and reproductive health matters was for people who are educated. "... I am not educated..." Her assumption was that knowledge and skills on reproductive health matters is open for

individuals who have schooling and who have some degree of training. In addition to that , it was clear from what she said “... no one has come to me to teach me ...” explains the probability of gaining information and lessons on reproductive health concerns .

(UNPOPIN) retrieved at <http://www.un.org/popin/unfpa/taskforce/guide/iatfreph.gdl.html> shows reproductive health is a universal concern for women particularly during the reproductive years. UNPOPIN reports that among women of reproductive age, 36% of all healthy years of life lost is due to reproductive health problems such as unregulated fertility, maternal mortality and morbidity and sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS. The risk of reproductive health based concerns among men is less with the equivalent figure being 12%.

Table 6: training on how to handle business

Have you got training on how to handle your business ?		Frequency	Percent
Valid	No	132	92.3
	Yes	10	7.0
	Total	142	99.3
Missing	System	1	.7
Total		143	100.0
Source : survey data			

Human capital includes, among the web of functional relationships which together lead to build an asset base for an individual , their way of handling business and customers that buy their product or service. Asked about this, 132(92%) the participants of this study sated that they had no training on handling a business. About 10(7.0%) reported to have training on how to handle their business. This begins to suggest that individuals who take part in street vending did not have a specific set of skills and usually take part in trading due to the fact that they considered it as an activity that they can manage to perform. This finding further highlights the fact that having formal business training or a specific set of skills is not a prerequisite to taking part in street vending. It is , therefore, clear that the individuals who take part in street vending rely on selling their labor, rather than skills acquired through formal training, in order to generate an

income. Becker (2009) argues that lack of knowledge and education on how to plan business leads to bankruptcy. Becker believes that having business plan may help in business success in the absence of business orientation will dictate the effect of unpreparedness and operation by instinct.

In the key informant interview the availability and training and other service for street vendors from the government side was assessed. Asked about the availability of specialized training programs and economic support for female street vendors, the officer stated that their office facilitates turnings or related programs for those residents who had identification card that testifies that they are residents of the city. One of the interview participants from Bureau of Women and Children Affairs Addis Ababa was aware that female street vendors did not fulfill the requirements such as providing residence identification card. That means the female street vendors could not gain trainings, access to credit or any other type of facilities that were provided by the city government for female residents.

An officer from Addis Ababa Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs stated that street vendors were not at the center of their intervention programs even if they were to implement the six round rehabilitation programs for street children. The officer stated that they targeted to pick street children from the road and the screening was mostly done during late night and very early morning to make sure to identify those who spent the day and night on the road. According to the staff of Addis Ababa Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs, they did not see street vendors as disadvantaged or challenged segments of the society to be supported.

The overall analysis of the human capital of the study participants implies that the majority of the female street vendors in the study location had some gaps on having knowledge and skills on knowing the language of the public to speak to and easily communicate, gaps on knowledge about HIV/AIDS and reproductive health issues and on manners of business communication. This is also evident from the calculated HCI 1 possessed by only 5 of the respondents 3.5% calculated in percentage.

Financial Capital

Financial capital refers to the stocks of money to which the household has access to. In a simple way, financial capital refers to bundles of money and financial assets such as loan, deposits,

shares etc., and household possessions, which can be converted into other assets.

These are available to people in the forms of savings, supplies of credit or regular remittances or pensions which enables people to pursue their livelihoods (Ellis, 2000:34). For women economic participation and their ownership and control of financial assets can help them overcome poverty, reduces inequalities and improves children’s nutrition, health, and school attendance. Women typically invest a higher proportion of their earnings in their families and communities than men. But they need access to the full range of credit, banking and financial services and facilities essential to more fully develop their assets, their land and their businesses (Ellis, 2000:34).

Table 7: Source of Income for Female street Vendors

What Items Do you sell as a street vender?		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Clothing	27	18.9
	mobile card	8	5.6
	biscuit and sweets	26	18.2
	Vegetables	35	24.5
	lunch breakfast food	4	2.8
	plastic house ware	11	7.7
	Jewelry	6	4.2
	Other	24	16.8
	Total	141	98.6
Missing	System	2	1.4
Total		143	100.0
Source : survey data			

Table 7 outlines the activities that female street vendors depend on for their financial strength (assets) and regular inflow of money (finance). The study participants showed that they drew income from different kinds of business activities. Clothing 27(18.9%), mobile card 8(5.6%), biscuit and sweets 26(18.2%) vegetables 35(24.5%) lunch breakfast food 4(%) plastic house ware 11 (7.7%) jewelry 6(4.2%) other 24(16.8%).



Picture 1: Types of items street vendors sell

Source: field observation and in-depth interview during data collation April-November, 2018.

The livelihood of female street vendors at the study sites was composed with diverse forms of activities contributing to various income generating sources. They involved in selling clothing, mobile card, biscuit and sweets, vegetables, lunch breakfast food, plastic house ware, jewelry and other items. A reference to studies of street vending in Magaba by Chirau (2014) and in South East Asia by Andringa and Kies (1989) show that there are similarity between what items are sold by vendors . Even if from different localities , they reported that the products street vendors sell include fruits, vegetables, mobile phone credits (airtime), cigarettes, linen cloth, pesticides for rats and cockroaches, cosmetics, fast foods and many more.

The respondents financial status was assessed with a set of questions on the themes : daily average income, saving , use of bank account , increase or decrease in the trends of the income , control over the income , opportunity of loan and other financial support and daily consumption coverage . In the coming part of the discussion, an attempt is made to show the details of the finding based on qualitative and quantitative data collection instruments.

Table8 : the business daily average income

N	Valid	120
	Missing	23
Mean		103.81
Std. Deviation		159.107
Range		995
Minimum		5
Maximum		1000
Source : survey data		

The figures on the above table show the mean, standard deviation, range, minimum and maximum level of daily income reported. The average or mean of the respondents' daily income was reported to be 103.81 birr \pm 159.107, the maximum being 1000 birr while the minimum was 5 birr. From the range value, it can be inferred that there exists a wider variation in the income that the study participants make from the daily business activities. This might be the result of the dissimilarities in the type of the business they run. The researcher observed that some vendors had only a small piece to sell where as there were street vendors who had relatively expensive items.



Kotebe Zerohulet outside the main market, July2018.



Street vendor on Megenagna Selling Children Clothing

A street vendor around Kotebe selling spices

Picture 2: Variations in Items Sold

Source : field observation

The pictures given above were taken from Kotebe and Megenagna area. The one on the left side shows that the items on display to sell were roughly estimated to be 70 birr. The next vendor had closing items. If the later vendor sells one item in a day, there is a chance that she gets 100 birr or more. The photo of the vendors below shows the fact that there exists this discrepancy.

The extract below is quoted to substantiate the same

How much is your daily income on a day you had good selling ?

300 to 500 hundred daily.

How much do you save monthly?

As much as I get . If I get 500 birr , I spent one hundred and save four hundred . If I get three hundred , I use one hundred and save two hundred .

Do you have ekub or edir ?

Yes , we have ekub and edir (Code 8, August , 2018) ,

The above excerpt was given by a young street vendor age 19 who was selling fresh corn. She reported that she shifts from item to item, onion, sanitary utilities, etc based on the availability of market. She has deposited and her daily income goes up to five hundred birr. From the above case we understand that the daily income made by some vendors was the very small compared to the others. Code7, 70 year old woman said she saved ten birr every day. *“All together I have this (onion and tomato). I survive by the power of a daily ten birr ekub . There are people (young) around who save ten birr with me.”* Code7. Unlike that Code 8 saved from 300-500 daily. This shows the existence of significant difference between the two.

That fact that there is variation in the daily income of street vendors was also reported by Kusakabe (2006) argues that there is a large difference in income among street vendors across countries. In Thailand, street vendors are not the poorest of the poor in urban areas. They earn higher than the minimum wage, and many white collar workers go into street vending to earn more. In Nirathron, Thailand the income from street vending is relatively high and is not only a choice for the urban poor but is also becoming an attractive occupation for the educated middle class. Rupkamdee (2005) provides that over 85 percent of the respondents of a study said that they were satisfied with their occupation because of the earning opportunities that vending offers.

In Cambodia, street vendors are the poorest category in the city. They live below the poverty line.

Besides the calculation of daily income analysis related to the female street vendors saving , increase or decrease in the trends of the income , daily consumption coverage , control over the income and opportunity of loan and other financial support is addressed in the study . The extracts given below are presented to highlight the situation.

I haven't been saving. I registered for condominium housing program, but I discontinued because I couldn't. We leave a life of hand to mouth. If there is no market, I go back home without selling for one person. Sometimes you can sell up to 60 birr in a day. If there is market, we get up to 100 birr. I keep the extra from those days. When there is no market, I don't even get five cents ... that is common. In those times, I will buy two injera . I give my children one of it for their dinner and one it for their breakfast. If my children eat, mine is not an issue. I spend the night with nothing to eat. I think about my children I am used to it. Code 1 May 2018, around Sidist kilo

This speaker was a single mother of two girls. She narrated she worked in Addis Ababa University as a janitor some years ago until she was expelled from it when a private company took over. She started street vending afterwards. From the narrative, it can be understood that the income she gained through selling vegetable was not sufficient to cover more than for the daily consumption. The extract shows that the woman did not have saving. She narrated she stopped her saving for condominium housing. The extra daily income she saved was spent for consumption as there are days when there is no market to cover four daily food.

How is your daily income ? There is no work in this area. I just hope it might get better in the future. We are expecting it to be better as times pass by. Sometimes our sale is zero sometimes we sell two sometimes we sell nothing. When nothing is sold, paying for storage becomes difficult. I borrow from my friends to pay back when the things are sold. You don't lose hope and expect the creator will make it if not today tomorrow.
Code 3 Megegnagna Age 28

The respondent was of the opinion that there was no market in the area she worked. She maintained a positive hope for the future to be bright for her. Hence, we can interpret that the trend of the income generated from the business in the above case was not increasing. The discussion shows market shortage leading to fewer sells, one or two in a day. The woman remembered the times she failed to cover expenses for a store and borrowed to pay back. Even then, she hold strongly that the market will start to yield sometimes in the future and continuing the business. The gain from street vending as a take home earning was not promising nor was it pleasing. Female vendors who work as a vender generate no extra income. However they were there because it is a kind of employment that they become independent anyway. Based on that,

we can say that street vendors are often responsible for the lives of their dependents. They spend their income on the household needs buying food, paying house. The reality that they are working under minimum wage that is difficult to make any savings, but they spend their income on their children buying food items fulfilling other demand for survival goods.

Chen(2010) illustrates informal employment is important in low-income countries constituting 48 % of the population in north Africa , and 72 % in Sub Saharan Africa . Even if the sector employs bigger numbers it generates very low earnings below the official minimum wages (Gosh, 2010). If the share of women is higher in this sector (Women account 42.2 per cent, and male 24.2 per cent (CSA Labor force Survey, 2012) , they will be one of the less paid and financially more disadvantaged .

We have a share in this association. We pay for that and we don't have another saving.

Do you save monthly?

We save weekly

How much is that ?

Some save one hundred, others save two hundred. You save as much as you can one hundred or two hundred. Code 4 Megenagna

The business she involved is providing for her a long term financial deposit. She reported saving on a weekly basis. The amount saved was not consistent but she saved one hundred birr or more if she could at times. The previous two speakers sated that they were not in a position to save at all.

Control over the income generated was another area of assessment to understand the financial asset of the female street vendors.

From the sale I cover my food and drink. The amount I made is recorded at night and half is for me. It is added up and I will take it in September when I go home.

Code5 Shiromeda.

As can be inferred from the case presented by a young street vendor who said she was 14 year old. The income from vending was divided in two parts, for her and the person that sends her to that business. She said half of the daily income was recorded every day for her to take sometimes in the future. She hoped that she will receive it months and months after. Since she took so much as she deposited in September, the chance of getting the exact deposit might not be certain. From this scenario, we can say that street vending causes deprivation of the right of a

child because underage children are involved in income generation activities and other are sharing the income that they made under tricky situations.

Previously, I worked for others. After one year , I took my share and have now stated my own ... I gave money for my father , I bought my brother cloth for his circumcison ceremony and took sugar , oil and necessary things when I went home for Christmas Code 2

The vendor speaking in the above circumstances sated she had the history of working for another person. She was working for another person before she started it by herself. The employment she had was the base for her in getting capital to start and run her own business. After a cretin period of time she stated her own business and she controlled her income by herself. During the interview with other street vendors , it was found that the venders share their money to family members , a father , mother , brother or a sister back in the rural area in terms of buying clothing items or giving in terms of money .

Table 9: Availability of loan

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	No	125	87.4
	Yes	18	12.6
	Total	143	100.0
Source : survey data			

The study participants, as can be seen from Table 8 above, replied for the question on the availability of loan. The majority of them 87.4 % stated that they did not get loan. The vendors who reported that they received loan were about 18(12.6%). During the interview, it was found that vendors start their businesses by the money they get from their own savings, spouse savings, or borrow money from friends and relatives as a startup capital.

I supported myself. The government has given a space to work. Code 3

Is there anyone who provided fund for you to star this work?

Yes, to start this work my brother has given me when I first started the work he has not taken back as much as he gave me Code 4.

From the two discussants opinion we understand that they got the starting finance from their own than from the government or other source. The researcher has put questions to check if street vendors got government loan to strengthen their work. The following extract presents the opinion

of a street vendor about government loan.

Have you ever obtained loan ?

I don't want to get loan .

Isn't there an institution giving loan ?

There is a party that gives loan . I don't like the fight with them . They hold you responsible to bring a warranty . I don't like their argument . When I see people who got loan .They are heard complaining about the burden of resettling when there is no transaction made . Code 7

Code 7 stated her opinion about getting loan from the formal sources. She did not have the interest to obtain loan from government source. In fact she could take money. The reports of former loan beneficiaries disheartened her. Finally it can be concluded that own savings or money borrowed from others is the most crucial factor for running street vending business. To work as street vendors, they reported financial constraint is a problem. They said they had insufficient capital to run formal business to rent a business shop which is expensive. But again, they did not have the need of getting credit from formal source of credit.

The availability and accessibility of affordable credit is important in reducing the likelihood of severe indebtedness of the urban poor. However in the current study context, vendors failed to obtain loan from established formal financial institutions due to their failure to meet the obligations to manage the collateral or due to fear of the subsequent demand for resettlement.

In urban areas, where the economy is characterized by a greater degree of commercialization, and where most basic goods such as food and rent are bought through the market, poor men and women need higher cash incomes than most rural households in order to survive (Satterthwaite, 1997). In many urban contexts increased income for low income households may be the most effective means of addressing deprivation and helping the poor to increase their asset base or to find (or build) better quality and more secure accommodation (Satterthwaite, 1997). The problem is, of course, that this is a far from simple task, and is something that governments and policy makers can adopt pro-poor policies and interventions which can help the poor to increase their income. Satterthwaite (1997) discussed delivery of cheap credit has improved the access of poor men and women to the financial resources they need for undertaking micro-enterprises have been successful in removing major obstacles which have limited poor men and women's income generating capacities.

Financial Capital Index of the study Participants

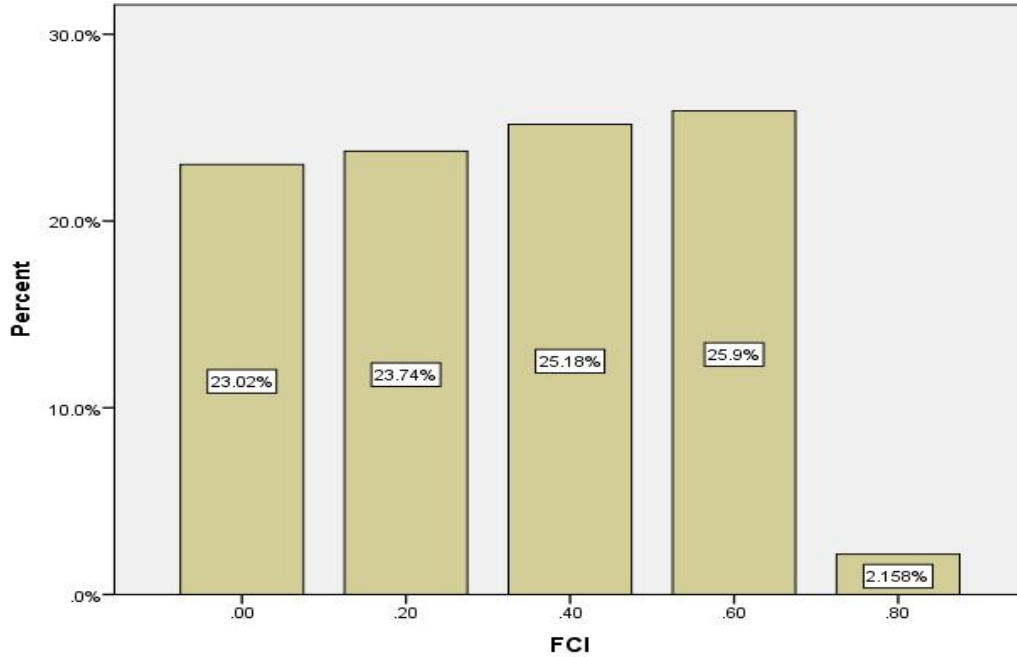


Fig3 : Financial Capital Index of the study Participants

Generally, the response Index Value for Financial Capital as is given in Fig.3 clearly shows the position of the study participants in terms of their financial asset. As can be seen from Fig 3, only 2.1 % of the respondents reported that they own .80 of the financial capital from the index value 1. This shows that they had responded “yes” for the questions related to their saving, use of bank account, increase or decrease in the trends of the income, control over the income, opportunity of loan and other financial support and daily consumption coverage. However, 23.02% of the street vendors replied, “no” for all the items seeking to know about their financial capital like saving, bank account, improvement in daily income and the like. From the respondents about 71.94% showed that their financial capital was less or equal to 40%. This and the above qualitative discussion shows that the financial status of the female street vendors who had .80 and above were very few in number compared to those under 40%.

In the nutshell, it can be said that the earnings of street traders depend on the type of the products they sell and the location of the business. Traders who sell cloth items make relatively better than any other vending. When they were interviewed they stated in terms of item, one two or more. Of

all the sites selected vendors making relatively better income worked around Megegnagna. As can be seen from the picture on the types of activities that the street vendors engage, they invest in businesses that require less capital to start and those in turn yield less profit at the end of the day. Those women who have participated in activities that took them higher might have the chance of making better profits. As is seen on the daily income was reported to be 1000 birr as is displayed on Table 7.

This shows that not all those working in vending have poor income. The maximum reported was 1000 and the minimum being 5 birr shows wider variation. Some make relatively much better than others. However, there were a good number of street vendors complained that their life was a hand to mouth phenomena. The situation in the study area was not the same as the case reported for Southeast Asia. In Southeast Asia, the average earnings of a vendor may be three to ten times more than the minimum wage and they are often comparable to the wages of skilled laborers' employed in the formal sector (Andringa & Kies, 1989). In West Africa women entrepreneurship is dominant in the informal sector, and women entrepreneurs engaged in the cowpea street food sector can earn incomes 4 times to 16 times higher than the minimum legal wage in Niamey and Kumasi, respectively. Incomes earned from these entrepreneurial activities contribute directly to health, education and needs of their families (Otoo, Fulton, Ibro, & Lowenberg-DeBoer, 2006). Furthermore, in Cambodia and Mongolia, street trading treated as a viable choice for poor entrepreneurial women and those who are excluded from formal employment to support their families.

Physical capital

Physical capital refers to basic infrastructure such as shelter and the tools and equipment that individuals make use of in order to pursue their livelihoods. Physical capital shows situation of the daily life of street vendors. Physical capital represents the living standard individuals and groups. Some physical capital is related to the availability of drinking water facility at households level, types of latrine and their location in terms of they are located whether within the premises or not, types of lightening sources like solar energy, electricity, kerosene etc. Whether, they have the availability of the banking facility, schools, and transportation and health centers (Rakodi and Lloyd, 2002).

The research investigated physical capital conditions of the study samples and the challenges that arise due to not having access to them. An attempt is made to assess the available infrastructure that is used to support livelihoods. The questions forwarded were related to energy, housing situations, water supply and sanitation, and household equipments.

Our house is made of corrugated metal. It has a communal toilet. Water is not readily available. One source of pipe water serves nearby families and households. We are connected to electricity through a longer extension of the line that comes to from far place to the house owner. We use charcoal to cook our food. Code20

Access to electricity

Based on the survey data, see annex 4 125(87.4%) of respondents, see Annex 5, stated that they were not in possession of separate kitchen. Based on the qualitative data respondents disclosed that they were using the corner of living room as kitchen even if access to electricity to cooking food is very important in the urban area. Participants reported that the income they get is not enough to provide their need for buying electric stove and paying monthly for electric bill. They mentioned that they would buy charcoal or kerosene gas for cooking their food. Access to electric city it understood to be important for labor saving and for make individuals considerably more productive and healthy because it keeps individuals from emissions in a form of smoke that carries toxicants. Using charcoal and kerosene is also against modern environmentally friendly energy source. However, women street vendors reported they used charcoal for cooking food. The use of smoke-generating fuel along with non-separate kitchen has cumulative effect as respiratory health hazard along with indoor pollution generation.

Housing

The following excerpt was taken from a street vendor who talks about her housing condition

It would be exciting if government supports when it comes especially to housing. When you think of living in this city, it is very annoying to imagine how you suffer because of housing. Every other thing you can struggle to fulfill. It is the only problem we have. In Addis Ababa, housing is the cause for us to lead a life of misery. Code 3

Street vendors discussed that they live in a single room house along with others. The study participants mentioned the houses they live in are built of wood, or, still or mud. In some occasions they stated living in a house made of brick wall. Almost all of the participants reported that the ceiling of the house was corrugated metal roofs. Based on the questionnaire and

the interview it was found that the flooring of the houses in which street vendors live is either mud or concrete. Majority of the respondents live in rental house. Vendors who paid more than 1000 birr seem to get house with a concrete floor. Whereas those paying less than a thousand birr mostly reported that the house they live in had mud floor and decrepit housing conditions. The housing situation of street vendors was poor in terms of crowding. Group of individuals overcrowded under the same roof that lack one or more of basic amenities. To make the case worse the houses were congested with poor lighting and ventilation as some of the informants mentioned in the interview.

The right to adequate housing has been recognized as an important component of the right to an adequate standard of living ever since the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Human rights in 1948. Nevertheless, street vendors reported they were unable to gain access to adequate housing that they live in one roof as three, four, five or six. Moreover, the discussion with the participants shows that they did not have separate kitchen to cook food making it unsuitable for living and health given the energy source they depend on. Overcrowding, other than transmission of infection also affects the privacy and sense of isolation of the individual and may lead to psychosocial stress, leading to unhappiness and increased probability to psychosomatic and mental disorders (Kumar,2010).

Most of the respondents, 112(78.3%), marked that they did not have separate shower rooms (Annex 5). About 31(21.7%) of the female street vendors said their households had shower room for taking shower. During the interview, it was found that the bathrooms were not separate in most of the houses street vendors rent that they did not feel comfortable to boost up the sense of privacy. Having a separate shower room might provide the individuals an additive effect on personal hygiene maintenance than the absence of it.

Availability of the water and sanitation

We don't have a separate pipe water . There is one to use for many . We store water in a thin to access it easily when we need it later

Asked about the availability of the water for drinking and bathing facility, the respondents showed more or less they had supply of drinking water in one way or the other. At the residents they were connected to pipe water at the compound they lived or one that is available for many households in the nearby. Regarding the availability of sanitation such as toilet, sewerage, and

garbage collection for disposing of rubbish and waste the participants reflected positively.

Graph of Physical Capital Index

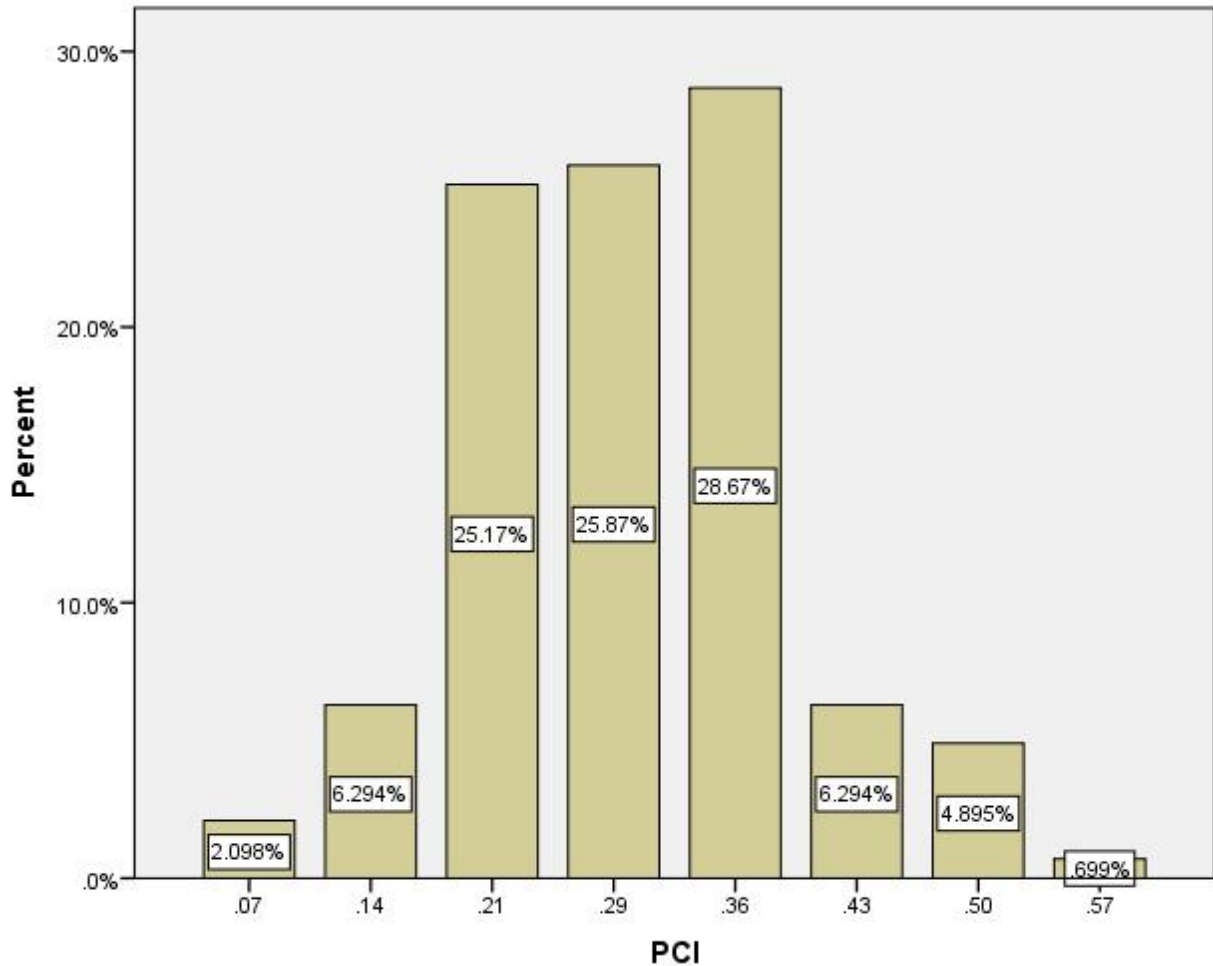


Fig 4: Graph of Physical Capital Index

Having a good physical capital can enhance quality of life, peace, prosperity, pleasure, satisfaction and well-being as works as a means of welfare of the society. Research shows that currently the population that lives in precarious settlements represents 1/3 of the world's urban population, number that estimates to double until 2050, especially in the urban areas of the emergent regions such as Asia, Africa and Latin America. Lacking one or more of physical capital can impact health and can place obstacles in the way of accessing education, health services or inhibit income generation (UN-Habitat, 2015).

Social Capital

Moser (1998, cited in Ellis, 2000:36), defines social capital as reciprocity within communities and between households based on trust deriving from social ties. It attempts to capture community and wider social claims on which individuals and households can draw by virtue of their belonging to social groups of varying degree of inclusiveness in society at large (Ellis,2000:36). It is social networks system such as social organization, networks, norms, and trust where the individuals and households can produce livelihoods through the relations e.g. community, family etc.

Participants reported that they have strong support networks. Their social assets include family and friends, groups, such as a 'ekub' and 'idir' that are available through interest groups. Some participants stated that they did not have access to any of these assets, suggesting that they are falling through the cracks and need further assistance in order to connect to communities that can be of assistance. Participants noted that their social networks brought negative out comes. Some respondents have been manipulated by a person they called a brother or a relative that had brought them in a name of education but never sending them to a school.

Exchange money: street vendors' interviewed stated they find different ways of social network to obtain financial help to their work. Some of them said they received money from a husband, borrowed money from friends and relatives at times their business totally collapses.

Do you have someone who supports you if you are in need? Who else do I have expects for my husband. I have sisters but currently the trend is to be self-sufficient. Once you have established family you refrain from sharing things to relatives you hide it and keep it for yourselves. Code 17.

The excerpt presents that the social capital available to Code 17 was confined to her house hold. She was not in a poison to recon her sisters as a source of support. From other participants in the research, it emerged that the kind of social capital evident was to bond together in groups and to depend on their personal relationships to support their needs and to survive. Their networks were based on locality. Simply being from the same area emerge as a bonding factor; they relation was directed towards individuals from the same hometown (for example, sharing a common hometown led to a stronger level of trust and sense of fraternity. Overall they have weaker social fabric with the majority hand have stronger ties with those from the same locality. They rent house together, they eat together, and they help each other. Aspects of bridging and linking were not so prevalent. Younger street vendors especially had boding relationships. They reported that

they have a brother or a sister to provide at time of need. Adults demonstrated established ekub with men and women of various backgrounds as a result of living in one place for a longer period of time. In some sense, bonding relationship networks and information channels are also essential migration drivers as they provide the extra pull factor for individuals to make informed decisions, rather than risk taking a leap of faith into the unknown.

The study participants seemed to have weak social capital of linking in one way or the other to participate in, negotiate with influence, control, and hold accountable institutions that affect their lives. They were heard stating that they did not attend meetings, had no access to service given by Kebele such as oil, sugar etc as they are not formally registered residents of the area. One of them, for example, had stated “I am poor. The hose renting family is rich. I don’t share anything with them even if I am hungry or whatever. We have no line of connection with the rich.” According to Woolcock and Narayan (2000) bonding relations supply social networks between homogenous groups, which occupy a “narrow radius of trust”, as family and neighborly relations, effective in maintaining solidarity and social integration, emotional closeness and social support. Bridging is more outward looking and refers to social networks between socially heterogeneous groups, as friends, associates and colleagues, creating bridges between different groups and generating broader identities, an increasing ‘radius of trust’ and general forms of reciprocity, as well as a greater number of resources, information and opportunities. Linking refers to the relations between groups with different social status and where you can access the power hierarchy, enabling access to key features of formal institutions outside the community, such as financial and technical support, training and greater access to decision processes formal decisions.

From the finding we can say that the social capital of the respondents was weak in terms of linking social relationship. Social links are important for sustainable livelihoods. Because it could fosters mutually beneficial relationships among people and encourage the ability of the study participants to cope with economic crises and provides access to other necessary assets.

That is to say livelihoods depend to some degree on social capital. For example, there are things the rich family can provide street vendor talking in the above case. Social capital developed through social networks of poor and rich can expand the livelihood opportunities available to

the street vendor (in the present study contexts). Access to opportunities can depend on ideas, encouragement, and gifts from personal acquaintances. Street vendors can learn skills from neighborhoods, including quite profitable trade approaches. Social networks are often crucial for learning about job opportunities. Rich people can provide various other types of support for the poor street vendors in Addis Ababa. However, the excerpt given above ascertains there is a non permeable social boundary between the two groups. The radius of trust is between family members or people homogenous background: street vendor –street vendor.

Social capital of linking type can increase the opportunities for get to knowing each other and for helping each other in many ways, for sharing among people, for serving as a starting point for multiple social networks to develop. Particularly linking is assumed that a large cultural and social diversity is one of the important prerequisites for the strengthening social capital (Matous & Ozawa, 2010).

The experience from other African countries shows that street vendors get in to associations that bring them especial benefit. According to Kamunyori (2007) in Nairobi there has been the formation of the Nairobi Informal Sector Confederation (NISCOF) that was registered and had 23 member associations representing approximately 15000 individual traders. Similarly, research done by Waron (2006) in informal economy activities in Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia concluded that traders were established in specific markets or trading areas and dealt with urgent issues arising in these locations, such as harassment from the police and solving disputes and conflicts among vendors.

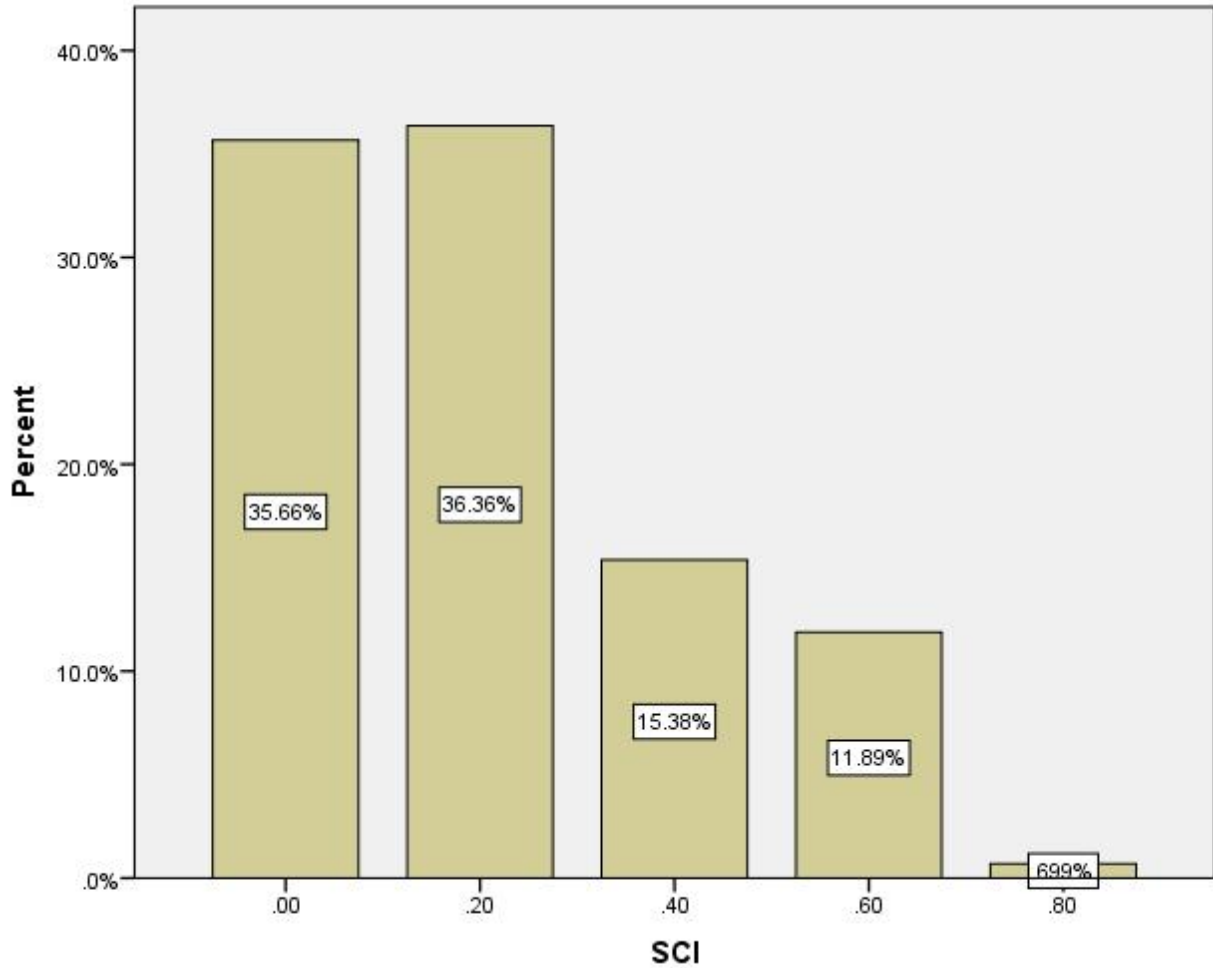


Fig 5: Graph of Social Capital Index

The above table summarizes the social capital of the study participants. The questions were related to having a (sister, brother, relative) who help me in what one needs, having people who provide money not in a form of credit to support, caring relationship with neighborhood, membership in mahber, ekub, edir, or anything related). The majority of the participants 42.6 reported their social capital index was between .00 and .20. It was found that respondents that had social capital more than .40 up to .80 were counted to be 34.26%. This indicates social capital and the opportunities and benefits they drawn on in their pursuit of livelihoods was not very strong for more number of street vendors. This shows social reciprocity and trust embedded in social relations was not well-developed.

The Mean Index of the assets possessed by street vendors

In a nutshell, the aspects of social capital Index calculated in this study is shown in summary radiar diagram.

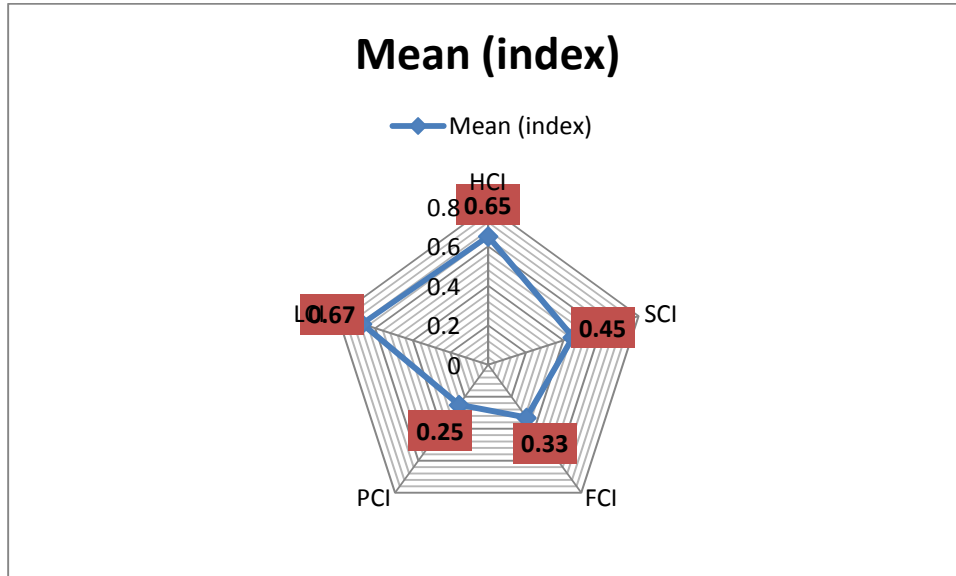


Fig 6: Graph of Asset Pentagon

The shape of the pentagon is used to show visually the street vendors.

This asset pentagon shows visually access to assets by female street vendors who participated in the study. Based on the radiar diagram or asset pentagon displayed, it is clear that the study participants HCI (Human capital Index) was 0.65, followed by SCI (Social Capital Index) which was 0.45. Financial Capital Index (FCI) was 0.33 followed by Physical Capital Index 0.25. The vendors have relatively better HCP than the other indexes.

Assets ownership is closely linked with the capabilities of the individuals to have a sustainable livelihood. That is to say how sustainable the livelihood condition depends on how weak or strong the asset base is. Generally speaking, people's ability to escape from poverty is critically dependent upon their access to assets. Scholars, (DFID, 1999; Rakodi, 2002) claim that people's ability to escape from poverty is critically dependent upon their access to assets. People with more assets tend to have a greater range of options and ability to switch between multiple strategies to secure their livelihoods.

From the above diagram we notice that the shape of the pentagon is not regular suggesting the absence of a fulfilling asset. When required assets like human, physical, financial and social asset are possessed, the pentagon has balanced shape. Assets ownership is closely linked with the capabilities of the individuals to have a sustainable livelihood. That is to say how sustainable the livelihood condition depends on how weak or strong the asset base is.

4.3. Vulnerability

Health

The table given below provides a quick look at the data from the survey and self-health assessment of street vendors based on what they feel about their health condition because of their work.

Table 10: Health Challenge

Has Your Working Condition Brought You Health Challenge?		Frequency	Percent
Valid	No	57	39.9
	Yes	84	58.7
	Total	141	98.6
Missing	System	2	1.4
Total		143	100.0
Source : survey data			

The working and living conditions of the vendors have their own impact on their health status. About 84 (58.7%) of the vendors reported that involving in the work has caused health problem. The remaining 57 (39.9%) of them stated that the work has not threatened their health. Through the open ended question, it was identified that common cold, asthma, headache, kidney, typhoid, stomach and skin problem are repeatedly written by respondents (See Anex III).

The informants discussed that constant exposure to dust when they carry out vending on the streets brought different types of respiratory problems. The vendors reported to have suffered from fatigue and back pain because they work long hours on the due to standing for long

hours while vending or they had to run here and there . The vendors reported regular occurrence of headaches and blood flow from their nose.

They complained that in case of illness the clinic take a lot of money for checkup and to provide medicine. Even if sick they continue to go for vending for fear of losing income for subsistence.

Some studies support the ideas that work is good for health, showing for instance that non-working individual are often found to have poorer health than the working population (Langeland, 2009). On the other hand, some studies emphasize the negative effect of work on individual's health (Ruhm, 2003). Likewise, the responses from the participants of this study suggest that street vending has increased negative outcome on their health. As Chambers (1991) stated healthy and fit body is very important to the poor as they rely on it to carry out their daily activities to securing a livelihood.

UNDP (2015) report on human development shows health indicates the poverty level of a people. According to this report low health is taken as aspect of human poverty which manifest in low life expectance. The overall quality of life, access to health care services, adequate nutrition, safe drinking water and good sanitary environment brings good health.

In relation to health and living condition, Dahal (2012) based on the study of poor communities in Kathmandu, Nepal asserts that health hazard is highly related to poor housing condition, lack of sanitation, poor water supply or inadequate waste and sewage disposal as well as polluted river water. The researcher reported that in Balkhu and Shantinagar poor housing, water logging, absence of dumping site in the proximity of their dwelling unit and narrow lanes between dwellings are collectively creating high health risk.

Weather condition

Based on the opinions of street vendors, it seems that weather situation brings adverse effect on property and health of them.

There is encroaching sun during the summer. It penetrates the umbrella and burns. Our body has recovered now after that burning sun. We look good now. Now I look like a human being because I rub my skin with oil. During the sun, I lost consciousness [because of the difficult weather]. Worse is solidified blood streamed from my nose? The sun causes headache. It is tough. As you can see it is now rainy season. We are soaked in the rain and cannot work. Code 11

The above speaker has stated that harsh climatic conditions causing skin problem, and sickness. Other participants also disclosed during interview that the harsh climatic condition brought inconvenience for their business. Some of the women who work on the street stated that the condition of the weather affects the market availability. Code 1 discussed customers did not come in enough number when the sun is high on the sky. They described that amidst of heavy rain products should be covered decreasing the opportunity for buyers to see it and buy as a result. Similarly, the participants presented that leaks from the rain, dust and excessive sunlight spoiled items to be sold.



Picture3: vending without shade

Based on the researchers observation , the above picture is used illustrate the lack of shade for the vendors while vending, in the majority of the places observed street vendors did not have any shade above them while vending except those street vendors who received permission . Female vendors working under that legibility were found in one place around Bole Sub city office, Megenagn and around Kotebe Wondrad Primary School. Except the two places vendors in most other part had to carry umbrella or nothing at all .Sometimes they wore grass hat. During

rainy season it becomes very difficult to carry out vending due to rain. Due to heavy rain their products could not be properly displayed for customers or the vendors themselves were hit.

Table 11 : Shade Over Head in working places

There a Shade Over Head in working places ?		Frequency	Percent
Valid	No	113	79.0
	Yes	28	19.6
	Total	141	98.6
Missing	System	2	1.4
Total		143	100.0
Source : survey data			

The above table consolidates responses given for the question asked to know about the availability of shade over the head on vending locations. As can be seen from the table, a sizable number 113 (79.0%) of female street vendors replied that there was no shade over their head in the locations they work. Only a smaller number of them 28 (19.6%) replied that they worked under a shade.

Besides that, the researcher had observed that street vendors who got a working stall had a small chance to cover their face and part of the products they sold from damage. In the absence of proper cover it was learned from the study participants that their products were exposed to the sun, rain and wind-blown dust. Such condition participants whined to have been impinging on the quality of the product they sell .That is partly because of the weather and partly because of the working environment contributes to this hazard. Annex 4 consolidates how the business off street vendors was affected by the combination of absence of shelter over head and the situation of the weather.

In summary, it can be said that harsh climatic condition distressed street vending as to rightly sate by the study participants. The effect of harsh weather is worse for those who did not have shade over head and those street vendors who got the chance to get a working stall were also in the age ranges above 25 suggesting seriousness of vulnerability on younger ones . The groups of female street vendors who had a stall were way older than 25. Whereas younger street vendors

appeared more vulnerable to the effect of harsh climatic conditions; they worked on the streets that did not have shade. It is possible to say also harsh weather condition made them unable to carry out daily activities and stripped them of asset in the form of a fit and strong body and in terms of spoiling properties sold .

Time spent on Vending

In the process of data collection, questions on time spared to vending are included. This was meant to understand the extent to which female street vendor allocate time to the business and how it affects the other part of their life.

Table 12 : Days and Time Spent on vending

How Many Days Do You Spend In Vending within a week		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Once or two days in a week	11	7.7
	Three or four days in a week	15	10.5
	five or six days in a week	41	28.7
	All days in the week	74	51.7
	Total	141	98.6
Missing	System	2	1.4
Total		143	100.0
Time of the day you vend on street			
Valid	During the day only	87	
	at night only	18	
	both day and night	36	
	Total	141	
Missing	System	2	
Total		143	
Source : survey data			

Table 12 shows that 74(51.%) of respondents engage in vending throughout the week and 28.7 % of vendors engage in vending six days of the week. While 10.5 % of the vendors sell their goods three or four days, 7.7 % of female vendors sell the goods once or two days in a week. In relation to the time of the day for vending 87 (60.8%) said they vend during the day. While 12.6 % of vendors reported that they carried out vending even at night. For 25.2 % vending it is both

a day time and night duty. The above data from quantities source shows that women spend many hours on street vending and most of the days of the week. Moreover, it seems to be evident from the data that vendors work more than 300 days of the year. Regarding average number of working hour on daily basis, it can be said that the vendors had longer working hours. That may imply that the vendors had longer exposure to harsh weather conditions and longer hour of lifting, stretching, walking, running, and standing or sitting as the nature of their work includes one of these.

The information gathered through the interview confirms the same finding that female street vendors had busy schedule both in income generation and domestic routines. The informants disclosed that they divide their time between different roles. They run their business during the day. Back from street vending they involve in housekeeping activities. At home they do the domestic chores. Some of the female street vendors, especial younger ones living in a group sated during the interview that they help each other to make their food after work. On the other hand, mothers reported that they do cooking, cleaning and taking care of children and other time consuming routine household chores after the long hours of street vending. The women presented that in order to get help with the domestic chores was too expensive to afford with meager income they made out of the business. This shows women make a lot of effort in order to supplement the family income by working or vending in addition to their work at home.

Younger street vendors reported that they did not have time left to advance in their education as a result of working longer hours on street. This also implies effects that diminish the possibility of growing in academics and future life improvement.

The above discussion implies that female street vendors spend a significant part of their day working on the streets. Because they continue to work at home, there is not enough time for them to rest and recharge before facing the challenges of a new day. The above discussion might suggest that feminization of poverty might be reflected on the shortage of time as women were working both at home and outside and had no time left to rest their body as married women reported. Those girls who were engaged in street vending at a very young age had no access to grow in education that will increases the chance of getting employment in the formal economy

through education . That would widen the already wider gender party index. Moreover , the women might have been developing health problems . Studies by Marianna, 2011 and Dembe et al., 2005 show that working long hours without enough rest can affect both physical and mental health. They presents that longer working hour induce stress and fatigue. These in turn are known to weaken the immune system and thereby increasing the risk for opportunistic disease (Dembe et al., 2005).

Legality of work

A government system demands that all business should be registered and licensed in order to facilitate tax collection and to ensure the safety of products sold. Women Street vendors face a further livelihood restriction which arises from the status of the business activity they were engages. The table blow presents the opinion of street vendors collected through questionnaire and interview.

Table 13 : describe the area you of vending

How do you describe the access to the area you make vending?		Frequency	Percent
	free access	26	18.2
	access by fee	5	3.5
Valid	area legally prohibited for vending	106	74.1
	Other	3	2.1
	Total	140	97.9
Missing	System	3	2.1
Total		143	100.0

Source : survey data

Responding to the question “How do you describe the access to the area you make vending?”26(18.2%) reported that they had free access to area they made vending. Respondents counting 5(3.5%) mentioned they had the working space based on fee. However, a sizable number of respondents 106(74.1%) reported that their working premise was an area that was legally prohibited for vending. From the interview that was conducted from street vendors, most of them reported that they face challenges concerning the site of operation and right to trading space. Most of the spaces traders occupy are considered illegal since the spaces have not been set aside for trade. To look at one example,

Is your working premise legal?

It is not . They promised to give us a space. I stopped this work and waited for about a year. They did not respond. Then I resumed this. When the guards come they scatter our items if they feel like, they take it. Some of the compassionate ones just say go from here and pass us. Sometimes taxis drive over our items. Sometimes we grab our items and escape the police. A number of the times we are saved from car accident. We run instinctively when a police comes. Code 8

As the above speakers narrated, the fact that the working space is not legal brings her into direct confrontation with police officers. That is because the spaces the trader occupied was not allocated and sanctioned by urban authorities. She mentioned that police officers harass, beat and scatter the goods of street vendors without any warning. Vendors are also prone to work accidents, injury due to working without safety. The police officers chase them, beat them and take away goods of street vendors without any warning. This situation does not only threaten the security of vendors they reported they lose their commodities. When police officers chase them traders drop the items they sell while running or sometimes the commodities are crashed by vehicles or human beings may walk over.

Based on that discussion , it might be said that illegal working situation might not only be threatening the security of vendors, it seems to affect their income .As street vendors were unprotected by the city code enforcement , as street vendors reported , the vendors worked during lunch break or other free times for the enforcement staff. Looking for such free times by itself could imply that female street vendors work under constant fear of the arrival of code enforcement officers and under the fear of bodily harm or damage to their goods.

Interview with Code Enforcement Office of Yeka Subcity Woreda 8 that is in charge of street vending activities , it was found that the government thinks that street vendors hinder the operation of another fixed, licensed business through their vending activities that there is operation to block it . Code enforcement officials stated that they focus on restricting street vending as it affects the taxpaying business owners. They mentioned street vendors sell products which are more or less the same as those available in the shops for smaller prices that consumers prefer them. The situation of that was an assignment for the office to ban selling on the road sides. Asked about if there are specific problems in the vending environment, code enforcement officers mentioned that vendors constantly had confrontation with them as the code enforcement

staff take their property.

From the interview held with various street vendors, it was found that there are some stumbling blocks that hinder the (venders) to comply with all the law and operate as legal. The Street vendors disclosed that when vending on a private or government-administered property, it is necessary to get permission, and to pay for space of working. Getting legal permission from government also results in taxes or fees that must be paid in order to secure a license to operate.

The Code Enforcement Officer from Yeka Subcity Woreda 11 shows that the government system has approved a framework to overturn the longtime ban on street vendors so that more number of women gets permission. The interviewed official said they decided to multiply areas in which street vending is legalized. However, that would be available only for those vendors who have a resident identification card only.

Water and sanitation:

Toilet services were provided by Addis Ababa urban authorities. However, it is not all street vendors that operate in areas with that facility. It was understood from interview and filed note that there were areas without access to water and sanitation. They obtain services of water and toilet from their homes, government health facility (they go as a patient), restaurants, cafeterias, religion centers or open spaces as sanitary facilities. The excerpt below explains that.

How is the sanitation in the areas of your work? Do you get toilet facilities and water?

It is ok but over here people peeping and it is horrible. We are getting used to it staying around for some times.

Where is the toilet facility?

We don't have one near here. Occasionally, we walk down to the health post. Other times we go to the cafeteria.

If we bring water from home, half of it we use to wash our hands and half we drink. Otherwise, we just rub our hands and start to eat.

Code 1 : Sidist Kilo Area

Based on the above excerpt it can be said that the areas that street vendors worked were plagued with bad smell originating from drainage, uninhibited solid waste and vegetable left over and other human waste.

This might show that areas that women street vendors work were unclean. Since it is filled with

bad smell, it might generate toxic substances that could be hazardous to the health of individuals. In the forgoing discussion about health condition , street vendors discussed that they were particularly vulnerable to typhoid, typhus, common-cold , asthma , stomach and as well as other diseases associated with poor working areas near garbage , drainage , urination spots . The women make a trade-off between the quality of their life and their health working in areas insanitary environments in order that they can generate livelihoods. Sujuwade (2008) believes that access to improved water resources entails both good quality water and proximity of the water resources to the people. The inability of people to access good quality water regularly within their immediate environment is an indicator of poverty. Limited access to water affects the general sanitary condition of a neighborhood in an urban set up.



Picture 4: sanitation of vending area.

Source : field observation

Picture 4 is presented to demonstrate sanitation related challenges female street vendors encounter. The picture was captured from a passing view of the areas where street vending activities occur around Kotebe. It proves how unhygienic the surrounding was being full of dust and other left over. Moreover, the researcher observed that younger street vendors exhibited on out ward conditions of poor personal hygiene. They looked untidy in their outwards physical as well as clothing. In the times it was seen that they had dirty stains on finger nail and hair. In some instances part of their hair was done and part of it not. I commonly saw girls who were

wearing clothes that were torn. This was not common for street vendors who were older mostly 20 years and above.

Violence

The United Nations (1993) defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life " Resolution 48/104. Violence can negatively affect women's physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health.

Table 14: Occurrence of Violence

have you encountered any problem based on your gender?		Frequency	Percent
Valid	No	94	65.7
	Yes	46	32.2
	Total	140	97.9
Missing	System	3	2.1
Total		143	100
Which one happened to you?		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Insulting	24	16.8
	Chasing	9	6.3
	Robbing	9	6.3
	Rape	3	2.1
	Other	2	1.4
	Total	47	32.9
Missing	System	96	67.1
Total		143	100
Source : survey data			

Table 14 shows that, out of 143 respondents, 94(65.7%) of female street vendors were not exposed to violence based on their gender. Female street vendors accounting 46(32.2%) reported that they came to pass violence. The second item on the table shows the characteristics of violence reported by the respondents. The table depicts that among the number of female street vendors who came across violence, a sizable number 24(51.1%) stated that they had been insulted. Nine female vendors (6.3%) said they were chased and another nine said they were robbed. Three of the street vendors mentioned that they had been raped. Those who marked the alternative other mentioned also that they were victims of rape.

During field observation, the researcher had recorded hitting(3 cases), arm-twisting(1case), hair-pulling(2 cases), name calling(1 case), making fun of the person(6 cases), touching in a sexual manner without consent(6 cases) and sitting next to the person while not allowed (three cases).

Excerpts cited to substantiate the prevalence of violence from interview participants.

You encounter so many things selling maize. There are customers who get intoxicated and fight with you when you tell them the price. They knockdown our cooking pot and burner stove on us on arguing why you say this much money. Code 15 Kotebe, married woman have 2 children.

Code 8 : Sometimes taxi runs over your property. We collect our items and run away when police officers come Many times I escaped car accident while running away from police officers.

The two excerpts show case that female street vendors work under hostile situations that were posed by the customers that buy goods and service. In the case the first speaker reported, customers' caused damage to the equipment the street vendor used to prepare food. To make things worse, customers were trying to cause injury on the vendor spilling fire from the burning stove on the vendor. This scenario shows that the woman was prone to different types of violence physical, emotional and psychological (working under strains and stresses resulting from fight and argument). The second speaker highlighted her life was under distress and struggle with police officers chasing. The possibility of impairments from traffic accident sounds to be more probable.

Based on the above data collected through questionnaire, interview and observation, it can be said that female street vendors who participated in this study had encountered more of psychological violence as they marked they were insulted. An act of insulting is categorized under physical, emotional, psychological or sexual violence. Chasing and robbing are typically placed under physical violence. Insulting, could include belittling or humiliating someone in public or private. Name calling, touching in a sexual manner without consent, sitting next to a person without her consent becomes emotionally threatening because it can lead to verbal aggression or can be threatening and harm someone. The existence of making unwelcome sexual comments or jokes exhibits that the life of female street vendors combines sexual violence with other forms of violence. Experts Smith et al., (2002); Child and Mentes (2010) reported that emotional or psychological or verbal violence can be hugely damaging, even though the outward

signs may not be obvious. Psychological violence can make the victim feel frightened, lose their self-esteem and stand in the way of them seeking help. Working under conditions that put women prone to violence might be disempowering and might also be cause lasting emotional, physical and social damage to the victims.

4.4. Coping Mechanisms and Survival Strategies

Income Increasing Strategy

Having more than one income source may increase income and enhances the sustainability of livelihood and reduces risk. With this understanding the researcher presented questions on to find out whether female street vendors depend on other source of income than street trade.

Table 15: Do you have other works than street vending?

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	No	129	90.2
	Yes	11	7.7
	Total	140	97.9
Missing	System	3	2.1
Total		143	100.0
Source : survey data			

As can be seen from the above responses, 129(90.2) or the majority of female street vendors who took part in this study ascertained that they did not have other source of income. A small number of them 11(7.7) reported they had additional source of income. Based on open ended item of the questioner and interview held with female street vendors , it was understood that a very few number of street vendors had other works such as cleaning house, cooking for events, washing clothes, local hair beauty , crocheting /danetel/ and weaving . Interview held with the vendors depicts that there was a woman who went on begging besides vending as she wanted to maximize her income. Street vendors, however, commonly mentioned that they switch from one product to another depending on preferences of customers. For example, during the rainy season, one of the interviewed said, she sold cooked and raw maize. While there was another vendor that stated she shifted from selling household items to pea when fresh pea is eaten among customers.

The present study identifies that in most cases street vendors in the study location depend on one income source. Nevertheless Chirau (2014) explained that urban women street vendors in Magaba do not rely exclusively on vending as a livelihood strategy. The women were reported depend on remittances, urban agriculture, rentals, urban-rural linkages and cross-border activities. This might imply that the livelihood of female street vendors from the selected areas of Addis Ababa is weak and lacks diversity.

Engaging different family members

The vendors seek to diversify their income by having different family members engage in different type of activities. For example, Code 15 disclosed her husband was driver and she started street vending in order not to depend on the income her husband made. Code 16 and Code 6 similarly stated they work on street to provide for the family on top of the income of their husband.

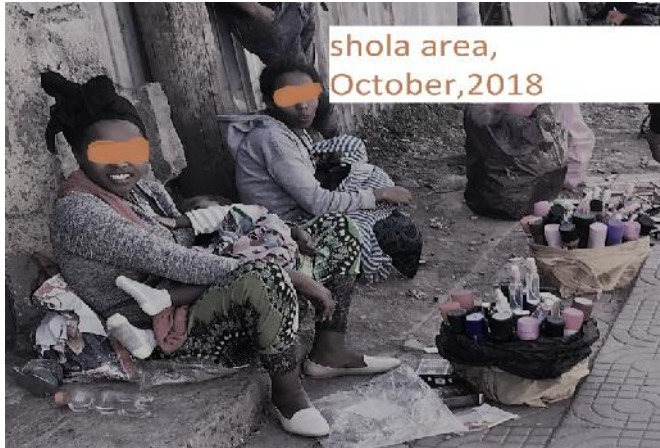
Expenditure Decreasing Strategies

Working at Home and Working on Street

Based on the interview held with street vendors, it was learned that they did not hire others to cook food. They mentioned that even if it is wearing, they do the business and household chores themselves when they get back home during the night.

I cook for my children, I work here . I don't have a help . When I do the house chores , I become late to do my business here . You prepare lunch , dinner and breakfast for children . If you are one and alone , it is exhausting to work here and there . But to hire a help , I don't have money .
Code17

In order to save survive, mother try to avoid expenses taking care of children while vending on the street. The field note reveals that women street vendors were forced to bring their children to the working sites because they did not have extra money to pay for baby care.



Picture 5 street vendors bringing children to work place.

Source : field observation

For example, Tuesday, July 31, 2018. I walked around Kotbe; I passed about 13 street vendors from Wondirad, to Hana and Zerohulet roads. Among the 13 street vendors about 5 of them had children. One was holding it at back. Two others had children at their lap, and two children were playing next to their mothers vending on the road side. This might imply that street vendors are trying to cope the challenge by mechanisms such as rearing their children during work even if that will have a number of unnecessary outcomes in the long run for the children as well .

Expenditure Decreasing by Living in Groups

As understood from this study street vendors live in a group of three or more persons who combine together jointly to occupy one room house. Street vendors live in a household composed of related persons that come from the same local background or from the neighborhoods of their origin. It was common to hear a street vendors live in a house composed of a wife , a husband , a sister of a husband or of wife's , and other relative or children in a single room house . There was a group of single girls living with their friends. In other arrangements, street vendors reported living in a single room house with a sister, a brother and another female distant relative.

The grouping serves them to jointly occupy a common dwelling place, and working area. They use this as a strategy to provide themselves with the capacity to pay for house rent. The groups also pool their incomes and have a common budget to cover food and other essentials for living such as energy source. They use the grouping also to buy items that they sell in their working locations. They go to the source market place (mostly Merkato) turn by turn to pick items for

retail. This will reduce the cost of transportation.

Other Mechanisms

Table 16: Selling Properties and Borrowing

Have sold personal items household materials		Frequency	Percent
Valid	No	115	80.4
	Yes	28	19.6
	Total	143	100
Have borrowed because of lack		Frequency	Percent
Valid Source : survey data	No	59	41.3
	Yes	84	58.7
	Total	143	100

The participants of the study were asked if there were times they sold any of their personal properties such as clothing , ornament , household item, etc) because of lack and also whether there were times they borrowed money from other because of lack . Replying to this items, the majority of female street vendors 115(80.4%) indicated that they did not sell properties. Those who said they sold properties were fewer in numbers 28(19.6 %). On the same topic of survival strategy, the respondents were requested to disclose if they had borrowed money from others because of lack. In answering this question, a good number of them 84(58.7) showed that they borrowed money because of lack. To this item 59(41.3%) stated that they had not borrowed money from others.

In summary we can see that the above table shows the patterns of coping mechanisms such as borrowing money and, selling assets among the study participants. From the two options, it appears that participants of the study well responded that they borrowed money than selling personal properties. This might be because the vendors did not have strong base for physical capital to use at times they needed to depend on.

Like the findings from this research a study by Dahal (2012) in Kathmandu Metropolitan City,

Nepal shows that in the context of constant cash-flow problems, taking loans and borrowing are often practiced among the poor to meet daily requirements, resulting in high levels of indebtedness. Access to loans from the local saving and credit groups and cooperatives managed by the local community often put them into the pressure for paying back with negotiable interest rate in the given time period. Therefore, borrowing from the close or immediate neighbors or relatives is often practiced in the community which is a most important strategy of livelihood. Elderly and disabled are generally susceptible to loss of income and indebtedness.

Coping with Shortage of Access to Food

World Food Program defines food security as ‘when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life’ (WFP, 2009). This definition shows that the level of food security is determined in a number of ways; however the general goal is to describe the aspects of food availability to the participants of the study.

Among the different elements that exacerbate vulnerabilities and livelihoods sustainability, the researcher has taken in to consideration what mechanisms street vendors used at times they were challenged to get something to eat for breakfast, lunch or dinner.

Coping strategies for shortage of food the questions asked sought to find out about

- Days relay on less preferred and less expensive food
- Borrow food
- Limit portion size at meal
- Restrict consumption by adults to children
- Reduce number of meals eaten in a day

The responses on those points tabularized for the convenience of analysis as is given in the following table.

Table 17 : Statistics on coping strategy for food

		Days relay on less preferred and less expensive food	Borrow food	Limit portion size at meal	Restrict consumption by adults to children	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day
N	Valid	143	143	143	143	143
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.29	.43	3.55	1.28	4.71
Std. Deviation		1.977	1.242	2.171	2.170	2.136
Range		7	6	7	7	7
Minimum		0	0	0	0	0
Maximum		7	6	7	7	7
Source : survey data						

The above table shows that vendors relayed on less preferred and less expensive food for 3 days on average. The maximum for this item was 7 days and minimum 0 days. That implies where as some respondents did not at all depend on less preferred and less expensive food in a day there are others who did depend on that all the seven days of the week. Respondents reflected on their coping strategy through borrowing food. The average response for this strategy shows borrowing was not common among them, the average for that was 0.43%. Female street vendors replied that they limited portion size at times there was not enough to eat. The average response rate for this item was 3.55 with standard deviation ± 1.24 . Adults restricting their consumption in order for their children to have enough were rated with a minimum average value to be 1.28. This might be because street vendors all did not have children to take care of at home. The final coping strategy for food was assessed based on response about if the respondents reduce number of meals eaten in a day. Unlike the other questions in the present category, this question was rated 4.71 having the highest value. The majority of the female vendors mentioned they get insufficient food and feel hungry as a result of eating less frequently within a day.

Interview participants mentioned that they did not eat food left over from others. They eat less during the day than they actually wanted. Respondents who decreased consumption levels stated that their income was not enough to buy sufficient food. They were coping despite a decreasing

number of meals per day. For instance, some respondents stated that they consumed one meal per day. Others said they consumed two meals per day; breakfast and dinner(Code 20) .There was a reduction in amount of meals they consumed at a time in order to giving food for children. The vendors disclosed they experience severe hunger because of that. Over all the above finding suggests that street vendors have problem in finding enough food to eat to support an active, healthy life. They started street vending for the survival of their family and they find that what they get would not feed them enough . This situation might result generational stunting as there were street vendors who had very small children, too.

This finding is consistent with Tesfay et al., (ND). They reported that that there is high level of (74.9%) food insecurity in Addis Ababa. Urban food insecurity is a growing concern due to the toxic combination of high rates of urban poverty, high dependency of urban households on food supplied by the market, and fluctuating food prices. Household food insecurity was particularly high among low income households and those headed by uneducated, daily wagers and government employed household heads.

In conclusion Djesika et al (2014) finding based on a study conducted in Kenya “Coping Strategies among Urban Poor: Evidence from Nairobi, Kenya ” reveals that families and individuals coping strategies include depending on credit, removing children from school to manage spending shortfalls, belonging to more than one income source, renting –free housing. In the present study, coping strategies are related to reduction of food consumption, reduction of expenditure and involving other members of family to generate income as well as living in groups. This might indicate that coping strategies accessible to urban poor are not the same.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Summary of Major Findings

Livelihood in Addis Ababa is difficult without a means to earn an income. Consequently, female street vendors took business activities without being formally registered. The study shows that street vending is taken as a means of livelihood for those who were not originally from Addis Ababa. The study suggest that female street vendors in the study locations range from 10- 53 (Questionnaire) 70 years (qualitative source). The study implies that street vending has been taken as livelihood mechanisms for female who were both married and unmarried. In terms of the asset possession of the female street vendors, the study showed that the human capital of street vendors was not well developed. The study implies that street trading has been creating employment opportunities for the less educated and mostly migrated individuals from other rural part of Ethiopia. However, the participants of the study were forced to dropping out of school to engage in street vending to ensure livelihoods sustainability. Even if the Universal Basic Education is in principle free, but in practical terms, it requires a lot of personal funding. Accordingly, young street vendors are unable to meet up with economic requirements for their education and their basic survival. Subsequently, they are out of school out of income poverty and time poverty. The study implies limitation of skills because of lack of access to training opportunities and skills of communication and language use. Regarding finical capital, the study implies that the participants generated income from diverse forms of activities from selling vegetables, lunch or breakfast items , clothing, plastic wear , ornaments , sweets and so on . The study shows that the vendors experienced market shortage leading to fewer sells, one or two in a day that they failed to cover expenses. The study participants did not show interest to get access to loan from government or institutional bases so much as they borrowed from people they were acquainted with. However, street vending has been very important to sustain the lives of young girls, families who send children to school to elderly who live by themselves. The study also implies that the daily income made by the vendors was used for subsistence than saving and transitioning to other business. In terms of finical asset the participants of the study seem to be

less likely to re-invest the earnings in to a different sort of income source. This is because they originally had small startup capital and they engage in business that does not generate more than for daily consumption. Even if the financial return of street vending is not so much, vendors from the selected sites preferred to stay in it. They see street vending as a way to become independent and to be able to support themselves or their children even if they are not earning much money out of it. In some occasions the participants showed that they had a history of working as a domestic help and shifted to this alternatives because they want the independence.

The physical asset status of the study participants shows that the participants of the study depended on charcoal and kerosene to cooking food than using electric stove. They lived in houses that were either made brick wall or built of wood and either mud or concrete floor. However, they occupied a single room in groups that the houses were overcrowded sometimes also because of absence of window in some instances. They lived in houses with that did not provide basic facilities such as shower room, separate kitchen and other necessary amenities. Conditions of social capital was strong among people who were familiar from the beginning and the study participants demonstrated loosely attached to people from other networks . Over all the study participants asset possession was 0.65 for Human capital Index , 0.45 for Social Capital Index , 0.33 for financial Capital Index and was 0.25 for Physical Capital Index .

The study implies that vending on the streets brought different types of health problems such as common cold , asthma , headache , kidney , typhoid , stomach and skin problem and regular occurrence of headaches and that the health systems were not affordable . Harsh climatic conditions together with the absence of shade over head affected the market availability and effects on the products to be sold. The fact that female street vendors spend many hours on street vending and most of the days of the week implies physical fatigue and stress especially on older street vendors. The study implies the effects of working longer hour and six days of the week diminish the possibility of growing in academics and future life improvement among young street vendors. The research shows that street vendors face challenges concerning the site of operation and right to trading space. Such situation threatens the security of vendors and they reported they lose their commodities. The study implies street vendors worked in unclean areas that were plagued with bad smell originating from drainage, uninhibited solid waste and vegetable left over and other human waste. The study also shows that female street vendors were vulnerable to different types of violence physical, emotional and psychological with

psychological violence being predominant. At the face of the vulnerabilities street vendors persuaded a number of livelihood strategies in fact the majority of them had only one source of income generation activity with frequent shift from one type of product to another depending on preferences of customers. The study implies the vendors seek to diversify their income by having different family members engage in different type of activities and they employed a number of mechanisms to reduce expenditure. One area of that is covering domestic burden by them than getting a house help. It was also indicted that they occupy one room house for many to provide themselves with the capacity to pay for house rent. Strategies put in place to respond to shortage of food included relaying on less preferred and less expensive food and limit portion size at meal and others. All in all, the study shows that participating in street vending was by itself taken as a mechanism for livelihood generation and mechanism for survival.

5.2. Conclusions

In one way or the other discussions from the previous sections of this paper made it clear that street vending was important for the survivals of individuals and families. However, a look at change in the human capital such as training opportunity, prospect of advancing in education, accumulation of finance, growth in social networks did not seem to testify improvements. Moreover, the living condition of female street vendors as understood from the analysis of where they live and work and what provisions they access also depicts that female street vendors had not been leading a life that granted or promised improvements and advancements.

However, they attached compelling reasons that kept them despite all the challenges they went through. Female street vendors who were married or single also showed that street vending helped them to get what they eat, to pay house rent and to have some amount of their own money and experience in depended. They reported vending has a special appeal for them due to its flexibility and the freedom they have unlike working in a private house hold like a maid. The women reported that they can easily combine street vending with other household duties, including taking care of children. They mentioned that street vending has been helpful since they started it for a reason related to their inability to send children to school , when as much as a husband made cannot sustain the family, the loss of the families bread winner in order to provide for children .

The researcher believes that it might be difficult to stop it all in all or to ignore the sector as illegal. In one way all of the female street vendors who participated in the study were of the

opinion that vending augmented their lives. On the other part most of them were not given recognition legally to continue working there or to get support based on the needs even if all type of family members from months old , to young girls and elderly are on the road. Considering the rights based approach to entitlement of food , education, shelter and the basic facilities necessary to survive and be a good citizens there seems to be broader gaps to be bridged .

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study the following recommendations were forwarded.

- The street vendors from the study location had no education, primary educated or discontinued education. Introducing education programs tailored to the needs of such groups should be taught about by the concerted effort of the city government and other NGOs.
- Government should encourage and support social networks to maintain and expand various types of social capital to ensure that wider communities involve in transforming the lives of street vendors.
- Government should empower women street vendors to take small loans and payback with minimal interest in order to make their businesses sustainable and profitable for their improved livelihoods.
- The concerned government office may give street vendors education on basic knowledge on business skills through trainings on how to run small business.
- Street vendors can be sensitized on how to keep their trading areas clean and also support one another in doing so
- Street vending should get recognized for its high potential to poverty alleviation in the country.
- Proper supply of water, sanitation and waste management services in the natural markets should be engaged by local waste collectors and municipal personnel should be engaged in the management of services.
- Non government organizations should introduce activities that improving entitlements to food though expanding economic opportunities.

- Support from NGOs should be available with the aim to improving the livelihood strategies or to serve as additional strategy to mitigate undesired longterm livelihoods outcome.
- To curb the various forms of violence female street vendors face , working on deeply-rooted systems of female oppression and the cultural constructs that shapes beliefs, and practices.
- Future research might help to understanding of all the livelihood strategies undertaken by poor women street vendors and the effects of the various short term coping strategies on their long-term survival and livelihood sustainability.

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List of Annexes

Annex 1: **Human Capita of Street Vendors**

Human capital

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Understand the language of public				
No	23	16.1	16.1	16.1
Yes	120	83.9	83.9	100.0
Desired educational qualification to be employed				
No	125	87.4	87.4	87.4
Yes	18	12.6	12.6	100.0
Good health condition				
No	23	16.1	16.1	16.1
Yes	120	83.9	83.9	100.0
Have you got awareness /training on HIVAIDS, pregnancy , contraceptive use ?				
No	126	88.1	88.1	88.1
Yes	17	11.9	11.9	100.0
Training on how to handle business				
No	132	92.3	93.0	93.0
Yes	10	7.0	7.0	100.0
Total	143	100.0	100.0	

Annex 2: Health Challenges because of Street Vending

Q36IfYesWhatopenhealthchallengehended

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	69	48.3	48.3	48.3
Asthma ,common cold, headache	1	.7	.7	49.0
brought a health problem	2	1.4	1.4	50.3
Cold	8	5.6	5.6	55.9
cold , common cold...	2	1.4	1.4	57.3
cold and face "madiyahat"	2	1.4	1.4	58.7
cold and headache	7	4.9	4.9	63.6
cold, common cold and headache	2	1.4	1.4	65.0
cold, common cold...	1	.7	.7	65.7
cold, headache, common cold	1	.7	.7	66.4
common cold	8	5.6	5.6	72.0
common cold and cold	1	.7	.7	72.7
Valid common cold and headache	1	.7	.7	73.4
due to sun my face affected by black spot	1	.7	.7	74.1
dust problem	1	.7	.7	74.8
face "madiyahat"	2	1.4	1.4	76.2
face "madiyahat", and waist sickness	1	.7	.7	76.9
face problem due to sun	1	.7	.7	77.6
Headache	1	.7	.7	78.3
Headache	6	4.2	4.2	82.5
headache because of sun	2	1.4	1.4	83.9
headache, common cold	1	.7	.7	84.6
i got asthma because of it and common cold after rain	1	.7	.7	85.3
kidney problem	2	1.4	1.4	86.7
kidney, typhoid and typhus	1	.7	.7	87.4

Kidney ,cold ,common cold...	1	.7	.7	88.1
leg pain	1	.7	.7	88.8
mostly common cold when sun rises after rain	1	.7	.7	89.5
mostly headache	1	.7	.7	90.2
not good for sun day and rainy day	1	.7	.7	90.9
pneumonia and cold	1	.7	.7	91.6
stomach pain	3	2.1	2.1	93.7
terror due to police	1	.7	.7	94.4
typhoid	2	1.4	1.4	95.8
typhoid, cold and car accidents	1	.7	.7	96.5
typhoid, stomach pain, headache	1	.7	.7	97.2
typhoid	4	2.8	2.8	100.0
Total	143	100.0	100.0	

Annex: 3: Effect of climate

How Dose climate affect

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	50	35.0	35.0	35.0
Material dried	2	1.4	1.4	36.4
affected by sun	1	.7	.7	37.1
air condition uncomfortable	1	.7	.7	37.8
cold and face "madiyahat"	1	.7	.7	38.5
cold disease and shortage of demands	2	1.4	1.4	39.9
cold, common cold	2	1.4	1.4	41.3
cold, leads to different diseases	1	.7	.7	42.0
common cold	2	1.4	1.4	43.4
common cold and face darken	1	.7	.7	44.1

common gold	1	.7	.7	44.8
damaging my materials	1	.7	.7	45.5
due to sun there is face problem	1	.7	.7	46.2
face "madiyat"	3	2.1	2.1	48.3
face problem	2	1.4	1.4	49.7
face problem, cold	1	.7	.7	50.3
face skin problem	2	1.4	1.4	51.7
for different disease and for being stolen	2	1.4	1.4	53.1
have brought a health challenge	2	1.4	1.4	54.5
have no shelter	1	.7	.7	55.2
Headache	1	.7	.7	55.9
headache and cold	1	.7	.7	56.6
headache, cold	1	.7	.7	57.3
Headache	1	.7	.7	58.0
health problem	4	2.8	2.8	60.8
it has pain	1	.7	.7	61.5
it makes the environment difficult for work	1	.7	.7	62.2
it's easy to get infected by disease	2	1.4	1.4	63.6
kidney sickness	1	.7	.7	64.3
leads to different diseases	12	8.4	8.4	72.7
leads to disease	2	1.4	1.4	74.1
leg pain	1	.7	.7	74.8
less demand because of rain	1	.7	.7	75.5
makes the business difficult and resulted to different diseases	1	.7	.7	76.2
material damage	3	2.1	2.1	78.3
material damage and disease	1	.7	.7	79.0
my hand is sick because of cold	2	1.4	1.4	80.4

my materials become damaged because there is no shelter	1	.7	.7	81.1
no shelter results to be stolen our property and resulted to different diseases	1	.7	.7	81.8
Sickness	1	.7	.7	83.2
sickness because of sun	1	.7	.7	83.9
so tiresome	1	.7	.7	84.6
spoiled our material	2	1.4	1.4	86.0
sun and rain problem due to no shelter	1	.7	.7	86.7
sun causes headache, rain make us cold and wet and wind collects dirt	2	1.4	1.4	88.1
sun leads to headache, rain results cold, wind make our materials move it results to be stolen	1	.7	.7	88.8
sun leads to headache, the rain make clothes wet and the wind collects dirt	2	1.4	1.4	90.2
the area is not comfortable to work	1	.7	.7	90.9
the dry dirt around us make our customer less	1	.7	.7	91.6
the sun brought headache ,the rain spoil the material ad wind brought dirt	1	.7	.7	92.3
there is bad smell and resulted to common cold	1	.7	.7	93.0
there is no shelter	1	.7	.7	93.7
there is no shelter so cold during summer and sun during spring	1	.7	.7	94.4
Tiredness	1	.7	.7	95.1

too much hot and fire change myface	1	.7	.7	95.8
vegetables will damage by sun	1	.7	.7	96.5
we are not stay on one place we are mobile so we face different weather	1	.7	.7	97.2
we can't do our work properly due to no shelter	1	.7	.7	97.9
When it is sunny time it has bad smell because of dirt trashes.	2	1.4	1.4	99.3
when there is rain, there will no demand	1	.7	.7	100.0
Total	143	100.0	100.0	

Annex – 4: Physical Capital

Your own house	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	141	98.6	98.6	98.6
Valid Yes	2	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total	143	100.0	100.0	

House cemented wall and floor	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	98	68.5	68.5	68.5
Valid Yes	45	31.5	31.5	100.0
Total	143	100.0	100.0	

Mud wall and floor	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	84	58.7	58.7	58.7
Valid Yes	59	41.3	41.3	100.0
Total	143	100.0	100.0	

Plastic covered	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
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	No	124	86.7	86.7	86.7
Valid	Yes	19	13.3	13.3	100.0
	Total	143	100.0	100.0	

Connection to piped water		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	No	42	29.4	29.4	29.4
Valid	Yes	101	70.6	70.6	100.0
	Total	143	100.0	100.0	

Connection to Electricity		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	No	15	10.5	10.5	10.5
Valid	Yes	128	89.5	89.5	100.0
	Total	143	100.0	100.0	

Separate kitchen space to cook		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	No	125	87.4	87.4	87.4
Valid	Yes	18	12.6	12.6	100.0
	Total	143	100.0	100.0	

Have shower facility		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	No	112	78.3	78.3	78.3
Valid	Yes	31	21.7	21.7	100.0
	Total	143	100.0	100.0	

Toilet		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	No	14	9.8	9.8	9.8
	Yes	129	90.2	90.2	100.0

Electric stove to cook	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	132	92.3	92.3	92.3
Valid Yes	11	7.7	7.7	100.0
Total	143	100.0	100.0	
Total	143	100.0	100.0	

TV set	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	133	93.0	93.0	93.0
Valid Yes	10	7.0	7.0	100.0
Total	143	100.0	100.0	

Mattress	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	123	86.0	86.0	86.0
Valid Yes	20	14.0	14.0	100.0
Total	143	100.0	100.0	

Blanket	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	123	86.0	86.0	86.0
Valid Yes	20	14.0	14.0	100.0
Total	143	100.0	100.0	

separate kitchen

Have separate kitchen space to cook	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	125	87.4	87.4	87.4
Valid Yes	18	12.6	12.6	100.0
Total	143	100.0	100.0	

Annex 5 : Report on availability of food

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age of respondent	143	42	11	53	25.24	8.507
What Is The Business Average Income	120	995	5	1000	103.81	159.107
How many days relay on less preferred and less expensive food	143	3	1	4	3.29	1.977
How many days Borrow food or relay on help from friends or relatives	143	4	1	5	.43	1.242
How many days Limit portion size at meal	143	7	0	7	3.55	2.171
How many days Restrict consumption by adults to children	143	7	0	7	1.28	2.170
How many days Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	143	7	0	7	4.71	2.136
Q531 Physical Number of rooms	143	1	1	2	1.10	.307
Q532 Number of people living in a house	139	8	1	9	3.73	1.837
Valid N (list wise)	0					

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW

Addis Ababa University

College of Development Studies

Center for Gender Studies

Interview Guide for Government Officials in Addis Ababa

Dear interview participant ,

I would like to thank you for your willingness to take part in this discussion. My name is _____ I stay with you to learn from you about your reflection on street vending . The idea that emerge from the discussion is going to be used as an input for a research only.

Before we go to the discussions , I want to share some ground rules .

- Your opinions are kept secret
- The name of the participant is not going to be reported in the study
- A voice recorder is to be used to retrieve information after the discussion
- Are you willing to these ? Yes No

Date _____ , Place_____

Description of the participant

SN	Organization	Position	Sub city

1. How do you describe the prevalence of street vending and the participation of female in Addis Ababa?
2. How do you describe the nature of female individuals who participate in street vending (age, gender, education status, regions they come from).
3. What kind of effect do you think street vending has on the life of female street vendors?
4. What kind of action has been taken by the government to support female street vendors ?
5. Have you provided female street vendors loan / skill training , providing facilities ?
6. Is there a special unit in your organization that follows the issue of female street vending?
7. Do you have additional comments?

Observation check list
Addis Ababa University
College of Development Studies
Center for Gender Studies
Observation check list

Day: _____

Time: _____

Location: _____

SN	Observation points	Yes	No	Explanation	Remark
	Physical condition of the vendor (age , sanitation other)				
	Physical conditions of the working environment (presence of shade sanitation , safety)				
	Prevalence of observable sexual violence)				
	Vending activity type, volume etc				
	Other				

