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## **Addis Ababa University**

### **College of Education and Behavioural Studies**

**Street Food Vendors and Skill Training in Addis ketema sub city: an analysis of current practices, opportunities and challenges**

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**School Of Graduate Studies**

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## **Abstract**

*The study sought to examine skill training and practices, opportunities and challenges of street food vendors in Woreda 8 of Addis Ketema Sub city. Data were collected from street food vendors and officials, customers through questionnaires, in-depth personal interviews, and direct observations so as to triangulate the evidence. From the findings of the study it revealed that street food vendor' lacks three basic skills; these are foundational, numeracy and market skills. Though, it significantly helped to reduce unemployment, increased incomes of vendors and provided urban dwellers with inexpensive and varied indigenous meals. Moreover, street food vending, had no prior skill training in carrying on their business. The study also revealed that two basic challenges entangled food vendors, one is structural, and the other is hygienic. Strengthen their capacities and skills through training, credit, empowerment and infrastructure so as to enhance their competitiveness and productivity need to be everyone's cooperation. The government should recognize street food industry through legislation and introduction of a code of practice. Moreover area of the intervention in training area shown that capacity building in marketing skills, numeracy skills, business development and hygiene in the production of safe food were highly demanded by food vendors. Finally minimizing barriers to the legal operation of street food businesses, such as policies aspects as easier registration and licensing needs to be future prospects of them. To enhance safe and enabling environment there needs to have further research to describe the nature of street food vending and quantify the consumption of street foods in Addis Ababa and their economic benefits as well as ways to improve the standards of street food.*

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## **List of Acronyms and Abbreviations**

BNSI	Barbados National Standards Institution
DOL	Department of Labour
EPOC	Equity Policy Centre's
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
NGOs	Non Governmental Organization
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PNDC	Pharmaceutical and National Drugs Control
SME	Small and Micro Enterprises
WDR	World Development Research
WHO	World Health Organization

## **List of Appendices**

- Appendix A-Questionnaire for street food vendors
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# Chapter One

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Background of the study

The street foods play an important socioeconomic role in meeting food and nutritional requirements of city consumers at affordable prices to the lower and middle income groups and are appreciated for their unique flavours and convenience (Ackah, 2011: 191-197). Street foods also assure food security for low income urban population and livelihood for a significant proportion of the population in many developing countries. Street foods are described as wide range of ready-to-eat foods and beverages or prepared at home and consumed on the streets without further preparation (Rane, 2011:106-107). These food items are usually sold by vendors and hawkers in the streets or other similar public places. While street vended foods are appreciated for their unique flavours as well as their convenience, they are also important in contributing to the nutritional status of the population. In contrast to these potential benefits, it is also recognized that street food vendors are often poor, uneducated, and lack knowledge in safe food handling, environment sanitation and hygiene, mode of food display, food service and hand washing, sources of raw materials, and use of potable water. Consequently, street foods are perceived to be a major public health risk (Bhowmik, 2010).

Studies in developing countries have shown that 20 to 25 percent of household food expenditure is incurred outside the home, and some segments of the population depend entirely on street foods (Robert, 2000). Besides, millions of single workers without families and a large floating population who move in and out of main rural and urban centres for work, largely depend upon street foods for their daily sustenance (Bhowmik, 2005:2256 and Timalsina, 2010 a: 78).

Mwangi (2002) asserts that, street food in Nairobi provides a substantial amount of income for most vendors, most of them earning an income above the official minimum wage while some of them earn twice or more of this amount. Although the contribution to the daily food intake of poor urban dwellers is not quantified in energy and nutrients, street foods are important in the diet of the urban poor (Riet, 2002). However defining street food is still controversial. For example the Equity Policy Centre's definition of street foods included all foods that could be eaten at the point of purchase (EPOC, 1985). They include both those

eaten on the spot as well as those bought for inclusion. Moreover some prefer it for its low cost and convenience, street food is consumed each day by an estimated 2.5 billion people world-wide (FAO, 2003). For example, In Latin America, street food purchases account for up to 30 percent of urban household spending. In Bangkok, 20, 000 street food vendors provide to city residents with an estimated 40 percent of their overall food intake. As well as being cheap, street foods can also be nutritious. A study in Calcutta, India, found that an average meal contained about 30 grams of protein, 15 grams of fat and 180 grams of carbohydrate (FAO. 2007b ; Simon, 2003).

Street Food vendors trade in a number of commodities in different locations of cities and provide a variety of services such as fried, bread, potato chips, pastini, sambusa, tea, coffee and lunch services, for lower and middle level income customers/consumers.

Street food vendors can be found near offices, factories, schools, markets, construction sites, beaches, lorry and bus stations, commercial centres and along almost every street in the city. Because, setting up a street food activities needs little investment and requires no special training other than the domestic experience in preparing food (Tomlins & Johnson, 2010). Although it is estimated that the sector employs over 60, 000 people and has an annual turnover of US\$100 million, with annual profits of US\$24 million. Most often the enterprises involve the entire family in the preparation and cooking as well as in the procurement of ingredient with little or no education (FAO, 2011)

Even if their services targeted a society who had no enough money to serve in the decorated and tax paying service provider restaurants and café, this service constitutes more than half of the total population in of developing countries like Ethiopia(FAO,2007). However with their respect of feeding this amount of people, their visibility in the government side remains still unclear.As specified above most of the middle and lower income workers are the target customers of the street vending activities, but their physical presence is visible that, the sector lacks due concern and has resulted in the lack of accurate estimates of the numbers and contributions of street traders in Africa particularly in Ethiopia. However in some African countries there is a little work done to this activities. For instance Charmes (1999) provides some figures that can be used for assessing the importance of street food based workers in Kenya and they were estimated to number 416,294. This accounted for 5.2 per cent of the non-agricultural labour force of which women were 3.9 per cent (ibid).

Cognizant of the above explained facts this study focuses on the street food vendors and skill training in Adis ketema sub city on current practices, challenges and opprtunites.

## **1.2. Statement of the problem**

Personal assessment in print and electronic media in Ethiopia, there is no remarkable work done on street food vendors and related topics. Even the government of Ethiopia had no recorded data on the number of street food vendors and their contributions to the formal market of the economy. However some African countries give good insights for the street food vendors and they are registered and known by the local disrtict to pay tax to their government and it is remarkeably identified for their contrubtions to their country development. For example, Street vendors may be legal or illegal but a pavement seller in Abidjan pays a daily tax (Tinker 1997).

The street foods play an important socioeconomic role in different parts of Africa. In Kenya, for example, street vending falls with the Small and Micro Enterprises [SME] which provides employment and income to about 70 per cent of Kenya's population, especially in urban areas. In the year 2002 alone, the SME sector employed about 5,086,400 people up from 4,624,400 in 2001. This was an increase of 462,000 persons and consisted of 74.2 percent of total national employment(WDR,2005). However Some Ethiopian government out lets of simple writting comments on street food vender in the capital city as an underground activity that undermines the healthy function of the formal economy. This perception has resulted in conflicts with urban authorities over, site of operation, sanitation and working conditions. Therefore, the city adminstration is losing huge amount of money that would be collected from them through taxation and lisencc registration. On the contrary for example, within the city of Nairobi, where there are over 100,000 street and roadside traders, the authorities licensed more than 10,000 traders to give training and charging tax (Charmes, 1999). Even in Cote d'Ivoire the diffrent case studies show that street traders had training in different areas along conventional gender lines.

In Addis ababa as mentioned earlier there are no facts, figures and also no minimal research conducted on the area of street food vending. However in every corner of the capital it is very easy to see street food vendors running here and there. In fact it's impact is visible especially following the capital-city' construction of buildings, rail roads, and the expansion of the city invited to influx a huge number of construction workers. These workers for their

daily food intake are more or less dependent on street food vendors because it is very expensive to serve them selves in very decorated restaurants.

Although street food vendors have huge impact in the capital-city there is no remarkable research work done on their skill training demand in order to minimize their challenges and to technically upgrade their good practices to be involved in the formal economic system via getting social benefits from the government bodies. While education opportunities are more widespread in urban areas than rural ones in Ethiopia, lack of foundational skills in the urban poor is large. The proportion of those aged 15 to 24 lacking foundation skills is even higher among the urban poor. Particularly, women are increasingly responding to economic incentives to migrate, which include escaping rural unemployment or working to save money to start a business. In Addis Ababa, growth in manufacturing increased rural to urban labour mobility. But young women unable to obtain manufacturing jobs often seek work in low skilled, low paying occupations, including domestic work. They cannot compete equally with men in the private sector, partly because of discrimination in recruitment and partly because they tend to have less education and fewer skills. Therefore, challenges and practices of street food vendors in relation to skill training in Addis Ababa particularly in Merkato area instigate the researcher to pursue it. This research could be considered as an ice breaker to address the challenges fueled by lack of training by the street food vendors on a daily basis. Moreover, Addis Ketema Subcity is the place where Africa's largest open market Merkato is found. Through the informal assessment very large number of street food vendors and customers due to their working behavior reside here, that made the researcher to put a blink of an eye on it. The research set out to revolve the following questions

1. What are the challenges street food vendors face in their daily activities?
2. Were street food vendors trained on how to run their business?
3. What are the practices of street food vendors?
4. What prospects do street food vendors have through training in Addis Ababa?

### **1.3. Objectives of the study**

The general objective of this study was to examine skill training and the current practices and challenges and opportunities of street food vendors in Addis Ababa .

### **1.3.1 Specific objectives**

Specific objectives of the study were to;

- assess the challenges of street vendors face in their daily activities.
- analyze street food vendors training on how to run their business.
- explore the practices of street food vendors.
- reveal the prospects of street food vendors and training gaps in Addis Ababa.

### **1.4. Significance of the study**

Street food vendors are conduct their small business in different areas of the sub city. The government of Ethiopia had no recognition policies on this business. Therefore this research will reveal how to create an integrated system through skill training (incorporating license fees, payments for services, and fees to rent space), which, in turn, accords vendors certain social benefits that will assist them in running their businesses. Or it is significant on the sense that it will:

- assist policy formulators to recognize their right to trade in streets and provide sufficient space for them to do this;
- pave the way to provide supportive services (credit, training, and so forth) similar to those offered by other small businesses;
- open the closed door on the street food vendors in order to prepare skill training for creating awareness on business and related skills;
- forwards some break through in order to establish legal rights to infrastructure especially the way using space near on the road;
- use as spring board on further research on the issues.

### **1.5 Delimitation of the study**

As the Ethiopian economy started to take off more and more people began to work away from home. This led to the rise of street food activities preparing cooked food in Addis Ababa waiking corners. Addis Ababa has a population of about 3.5 million people (ECSA, 2007). In this regard the street food sector has grown rapidly and is intensive in its distribution and coverage, so from all sub city informal assessment Addis Ketema Sub city particularly Merkato woreda 8 is the residing sub city of the largest open market, more than 50 percent of the nation economy is belived to be run over here. Besides the working condition of the workers here have no closing time including in the lunch time. Therefore to

access food and hot drinks it's better to called up and serve them selevs on their working places rather than moving closing their business and they use this in regular basis, conveniently located and at reasonable prices. Therefore Addis ketema sub city specifically woreda 8 is selcted as the research site for this thesis. Thus through skill training of street food venders one can minimize their structural and hygienic barriers through social benefits.

### **1.6.Operational Definition of terms**

**Informal sector:** is a term, which is commonly used to self- employment, irregular wageworker, and employment in personal service.

**Skill training:**short time training to create awareness for individuals who are on self employed duty.

**Street Food Vendors:** The definition is based on street foods provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, 1986) is: 'Street foods are ready-to-eat foods and beverages prepared and/or sold by vendors and hawkers especially in streets and other similar public places'.

**Street vendor:** is person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanent built up structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall

### **1.7. Limitation of the study**

The main constraints during this study were the following, these are:

- the survey was very difficult when questionnaire filling session
- time constraint to analyses and interpret the data

### **1.8. Organization of the study**

This study consists of five chapters. Chapter one provides a general background, the statement of the research problems, research questions, objectives, significance of the study, and delimitation of the study, operational definition of terms and limitation of the study. Chapter two consists of general review of related literature including both theoretical and empirical literatures which are related to street food vending. Chapter three deals with research design and methodological issues. Chapter four provides data analysis and interpretation which consists the profile of street food vendors, working conditions, financial matters, problems that street food vendors faced, opportunities of street vending and challenges of street food vending. Finally, chapter five consists of conclusion and recommendation.

# Chapter Two

## 2. Review of Related Literature

The objective of this research is to analyze skill training and street food vendors' practices, challenges and opportunities in Addis Ketema Sub city. As different theorists suggest that, a small income and the limited ability of the government and the formal business sector to provide sufficient employment opportunities to people in the economically active age categories are two of the main reasons for the existence of informal street food vendors. Therefore, in this chapter some of the literature evidences in street food vendors on practices, opportunities and challenges in relation to skill training will be discussed in different contexts.

### 2.1 Street Food Vendors: From Concepts to Practices

#### 2.1.1 Defining Street foods

The term "street foods" describes a wide range of ready-to-eat foods and beverages sold and sometimes prepared in public places, notably streets (ILO 2002; Hussmanns, 2004). Like fast foods, the final preparation of street foods occurs when the customer orders the meal which can be consumed where it is purchased or taken away. Street foods and fast foods are low in cost compared with restaurant meals and offer an attractive alternative to home-cooked food. In spite of these similarities, street food and fast food enterprises differ in variety, environment, marketing techniques and ownership. This definition of street foods was agreed upon by the FAO Regional Workshop on Street Foods in Asia, held in Jogjakarta, Indonesia in 1986 (Winarno, 1986).]

Another definition highlights the diversity of street food production: 'Street foods are minimally processed to highly processed foods that are sold on streets and other public places, consumed on the spot and/or ready to take home or delivered to the work place, including catering activities that can serve celebrations such as weddings'.

For instance the Equity Policy Centre's definition of street foods included all foods that could be eaten at the point of purchase (EPOC, 1985). They include both those eaten on the spot as well as those bought for inclusion in the family meal or to be eaten later as a snack.

Typically, for example, tempe, fried or boiled soya bean cake food, is widely consumed in Indonesia, and yoghurt, better known as lait caillé, in Senegal, is bought to be eaten immediately or for later consumption at home (ibid).

In the contrary Tinker, (1997) defines street food as any minimally processed food sold on the street for immediate consumption. Street food is defined as ready-to-eat food or drink sold on a street or other public places, such as a market or fair by a hawker or vendor often from a portable stall (Artemis and Bhat, 2000). Dardano, (2003), defines street food as food prepared on the streets and ready-to-eat, or prepared at home and consumed on the streets without further preparation. Street foods include snacks, main meals, or beverages. They often reflect traditional local cultures and exist in an endless variety (Winarno & Allain, 1991) but there are some street foods that have spread beyond their place of origin. Street foods are usually sold from push carts, kiosks and temporary stalls and cost less than a restaurant meal. Street food businesses are usually owned and operated by individuals or families. Street food enterprises are generally small in size; require relatively simple skills, basic facilities and small amounts of capital. Marketing success of the street food vendors depends exclusively on location and word-of-mouth promotion (Winarno and Allain, 1991).

## **2.2. Street Food Vending: Hygienic Controversy and Opportunity of the Sector**

### **2.2.1 Hygienic controversy**

There is a mistaken assumption that food contamination is inevitable in street foods, yet millions of people depend on this source of nutrition. Vendors know that consumers watch the way food is prepared and notice whether the work area and vendor's hands and clothes are clean and tidy.

According to FAO (2007), over 2.5 billion people eat street food every day. A longitudinal study of food consumption patterns in Bamako showed that street food accounts for 19-27 percent of food expenses and provides 134.417kcal per day per person (WHO, 2006). Moreover Muzaffar *et al.*, (2009) street foods provide a source of affordable nutrients to the majority of the people especially the low-income group in the developing countries. Concerns of cleanliness and freshness often discourage some people from eating street food. With the increasing pace of globalisation and tourism, the safety of street food has become one of the major concerns of public health and a focus for governments and scientists to raise public awareness (FAO, 2007; Mukhola, 2007).

Most of the consumers of street food vendors are the one who are attracted by convenience and low prices may overlook aspects of hygiene or sanitation. In some cases, these customers lack an understanding of proper food-handling practices and the potential for food borne diseases. A joint Netherlands/Indonesia research project on street foods (1988-1992) reports that chemical analyses have show in street foods to have positive and negative aspects. It was reported that the average energy content of street foods ranges from five to 679 calories per 100 grams. It is estimated that the recommended daily energy intake can be met by consuming street foods which cost approximately US\$1 (FAO, 1997 Street Food Project Report No. 2).

Most of the participant of street food vending had no education or with little preparation, so contamination of street foods is found to be a problem related to lack of awareness in hygienic concepts and practices. The safety margin set by FAO/WHO guidelines (Street Food Booklet Report No. 2, 1997. It should be noted that this is not a problem for street foods exclusively; home-cooked meals are likely to contain the same concentrations of pesticide residues.

The health risk of food is not only determined by the concentration of various additives and contaminants in a food product, but also by the cumulative daily intake of a certain contaminant or additive throughout a consumer's diet. Although some street foods have been found to be contaminated and serious illnesses have been related to them, in general very few cases of food poisoning have been found. A survey involving 135 street foods in Iloilo, the Philippines found that only one item caused diarrhoea among the study participants (Tinker, 1987). It may be that illnesses occur but are not reported to medical authorities. It has also been suggested that individuals develop immunities to food borne diseases, although detailed studies are needed to confirm immunity development. The site where street foods are prepared and sold affects their safety significantly; access to a safe water supply can greatly improve food hygiene.

An assessment of some street foods widely consumed in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso showed that vendors did not respect hygienic practices (WHO, 2006). In Accra, Ghana, a study to evaluate the role of street food vendors in the transmission of diarrhoeal pathogens showed that 35 percent of the vending sites food was exposed to flies while 17.1 percent of the vendors handled food at ground level (WHO, 2006). In the United Kingdom, the Food Standards Agency provides comprehensive rule of food safety for the vendors, traders

and retailers of the street food sector. In Mumbai, India, the Food safety Act, 2011 requires hawkers, food vendors including vegetable and fruit vendors to follow basic hygiene rules such as wearing an apron and gloves and using clean utensils and potable water (ibid)

The hygienic practices of street food vendors it has full of environmental impediments, one can take a look at its universality of challenges particularly in working at safe and secure environment, in lack of accessibility of clean water. Waste disposal area has also found to have very negative impact to work in at ease environment.

### **2.2.2 Opportunity Offered to Street Food Vendors**

Customers from various economic strata benefit from nutritious, low-cost meals of street foods. In Africa and Asia, urban households spend 15 to 50 percent of their food budgets on street foods (Cohen, 1986). Many people in Asia prefer to make frequent small purchases at convenient locations. Those with little or no income depend almost exclusively on food supplied by street food vendors. Street foods are a bargain for customers when the demands of time and costs of food, fuel, cooking equipment and transportation are taken into account (Barth, 1983; Allain, 1988).

In the economic benefit of the nation the times of Zambia (2006:1) observes that street food sector accounts for at least 50 per cent of Gross Domestic Product in most developing countries. However in most of the developing nations women dominate the sector even though they need to possess skills of opportunity evaluation in order to make the most of the opportunities one can find in street marketing. Supporting this Nieman et al. (2006:77-78) propose the following criteria in screening opportunities: industry and market issues, economics, harvest issues, management team, fatal flaw issues, personal criteria and strategic differentiation. Strategic differentiation refers to how a venture positions itself to take advantage of the given market conditions to its benefit, while at the same time differing from the competitors in terms of the value added to consumers (Nieman et al, 2006:80).

For women entrepreneurs to practice good opportunity evaluation skills they need to have a good educational background, networking and good mentors.

Moreover Verick, (2006) deduces street foods often reflect traditional local cultures and exist in an endless variety. There is much diversity in the raw materials as well as in the preparation of street food beverages, snacks and meals. Vendors' stalls are usually located

outdoors or under a roof which is easily accessible from the street. They have low-cost seating facilities which are sometimes rudimentary. Their marketing success depends exclusively on location and word-of-mouth promotion. Street food businesses are usually owned and operated by individuals or families but benefits from their trade extend throughout the local economy. For instance, vendors buy their fresh food locally, thus linking their enterprises directly with small-scale farms and market gardens.

Street food micro-industries are vital for the economic planning and development of many Africa towns has been vastly underestimated and neglected. However, statistics for some Asian countries do exist. For example, In the Indonesian city of Bogor annual sales of street foods amount to US\$67 million (Cohen, 1986). The significance of the street food industry has often been ignored because it is considered part of the informal sector. Previously, the informal sector was thought to symbolize a lack of economic development that would and should disappear with modernization. Until more permanent jobs could be provided by the modern sector, the former was expected to absorb unskilled workers who migrated to the city from rural areas (Todaro, 1969).

Similarly, the International Labour Organisation has found that street vendors comprise 29 percent of the active urban labour force in Central America (Allain, 1988). Some of those, because of economic and social changes or individual characteristics, have difficulty obtaining jobs in the formal sector find work in the street food industry. The street food operation often involves entire families in the procurement of raw materials, preparation and cooking as well as the sale of food. Worldwide, women play a very large role in the street food industry. Surveys have found women to be involved in 90 percent of enterprises in the Philippines, 53 percent in Senegal and 40 percent in Indonesia (Tinker & Cohen, 1985).

Street food sellers are attracted to this occupation because of the possibility of earning relatively high incomes. 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 labourers employed in the formal sector. In Malaysia, net incomes varying, from US\$4 to \$36 (with an average of \$16 per day) are derived from daily sales ranging in value from \$10 to \$120 (Andringa and Kies, 1989).

Moreover, the relatively low capital expenditures of street food businesses are also attractive for certain types of sellers. Especially they are more benefited in choosing their work hours;

they have few constraints on their movements and are self-employed. In spite of the benefits of street food trade, vendors may have to work long hours under adverse conditions and the risks are borne exclusively by the seller. Vendors can face problems with local officials and may also have to deal with criminals who try to extort "bribe" from them. In addition, their profession is often considered to be low status.

Even though many scholars and literatures agree on the opportunities that street food vendors could access from the business; the lack of visible concern for their potential vulnerability due to the risky working environment is not emphasised.

### **2.3 Constraints of Street food Vending: Structural or Individual**

Street food vending is the main source of income for large numbers of informal sector workers and in some parts of the world, an important provider of daily food. However, in most of the countries, it is unaccounted and unrecognised in national economic statistics and has been viewed as an underground activity that undermines the healthy function of the formal economy. This perception has resulted in conflicts with urban authorities over licensing, taxation, site of operation, sanitation and working conditions. In similar vein Dewar (2005: 2), describes street food vending, some view as "a symptom of developmental backwardness a problem that needs to be resolved, [while others regard it as a] positive dynamic which enables large numbers of people to gain a food in the urban economy".

An ILO study on *Zambian women entrepreneurs* identified the following challenges faced by women entrepreneurs: lack of access to start-up capital, lack of business training/skills and experience, bureaucratic business registration systems and negative attitudes by society towards women in business (International Labour Organisation, 2003:xvii). Similarly, in the Philippines, approximately one-third of the dietary intake originates from street foods. Often the food is not up to acceptable standards and safe for consumption. This is mainly because the street vendors have little knowledge of basic hygiene and sanitation measures required in food handling, preparation and storage. In addition, the street vendors are often lacking business skills that would help them to expand the business and improve their income (ILO, 1995).

Bromley and Mackie (2009) explains about the structural challenges of officials toward street food vendors frequently reflects on concerns about poor hygiene and the spread of disease.

Lacking staff to enforce rules and regulations, governments have difficulty monitoring street food enterprises. These businesses may be seen as a hindrance to the "modernization" of the traditional food distribution system because they compete with licensed eating establishments that have considerably higher operating costs. Furthermore, there is the weak assumption that, in food processing, bigger is better. Finally, vendors may obstruct traffic in the centres of increasingly congested cities. This has led some governments to attempt to remove vendors from certain sections of a city, usually without success). Vast street food industries involve high amounts of capital and millions of people, yet they are often not given the official recognition they deserve.

The International Expert Consultation on Street Foods, held in Jogjakarta in 1988 assessed the positive and negative aspects of street food and concluded that, in general, the socio-economic significance of street foods had been ignored. Before any regulation can be established for street vendors, the local authorities need to recognize the importance of street foods. The ability of vendors to produce cheap and nutritious, traditional meals must be safeguarded, encouraged and assisted (ILO 2002: 52).

On the same vein Aliaga (2002); Bayat (2004); Lindell, ed. (2010) pose regulations can make street food safer: Once policy-makers have decided that street foods are here to stay, there are innumerable small ways to make life easier for both vendors and inspectors while ensuring that food is safer for the consumer. Fair licensing and inspections, combined with educational drives, are the best long-term measures to safeguard the public. Regulations for vendors should be realistic, attainable and properly enforced; prohibiting the street food trade or setting impossible requirements drives vendors to practise unsanitary measures secretly, thus lessening control even more.

The consumer's needs should be taken into account when establishing policies and regulations. By implementing policies which help street food trade, low-income consumers are favoured. Street foods deserve the attention of policy-makers and vendors should be given opportunities to improve their situation and develop their enterprises into main stream standard establishments.

It is unrealistic to assume that young people can quickly establish themselves as entrepreneurs and start business following their education due to the competitive nature of the formal job employment. Apart from lacking necessary experience, young people are

affected by factors integral to being young: it is a phase of searching their place in the society and personal issues such as finding friends or a partner etc may interfere with their plans regarding work (Overwien, 1997). Moreover, Skinner (1999: 17) reported that South African policies tend to restrict informal food vending operations rather than facilitating them, especially during the years of apartheid. The absence of appropriate policies (in the past and currently) can cause an escalation of taxation rates, increase income vulnerability, limit trading participation, constrain responses to expansion, and distort incentive structures (Canagarajah & Sethuraman, 2001: 5; Onyenechere, 2009: 97; Skinner, 1999: 17)

In addition to the informal nature of the business Bhowmik (2005: 22-57) emphasizes many informal street-food trading businesses are started with loans from social networks – friends and family – which emphasises the lack of formal financing (Canagarajah & Sethuraman, 2001: 2; Cichello, 2005: 23). Lack of technical, business and entrepreneurial skills deter informal street vendors from effectively conveying the opportunities of their informal businesses to financiers (Cichello, 2005: 26; Soetan, 1997: 44). Generally, informal street traders face four common constraints: economic pressures; socio cultural challenges; adverse political conditions and policies; and operational challenges (Tambunan, 2009: 46). Economic barriers' are the primary hindrances people face to successfully enter informal street trading.

Many people have no alternative but to enter informal street food vending because they cannot find employment in the formal sector, or they earn insufficient income elsewhere, or they have large households to sustain, or a combination of the above (Akinboade, 2005: 257; Cohen, 2010: 279; Fleetwood, 2009: 23; Fonchingong, 2005: 243; Madichie & Nkamnebe, 2010: 305; Onyenechere, 2009: 85; Skinner, 2006: 130). Finding start-up money through savings or loans is especially problematic for the poor (Ligthelm & Masuku, 2003: 37; Madichie & Nkamnebe, 2010: 307). Consequently, they have to find alternative ways to obtain money to start their informal businesses (Cichello, 2005: 19; Fonchingong, 2005: 247; Kusakabe, 2010: 128-129; Soetan, 1997: 44; Tambunan, 2009: 48). Alternative financing occurs through savings or loans from informal sources, including family or moneylenders. High interest rates are typically charged on such loans which the informal traders battle to repay thereby increasing their debt, often disastrously (Fonchingong, 2005: 247; Hansenne 1991: 28-29; Tambunan, 2009: 48). Rules and regulations for safe food manufacturing need to be enforced and information and education must provide the basis for enforcement.

#### **2.4. Education, Training and Skills of the Street food Marketers**

Diffrent social theorists claims that formal education often refers to education which occurs in formal institutional settings, both as compulsory basic education (primary) as well as in secondary and tertiary education. Education is seen as activities aimed at acquiring general knowledge, attitudes and values, and training is defined as the acquisition of occupational or job-related skills. However, as Singh (2000) points out, the 'division [of education and training] needs to be seen as a purely analytical one as the two are interrelated dimensions within the domain of learning'. Formal education investing in expanding access to basic education in the formal education system – which in its current status is full of gaps in many countries - is crucial. Formal education and training play a significant role in career development and advancement in working life in both formal and informal sectors. House and Paramanathan (1994) argue that formal education affects occupational success of informal sector workers to a greater extent than is usually realized. Many studies have found that the rate of return to basic education is higher than that of higher levels of education (see e.g. Mbaya and Streiffeler 1999).

Birks, Fluitman, Oudin and Sinclair (1994) show in their study that in West Africa children from farming families have very limited access to primary education, which diminishes their career and income opportunities later on. Individuals who lack basic education often end up working as family helpers in unattractive trades. Furthermore, the lack of these basic skills often impedes informal sector workers from participating in training later on during their working life. Mergner (1998) adds that including teaching of a “global” language would be a great advantage for informal sector workers in multilingual cultures; people who only speak a minority language are often at a disadvantage. Special attention should be paid to enhance girls' access to basic education in order to improve their vocational prospects.

For instance Baden (1997) shows in her research on employment, income generating activities and skills training in post-conflict Mozambique even if, the share of girls in primary education was 48 per cent, the female drop-out rate is high, in particular in the rural areas. This is attributed to pressures of domestic and productive work, early marriage and pregnancy, slow educational progress and poor quality of education, gender biased curriculum and limited relevance of schooling to adult life. The female literacy rate was 30 per cent compared to 58 per cent for men in 1995. In addition, school fees and payments are a major household expense and may lead boys' education to be prioritized. Similar trends are

reported around the globe, for instance in Turkey (UNCDF, 1997), Ghana (Muntemba, 1999) and Western African countries (Easton, Gushee & Liebert, 1997).

Individuals with basic education are more likely to enter any relevant skill training programmes, which again open up the quickest path to self-employment. In some regions completion of primary education has even become a necessary condition of apprenticeship (Birks, Fluitman, Oudin & Sinclair, 1994).

Formal training, formal secondary and tertiary training is often not well adapted to the acquisition of skills necessary in the informal sector. Singh (2000) points out that a consensus has emerged from the implementation of training projects and programmes in the informal economy that currently non formal and informal training to best respond to the needs of informal sector workers. Formal training is often too general and theoretical in focus and biased towards white-collar jobs in its value system. Often the entry requirements and fees are too high, the training methods are suitable for the literate population only and courses are inflexible and standardised (House and Paramanathan 1994).

Even if the answer to the issues and problems related to training and skills development in the informal economy does not solely lie in improved access to basic education or training in the formal education and training system, much can be done to enhance training opportunities in the domain of formal education and training. In order to bring formal training closer to informal sector needs, the formal training systems require reforming. This implies reallocation of resources. Resources should not be taken away from formal training but rather be allocated differently in order to cater for the diversity of training needs. The content of training must be made more relevant to the needs of informal sector workers and apprentices and the facilities more accessible to them.

Overwien (1997) recommends linking vocational training with the promotion of informal sector development by involving small enterprise owners in the formal training processes. This would help to design a curriculum that links theory and practice and that is relevant in the context of the local labour market situation. This, however, requires that the formal institutions are given more autonomy to deliver training that is responsive to local demand.

Burki and Ubaidullah (1992) refer to research conducted in Pakistan demonstrating that returns to investments in human capital in the informal sector particularly street food vendors are very similar to returns in the formal sector: human capital investments are rewarded in the

form of higher earnings. Besides, King and Abuodha (1995) found in their survey on training needs of 100 street food vendors in Kenya a correlation between the level of education and the performance of the enterprise. Combined formal and informal training seemed to strive for the best firm performance whereas neither formal nor informal training alone led to good performance. But at the same time, it was noted that some entrepreneurs who participated in the study had no training at all and yet reached high income levels. This finding, as the authors point out, challenges the conventional wisdom of the correlation between the level of training and income.

People who work in the street food vending mostly have limited access to formal education; profiles in terms of the years spent in education suggest quite low levels of training (Fluitman 1989; Lautier 2000). For example, a recent survey of street food vendors in Mali reveals that 76 percent of informal sector workers, that is 900,000 people, did not receive any education at all (Lautier, 2000). The West African Economic and Monetary Union state that this figure reflects the situation in other countries in the Western parts of Africa (Gomez, 2000). Lubell's and Zarour's study (1990) shows that only 21 percent of the informal sector in Dakar had attended primary school.

World Bank statistics (1995) for the informal sector participated in food vending in Ghana indicate that 36 percent had completed the 10th grade and 10 per cent had some tertiary education. In Tanzania, according to a National Informal Sector Survey of 1991, 80 per cent of the informal sector workers are unskilled, 10 per cent are trained on the job and only 5 per cent are skilled (Kent and Mushi, 1995). In Kenya, a total of 85 per cent of all street food vendors have not received any training at all and the situation might be even worse in the rural areas and amongst women. The situation in Uganda is similar; national micro and small enterprise surveys show that the majority of all workers in the micro and small enterprises are without skills (Haan, 2002). Nonetheless many of the informal sector workers do manage to acquire most of the basic skills and competencies that are necessary to carry out their activities (Overwien 1997).

In some North and West African countries, street food vendors have more years of training behind them than those in formal sector employment, given the time spent in getting trained informally. There is also a trend in some countries for increasing numbers of recent graduates going straight to the informal sector, as formal sector employment opportunities are so

limited. In Senegal, for instance, the State provides some financial incentives for informal sector workers that attract recent graduates (Lautier, 2000).

King and Abuodha (1995) also observe in their Kenyan study on the educational levels of micro-entrepreneurs of street food vendors, the occurrence of a small number of highly educated persons, a new phenomenon in the informal sector. They also note that the educational levels of informal sector workers in Kenya have risen considerably during the past two decades. They see this as a trend that will continue because skilled workers who would normally work in the formal sector are looking for work in the informal sector. This is due to weakening employment prospects in the formal sector: the lack of jobs, falling real wages as well as poor career development and advancement prospects.

Most informal sector workers who possess skills have acquired them through non-formal training or traditional education/informal training outside the state schemes of formal education. Often these are the “better off” workers, because poorer candidates simply cannot afford the training or the time it takes. Informal training and learning-by-doing often play the most significant role in providing workers of the informal sector with skills (Overwien, 1997).

In Latin America, street food vendors acquire most of their competencies through practical, informal work. Formal and non-formal education also plays a part, with varying significance depending on the region. Non-formal and formal educations do not often reach the same level of significance as learning-by-doing (Overwien 1997). While most street food marketers are able to explain what they need to do, they are uncertain about what they need to know in order to accomplish the task efficiently. The process of completing a task is carried out more often by trial and error rather than any conceptual or technical mastery. Baden (1997) found in her study on employment, income generating activities and skill training in post-conflict Mozambique that the women interviewees, mostly traders, expressed a willingness to participate in training, but did not know what kind of training they should take or of what benefit it would be to them. Some of the women mentioned sewing courses which may reflect the dominant perceptions of what is suitable for women rather than what will actually provide better incomes. Some women expressed their interest in training in accounting, business and marketing skills. Older and illiterate women were most negative about training, because they believe they cannot get any training without basic literacy.

Abdelkader (cited by Gushee & Liebert, 1997) found in his study on the training needs of workers and apprentices in Chad that the most frequently expressed training needs concern technical skills (cited by 81 percent of the respondents) and management skills (67 per cent). In Kenya, half of the micro and small enterprise owners indicated that their workers did not need any training, while 23 per cent suggested management training and 10 per cent technical training. The situation was the same in Uganda: less than half of the informal sector operators indicated no need for training and the majority of those who were interested in training indicated a need for management training rather than for technical skills (Haan 2002). Kent and Mushi (1995) found in their study on the education and training of artisans in Tanzania that only 13 per cent of the young male respondents considered education and training important for achieving their work related goals. Both male and female respondents identified access to credit as the principal requisite for fulfilling their ambitions

Siddiqui and Nyagura (1992) undertook a survey on the training needs of entrepreneurs in the street marketers in Tanzania by interviewing a sample of heads of training centres, trainers, and small-scale and self-employed entrepreneurs. Their study shows that the majority of entrepreneurs prefer workshops and organized classes as means of receiving training. On-the-job training was preferred by only 17 per cent of the respondents. This implies that non formal training is much more appropriate than other kind of trainings.

#### **2.4.2 Types of Training**

Informal sector workers can acquire their skills through formal, non-formal and informal training. However, the distinction between formal and non-formal training is not clear-cut. Fretwell and Colombano (2000) point out that the concept that some education is formal and some informal contradicts with the concept of life-long learning which promotes the idea that all learning taking place in a variety of settings should be equally recognised and that 'formal credits' can and should be obtained from a variety of institutional and non-institutional programmes. In addition, the concept of non-formal education and training often incorrectly connotes short-term and somewhat lower quality education and training even if they are often delivered by formal institutions.

As House and Paramanathan (1994) point out, no single model or form of training can alone overcome problems associated with training in the street marketers. Karcher (1998) emphasizes that 'a person-centred learning concept has to be established in which the interests of the learners and their opportunities for active acquisition of a particular set of skills is at

the centre stage. Appropriate approaches to training in the informal sector have to be therefore designed differently according to the situation of each particular group of workers in a particular region. However in this section one basic kind of training will be discussed due its impact and visibility in the life of street marketers

#### **2.4.2.1 Formal Training**

Formal secondary and tertiary training is often not well adapted to the acquisition of skills necessary in the informal sector for these different assumptions can be drawn. Formal training is often too general and theoretical in focus and biased towards white-collar jobs in its value system. Often the entry requirements and fees are too high, the training methods are suitable for the literate population only and courses are inflexible and standardised (House and Paramanathan 1994).

Basically, formal training is not responsive enough to the market demand outside the modern formal sector. Furthermore, people in the informal sector are often distrustful of authority and formal organisations and therefore reluctant to enter formal training programmes (Singh, 2000). Overwien (1997) recommends for instance, linking vocational training with the promotion of small enterprise development by involving small enterprise owners in the formal training processes. This would help to design a curriculum that links theory and practice and that is relevant in the context of the local labour market situation. This, however, requires that the formal institutions are given more autonomy to deliver training that is responsive to local needs.

#### **2.4.2.2 Informal Training**

While both formal and non-formal training typically imply the involvement of training experts to design training, set training goals, and decide on training methods, informal training is characterized by its lack of structure, the absence of underlying curriculum and the fact that no particular time is set aside for the learning. Normally, the theoretical aspect of the training is missing or minimal, and training and learning mainly take place within the family or neighbourhood, in the streets, or during the working processes. Informal training includes informal on-the-job training, community-based training and mentoring. Many of the 'training methods' are so common that they are not considered to be training methods at all. Probably the most prominent form of informal training is learning on-the-job.

### **2.4.2.3 Non formal Training**

Singh, (2000) forwards some of the targets of this kind of training as: Vocational training for those who are already working, in the framework of a trade boosting programme. Training for young people to facilitate access to formal vocational training, improving the training abilities of entrepreneurs as masters training measures within community development schemes (counselling, women's groups, youth activities etc.)

The strength of non-formal training lies in its flexibility and organizational form. Non formal education strives to provide education at the grassroots level, from the grassroots level with the help of people familiar with the conditions and situation in question. One innovative training approach used in the informal sector mainly by government departments and NGOs is mobile teams, which provide training in immediate work contexts and assist individuals and small groups on-site at the workplace.

For instance in Haiti the government has launched a mobile team to reach the working poor that are unable to attend training because of the timing of the courses, the cost of leaving their job for training, or because they are reluctant to participate in structured classes (Inter-American Development Bank, 1998). The Department of Labour (DOL), South Africa has organized courses for the informal sector workers under its programme for training the unemployed. The courses aim at equipping unemployed person with appropriate skills for informal sector employment or to operate as independent entrepreneurs. The results, however, have been poor. Only a quarter of the persons who participated in the training actually found jobs in the informal sector, and of them a third started their own business. Courses targeting groups with special needs, such as persons with disabilities or retrenched workers are limited in coverage and poorly responsive to the needs of the market (Dar and Gill, 2000).

Moreover, co-ordination between various programmes is frequently lacking and duplicated activities are common (House and Paramanathan, 1994). The experience in West African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo) shows that the impact of non-governmental training arrangements on qualifications of informal sector workers has been marginal. This is due to various reasons, including the scale of requirements, the inability of training organizations to identify the training needs and to develop training contents in line with the specific nature of the sector, and the poor coordination of training activities (Godiho Gomez, 2000).

The range of skills tends to be narrow, limited to a particular product or phase in production; these skills may easily become useless in the fast changing labour markets (Overwien, 1997; Mauro, Gerard and Parodi, 1999). These observations are supported by case studies in Mali, Senegal, Mauritania and Benin, even if in some countries, like Benin, the informal apprenticeship training is relatively well organized (Mauro, Gerard and Parodi, 1999).

Easton, Gushee & Liebert, (1997) forwards the strategy to minimize the mismatch between an overly academic focus and a production focused training by combining elements of formal academic education and practical on-the-job training has been successful in some countries. Furthermore, training should not be provided in isolation from the general socioeconomic conditions of the region in question in order to ensure the relevance of skills learned. The content of learning should have a strong practical and productive component, bridging theoretical and practical knowledge and allowing the participants not only to earn some money while completing their training but also to apply what they have learnt immediately. The training should combine technical and business management skills (Overwien, 1997). However, this may be difficult to put into practice, as generally small enterprises in the informal sector are in competition with each other and not willing to spread their knowledge and skills to other entrepreneurs.

Combining elements of formal and informal training can obviously improve the content of learning. Karcher (1998) suggests that this can also make the learning process a more interesting proposition. The combination of formal and informal options could also enhance the learning process outside the formal education system and open up formal learning opportunities for those in the informal sector. In addition, a formally recognized certificate on training completion is definitely attractive for the trainees. Informal apprenticeship training can also be improved by enhancing the skills of the entrepreneurs who provide training. Overwien (1997) suggests incentives in order to motivate and encourage enterprise owners to take apprentices on board and provide quality training.

However, the issue of incentives has to be carefully considered. As Overwien points out, based on experience from Costa Rica, the reluctance to train cannot always be countered simply through incentives. Instead, encouragement can be offered through increased availability and accessibility of new means of production. Incentives too can be integrated into a general package for the promotion of small enterprises.

This “package” could include the following: access to loans and cheaper raw materials, access to new skills such as financial management and technical skills for the owner-operators (1997).

Ferej (1996) suggests that the receipt of fees motivates the masters to train: His observation is supported by his analysis of informal apprenticeship in Kenya, which shows that the apprenticeship fees are an important motivator for the employers. Siddiqui's and Nyagura's survey (1992) on training needs of the entrepreneurs in the street food vendors in Zimbabwe shows that 72 percent of the entrepreneurs would be willing to pay for training which would respond to their needs and which they would see beneficial and relevant. Also Nelson's (1997) analysis of two market-driven training programmes in Kenya shows that fees were not a problem for the street food vendors who entered training.

Skill training empowers when the quality of the training are just as good as the skills of the master and her or his willingness and ability to pass on the knowledge and skills to the next generation. The theoretical aspect of the learning is weak or absent, only the simplest skills are learnt and these result in low quality products. The apprentices often lack exposure to modern training systems and technologies as well as the innovative aspect of learning.

#### **2.4.3 Market Orientation and Training Demand**

The core issue in providing relevant training is to identify what the real training needs are. A related issue is the gap between perceived and real needs. Entrepreneurs and street food vendors are clients of the training providers, and as such, their needs must be transformed into demands for services. However, entrepreneurs themselves do not necessarily recognize the needs that are identified by various service providers. Demand must often be stimulated, which requires investing in marketing, demonstrating the benefits and opportunities that the training will help to gain and access, maintaining proximity to the clients in order to respond to their emerging needs, and linking training to tangible benefits (Nelson, 1997).

Boehm (1998) adds that a market-driven system which allows the consumer to choose education and training courses offered by competing suppliers might tailor training programmes more closely to the world of work than an exclusively public sector based education and training system. A survey by the Donor Committee on Small Enterprise Development (1997), drawing from experience around the globe, identified the following emerging principles of good practice that facilitate market driven training: Training must

respond to client's demands rather than the demands of the donors, NGOs or other suppliers of training. Besides, training must address clients' immediate needs to ensure a high degree of relevance. Moreover, the supplier of the training must know his/her clientele and the training must be provided in a participatory manner. Programmes should charge fees for their services. Clients' willingness to pay is an indicator of the training's relevance to real needs and demands.

#### **2.4.4 Developing a Coherent approach to Training**

The development and improvement of training systems for the street food vendors requires the formulation of different training responses in order to meet the range of training needs within the informal sector. The survival and livelihood related informal sector activities have to be transformed into entrepreneurial activities that would generate income beyond survival and jobs beyond the livelihood of the entrepreneur him/herself. Some informal sector businesses have the potential to turn into enterprises which can eventually assimilate in and link up with the formal economy. However, for this transition to take place inputs of productive resources like credit, raw materials, technology and training have to be accessible for the workers of the street food marketers (ILO, 2000; ILO, 1995).

According to Fluitman (1989), local-level interventions should primarily aim at building or strengthening the institutional framework and creating an enabling environment that permits the transfer of skills and competencies and link training to other interventions. The ILO stresses the importance of sensitizing national training authorities to the training needs of the informal sector as well as adopting national training policies to reflect these needs (ILO, 2000). However it is difficult to formulate a training policy for the informal sector if the prospects for securing funding for the implementation of such training policy are not bright (House and Paramanathan, 1994).

Direct, organized, and long-term interventions to provide training on a large scale demand significant government funding and commitment, whereas the costs of informal sector training are most often borne by the trainee or her/his family. Boehm (1998) argues that the states alone are not capable for catering for the variety of the training needs. Perhaps closer cooperation and coordination between private, non-governmental and public suppliers who provide formal, non formal and informal training would enhance the chances of reaching as many informal sector workers as possible. However, any intervention has to be well designed: poorly planned efforts can disrupt the informal training systems and perhaps also

the whole informal economy that does function, even if at low levels of innovation and productivity.

Training for the informal sector should depart from the conventional formal training design in which training is planned and developed externally and then transmitted to the participants. It should rather stem from the local strengths and long-established means of skills transmission. The transmission and acquisition of skills is often subject to the socio-cultural mechanisms in the workplace, for instance between master and apprentices, and therefore outside interventions must be negotiated within this context (Singh, 1998).

House and Paramanathan (1994) deduces while appropriate training activities can and should be decided case by case, training that is accessible to large numbers in the informal sector remains a challenge. Poor literacy and numeracy often prevent informal sector workers from participating successfully in conventional training programmes. Training can also be prohibitive in terms of costs. Even token fees for the training together with transportation costs and expenses for instructional supplies can form a real barrier for participating in training. Working hours are often long and any time off from the productive work means less income. It is unlikely that informal sector entrepreneurs will provide their workers time off for training. On the contrary, skilling workers may appear threatening for the entrepreneurs: skilled and trained workers may demand higher pay, leave to work for competitors or establish enterprises themselves.

## **2.5 Street Food Vending in Ethiopia: Shadowing the glimpse of hope to the poor**

However, in Ethiopia, as Bissrat (1993) reports based on an assessment of the work of eleven NGOs, the NGOs have had a clear impact on the working conditions, productivity and skills acquisition in the informal sector. In addition to credit, the NGOs have provided training on various topics ranging from how to keep records of income and expenditure how to operate small businesses training in crafts and in agricultural activities. Yet, the duplication of training courses and lack of coordination also characterize the non-formal training provided by the Ethiopian NGOs. As a result too many workers are trained in certain trades, such as crafts, whereas other trades are lacking skilled workers.

De Soto, as cited by Workneh (2008), suggests that as cities filled with people and its space was gradually taken over by informal housing, other economic activity began to undergo a similar evolution. One of such activity was trade, which began to be conducted on a massive

scale outside. This marked the birth of informal trade and businesses, carried on essentially in the street where it is known as street vending which includes retail trade and salvage cloth selling. This holds true for Ethiopia where economic recession, structural adjustment policies, continued high rates of urbanization and unprecedented expansion of the informal sector where as the formal enterprises, and especially the public sector have been obliged to dismiss workers or reduces wages drastically.

This is evidenced by the fact that in Ethiopia 50.6 percent of urban employed in the informal sector (Central Statistics Authority, 2003). In relations to this, informal sectors are spread in all over the city of the country including Addis Ababa. About 61 percent, of the employment in Addis Ababa is in the informal sector. This proportion puts Addis Ababa among those cities with the highest employment in the informal sector in the world, surpassed only by Kinshasa (80%), Accra (70%), Lagos (69%) Mumbai (68%), Delhi (67%) and Abidjan (65%), (Girma, 2004).

Of the informal activity, street vending comprises a widespread economic activity in Addis Ababa. The urban poor are typical involved in the activity. Street vending in the city, significantly contribute to the city employment. As an integral part of the urban economy, they provide a wide variety of good at bargain prices. One finds street vendors and their markets in almost all the district of the city selling goods and service without obtaining permit giving receipts or paying taxes. Some of vendors operate at sidewalks busy roadways and intersection where large number of people gathers as well as bus stops especially on the departure and destination stations. Other walks around the city selling goods or services without a fixed place to operate (Ibid).

As well known, the standard of living of the majority of the population of Addis Ababa is very low. Many city residents who have no permanent means of income lead hand-to-mouth existence. Quite a large number of the residents get their income from what they can do on the road or street sides. Lately, vendors of second hand clothes, and other house -hold articles, have congested sides of the streets of the city. This situation has caused great congestion in the pavements. Besides the topsy-turvy of the situation, these areas have been fertile grounds for breeding muggers and thieves. In consequence, urban residents (pedestrians) were practically deprived of free movement.

## **Chapter Three**

### **3. Research Design and Methods**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The objective of this research was to analyze skill training and practice, challenges and opportunities of street food vendors in Addis Ketema subcity. Therefore to describe and examine street food vendors in their natural environment, descriptive survey design was sought appropriate than other methods. In this study, the researcher considered the most suitable research design to be descriptive survey by its nature, because of its high degree of representativeness and the ease in which a researcher could obtain the participants' opinion (Polit & Beck 2004:50) .

For the purpose of this study, both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods were employed. However more eyes were put in the quantitative part of the data.

#### **3.2 Sources of data**

The data for this study were collected from street food vendors, pedestrians, micro and small enterprise, trade and industry as well as revenue officers from the woreda 8 administration of Addis Ketema sub city.

#### **3.3 Population and Sampling Technique**

The researcher went through different means to know the exact number of street food vendor in Addis Ketema Sub city. Due to the dynamic nature of the informal sector (Dewar, 2005: 1; Skinner, 1999: 7) and the fact that the street food vendors do not always trade every day of the month or at the same spots, the number of informal traders could change from time to time. With the aforementioned challenges in mind, the sample was determined with the available list of food vendors obtained from woreda 8 administrations. Besides, Merkato is the largest open market in the continent(Wikipedia) and there are 3 woredas in it and taking all food vendors as participants was unmanageable. However, through informal assessment, woreda 8 was selected as a research site purposively for its impact to count a huge number of street food vendors here more than any other woreda in the area. In assessment of available data in different woreda of the Addis Ketema sub city, woreda 8 has better information of street food vendor than others.

According to the information obtained from woreda 8 administration, there are about 1,500 street food vendors in the research area and through informal assessment the researcher has made his own decision to accept the number as it is. However working on this number was unmanageable to the student researcher. Moreover there were movers to near by area to conduct their business; including this to the data participant would make the research very tiresome to finish it in very limited time. Therefore through random sampling technique, this was done to avoid bias in the selection of the respondents and is a relatively simple, yet effective technique to use and every member of an identified population has an equal and independent chance of being selected, 200 street food vendors who were willing to participate in the study were selected as research participants to fill questionnaires. Furthermore, 20 street food vendors based on their interest and ample time were participated in the interview part to stretch accessibility of relevant data concerning the objective of the research, confirming this, Gay (1987:104) reports: Random sampling is the best single way to obtain a representative sample. Random sampling, guarantees a representative sample, by increasing probability is higher for this procedure than for any other.

Moreover within the suburbs, in order to crosscheck what has been collected in questionnaires from street food vendors and to enrich what has been collected so far, random selection of 20 pedestrian/customers was also interviewed based on their presence and willingness to be interviewed. Besides an interview was held with purposively selected officials from the woreda small and enterprise, trade and industry officers and the revenue officer were participated in the study.

### **3.4. Instruments of Data collection**

The study utilized an interview, questionnaires and observation check-lists as the main data collection instruments. Moreover documents of all types can help the researcher uncover meaning, develop understanding, and discover insights relevant to the research problem (Merriam, 1988:118). The instruments were designed by the researcher on the basis of knowledge obtained through review of related literature.

#### **3.4.1 Interview**

Kahn and Cannell (1957:149) describe interviewing as “a conversation with a purpose” . The researcher developed a series of interview guides( appendix B) that outlined a set of issues and questions to cover in the interview. Each of the items were raised by the researcher to the interviewee orally and probe questions follow to let the participant clarify his/her opinion in

detail. The interviews were semi-structured. All the interview sessions were face to face interview carried out in the interviewee respective place. It includes questions like the impact of street food marketing with the formal sector, relevance of laws and regulation concerning the street food vending, training demand issues, challenges and opportunities of the sector in the research site etc. The interview session were divided into four sessions, one was with sub city revenue officer to discuss about how the sub city could minimize the challenge of the street food vendors, it last within 45 minutes. The second interview was with micro and small enterprises and trade and industry officers for about 50 minutes on practices of the street food vendors and preparation of the woreda to incorporate food vendors to the formal small market (Appendix B). An interview session was for 20 minutes with each 20 pedestrian about the overall activities of the street food vendors (Appendix C). The last interview session taken place for 25 minutes with 20 street food vendors (Appendix E). Data from the interview was recorded on audio-tape based on the agreement on informed consent. Then the content was carefully transcribed and coded and analysis were made each day to minimize the fleeting of thought.

### **3.4.2 Observation check-list**

Field work is the central and important method for collecting data and observation is a fundamental and highly important method in all qualitative inquiry. It is used to discover complex interactions in natural social settings. Observation entails the systematic noting and recording of events, behaviors, and artifacts (objects) in the natural setting. For this study, the researcher employed direct observation as an effective assessment tool using observation check list, and recording, what is seen, heard, to understanding of a vending situation like water source (availability, distance), Toilet facilities (availability, distance, hand washing facility, soap), Presence of dirt, dust, ants, flies, animals, children etc (Appendix D). Observation is also a good way to cross-check people's answers to questions. Its use may generate questions for further investigation and help for future discussions or frame questions in case of inconsistency between what the interviewer observes and what the respondents are saying (Patton, 1983).

### **3.4.3 Questionnaire**

In this research, a self-reported structured questionnaire was administered. Due to the kind and nature of work of the street food vendors the questionnaires were administered by the researcher at the respondents' vending sites where the researcher used the opportunity to hear

their views concerning research issues. The questionnaires were divided into four parts (Appendix A), the first part discusses about the background of the respondents. The second part stipulated about the main part of the questionnaires of the food vendors; the third part is about challenges of the food vendors in rating in YES and NO response. The data extracted from the questionnaire survey included age, sex, marital status, level of education, skill training status, relationship with other businesses, initial income invested, place of food preparation, whether licensed to operate, problems encountered while doing business, number of employees and the major customers. Polit and Beck (2004:729) define questionnaire as an instrument for gathering self report information from respondents through self-administration of questions in a paper-and-pencil format. The utilisation of structured questionnaires enhances the objectivity and support statistical analysis.

The questionnaire were distributed to the selected street food vendors to collect quantitative data on street food vending. The researcher used both close-ended and open-ended questionnaire to collect information from the street food vendors. The questionnaire was prepared in English language and then translated into Amharic language so that certain inconveniencies and communication barriers could be avoided. The questionnaire were closed ended, however some “if any”(open ended) type items will be provided to increase their chance of response.

### **3.5 Research Setting**

Merkato is the largest open air market in Africa, covering several square Kilometres and employing an estimated 13,000 people in 7,100 business entities. The primary merchandise passing through the Merkato is locally-grown agricultural products. Merkato is selected for this study because the area experienced the highest growth of street food vending. Through the expansion of the place, different products began to have their own specific selling places, called Teras. These teras began to attract new people and this created a disorganized settlement. The major teras in Merkato include, Saten Tera, Shera Tera, Mesob Tera, Work Tera, Ched Tera, Menalesh Tera, Dubai Tera, Military Tera, Bomb Tera, Shata Tera, Mentaf Tera, Frash Tera and Sidamo Tera. The view of this marketplace is recently being transformed into modern buildings.

Map of Addis Ketema Sub-city



Figure 2: Research areas (Map of Addis Ketema Subcity)

It is divided into three woredas, woreda 1, 4 and 8. Merkato is also the hub of the country economic development. Even if there is no tangible data on the number and contribution of street food markets in the country's economic development, there are more than 2000 street food vendors expected to do business in the area .

### 3.6 Pre-testing of the instrument

The researcher pre-tested the questionnaire. Pre-testing of an instrument is done to determine its validity (Brink & Wood 1998:259). Validity refers to the degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to be measuring (Polit & Beck 2004: 422). During data collection there might be questions that participants did not understand. To minimize these errors the researcher administered piloting the survey procedures in two different groups. First, it was administered to five randomly selected street food vendors around Arat killo. In pre testing the instrument they were provided with the questionnaire, when more than half of the respondents were mis-understanding one of the items, the researcher believes that the item was either overloaded or not easily understandable to the study participant to take as feedback and take due corrections regarding the survey. Moreover alpha Cronbach's with the value of 0.833 was recorded in statistical analysis of its validity. Feedback collected during pilot testing was used to revise and improve the items. For example, income related questions had some exaggeration to measure income of food vendors. So it was completely changed to agree with the real contextual income of food vendors. Moreover ambiguities related to carrying material terms/concepts of the street food vendors were customized to fit

the local contexts. To acquire the most accurate feedback, the researcher was piloting a questionnaire with individuals similar to those who would partake in the actual study.

### **3.7. Data Analysis Techniques**

The data that was gathered from street vendors, government officials and pedestrians were analyzed and processed both qualitatively and quantitatively. The qualitative part was in the use of interviews, transcribing and translating text; both entail judgment and interpretation. First, the response rate for each questionnaire item was included (100%) of the questionnaire were filled with the researcher not to interrupt vendors working time and inconvenience

Transcribing the qualitative data in this research was changing the recorded data in written text. The researcher translate amharic version of the collected data to English language as the issues associated with translating from one language into another are much more complex than transcribing because they involve more subtle issues of connotation and meaning. Thus the focus on generating accurate and meaningful data through translation processes is paramount.

The quantitative data were entered and analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software version 20. The data analysis was done SPSS with frequency counts and percentage analysis. It was difficult to measure the profits of street food vendors accurately, because most of them didn't keep precise records of their gross income, business-related expenditure, wages and consequently, questioning the respondents about their average incomes from street food vending would probably prompt no or at best unreliable information. As a result, the amounts of money spent by the customers per visit and the number of customers per day were used to calculate the gross mean turnovers of the respondents.

For presentation of the data, descriptive statistics such as percentage, means, etc, was employed. In addition, pictorial information in the form of photographs, and scanned pictures were available to visualize the whole process of data analysis. Special emphasis was given to quantitative analysis, which help to understand skill training intervention areas and factors that led people to street food vending, challenges that they face, the opportunities that street vending have and influence that street food vending have on socio-economic and environmental situation of the study area. Tables, graphs, and diagrams were utilized during description and interpretation of the findings.

### **3.8.Ethical Considerations**

Research ethics is referred to as a system of moral values that is concerned with the degree to which research procedures adhere to professional, legal and sociological obligations to the study participants. Before anything done with the collection process the researcher obtained informed consent from the research participants. Informed consent means that participants have adequate information regarding the research, are capable of comprehending the information and have the power of free choice, enabling them to consent or decline participation in the research (Polit & Beck 2004: 151). The researcher introduced himself to the respondents indicating his main purpose of studying the topic and area. Detailed explanations of the nature and purpose of the study and the importance of their participation were given with assurance that participation in the study was voluntary and failure to comply would not result in any penalties. Based on agreement, respondents' real names were kept confidential during data analysis session.

## Chapter Four

### 4. Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation

This chapter presents the results of the study on skill training and practices, challenges and opportunities of street food vendors in woreda 8 of Addis Ketema Sub city.

#### 4.1 Socio-Demographic Data of the Street Food Vendors

This section deals with the profiles of the street food vendors who participated in the survey. Street food vendors can be observed in most public places including construction sites, hospitals, schools, sporting stadium, bus terminal, shopping and commercial centres and in front of offices and along virtually every street of Addis Ababa high density areas.

According to the survey result, 90 % ( 180) of the street food vendors were female and males account for 10% (20) of the collected data. Based on the data females predominantly participate in street food vending than male. Similarly Lues *et al.* (2006) found that street food vending to be a common income-generating venture particularly for women in developing countries. Likewise, interview with woreda 8 small and enterprises officer forwards;

*“This is due to a number of socio-economic factors such as failure to secure formal employment due to lower education and lack of professional skills as well as household work such as child care may force some women into street food business activities. This is because street food business would allow a woman to do other household chores besides food vending. The third factor is that street food business requires relatively small capital base and hence easier to penetrate by housewives. A majority of the females engaged in street food vending in order to supplement their husbands’ lower wages.” However, as the economic crisis deepens, an increasing number of men are engaged in street vending as their sole source of livelihoods (interviewed on February 24/2015).*

**Table 4.1: major common attribute of the street food venders**

Common Attributes		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	20	10
	Female	180	90
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
Age	18-25	124	62
	26-35	52	26
	36-45	16	8
	46-55	8	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Educational Status	I didn't learn	20	10
	Grade 1-4	26	13
	Grade5-8	88	44
	Grade9-10	42	21
	Grade 11-12	24	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
Marital status	Married	73	36.5
	Unmarried	91	45.5
	Divorced	20	10
	Separated	16	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
Place of Birth	Addis Ababa	20	10.0
	Out of Addis Ababa	180	90
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>
If you were not born Addis Ababa why did you come to here?	To find Job	103	57.2
	To Lead a better Life	50	27.7
	Lack of family/support	19	10.5
	Personal case	8	4.44
	<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Period of selling food	Less than 5 year	174	87.0
	6-10	22	11.0
	11-15	4	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Kind of vending	Stationary	44	22
	Mobile (Non Stationary)	156	78.0

As can be observed in table 1; majority of the food vendors 124 (62.0%) were 18-25 years of age. This is the economically active age group and their participation in street food industry reflects the high unemployment levels in the country. While 26-35 age groups were 52(26.0%) of the total respondents 8(16%) fall in the age category of 36-45 while the remaining 8(4%) were in the age group of 45-55 years.

Educationally, 20 (10%) of the respondents had no educational experience at all, while 44.0% of the street food vendors had upper primary school education grade 5-8. Some of the street vendors 26(13%) were found in the primary school or from grade 1-4. Almost one fifth of the respondents 42 (21.0%) were from grade 9-10, a good number of participants 24 (12.0%) had attained college preparatory school. There are no respondents who had attended tertiary level education. This low level of education is likely to promote lack of appreciation for food handling practices and presents potential risk to food safety.

Regarding marital status of the street food vendors 45.5 %( 91) were unmarried. This indicates that, most of them come to the capital city from different areas of the country for different reason, marriage is not their priority. While 73(36.5%) of the respondents were married they lead and support their family existence on street food vending. However 36(18%) of the respondents were in marriage before and are found to be either separated or divorced.

In assessing former residence of the street food vendors, most of them were in fluxed from outside of the capital city shown by 180 (90%) of the respondents. For this different presumption could be given; locally construction sites are grown in the capital city to invite a huge number of local migrants to be included in the work force of the city. Sometimes this job sector had irregularities in continuing with all employed workers particularly women. This suspension of female workers will make them to put their eyes to a low budget and informal sectors that do not require any qualification to join. Therefore street vending will be better to welcome them. Secondly, due to inaccessibility and cultural impediments women usually lack qualification through education to join formal employment. So street food vending will invite them to be part of it. Thirdly lack of accessibility of employment in the formal sector particularly in per-urban towns make female working ages to leave their residential areas and the only job to be accessed easily with minimum starting capital will be street food vending. Fourthly Addis Ababa is growing faster relative to other regional cites to be on the eye of locales. When food vendors were asked why they did come to the capital

city? Majority of the street food vendors respond to find a job 103 (57.2%), to lead a better life 50(27.7%), family lack of support 19 (10.5), personal issues, 8(4.44%). Media and words of mouth promotion had its own effect to influence the mind of others. For some of the sample respondents to questions related to where did they get information about Addis Ababa? They claimed that; *one of my friends was here in the capital city hired as home maid. When she turned back to home after sometimes we see some changes on her way of appearance and this agitate us to leave our residential area (food vender respondent 1, March 13 2015).*

From international point of view, scholars forward that a world is becoming rapidly more urban and the population of the developing countries is projected to double from 1.7 to 3.4 billion in 2020 (Maxwell et al., 2000). Different driving forces may impact them to leave their home, one of the reasons being migration to urban areas in search of employment.

Currently numbers of Street food vendors are grown in different areas of the capital city. In the research area information from the street food vendors themselves indicates that, the number of food vendors increased after the beginning of rail way construction. This was asserted by 174 (87%) of the respondents have been in the food vending for about less than 5 years while only 4 (2.0%) joined the activities more than 11 years, while some of the vendors 22(11%) existed in the business for 6-10 years. These findings are consistent with the reported noticeable increase in street food vending in developing nations (WHO, 2006)

During field visit two kinds of street food vendors were observed one stationary and the other is non stationary (mobile). The nature of their location arises from the kind of food they sold. For instance those who sales foods like “Beyeaynet”, fruit with bread “Firfer” and potato chips relatively stays in their working area because it has connection with electrification that hinders to carry their working materials from place to place. Others who sold simple fried breads (Chornake), ‘Pastini” “Sambusa”, and the like were seen moving from place to place to reach their potential customers. Of all the street food vendors 174(87%) were non-stationary (mobile), while the others maintained temporary static structures or stationary posts on roadsides to passing road traffic, to road junctions in congested centers, and bus stations by using local Zembel as a means of carrying food and other edible stuffs.



Figure 2:Local Zembel carrying materials

#### **4.2 Occurrence of Street Food Vender in their Working Site**

Street food vendors due to different reasons couldn't do 24 hours/7, 365 days of the year. Yet in some areas because of working behaviours, some street food vendors had witnessed to serve foods over the night. For instance areas in which cars are parking for the night time, street food vendors are serving those who spent the night in keeping those parked cars. This has its own negative impacts particularly with security and some other issues.

**Table 4.2 : Time issues of street food venders**

Response	Frequency	Percentage	
How Many days are you working in a week?	Response	Percentage	
7 days	73	36.5	
6 days	77	38.5	
4 days	41	20.5	
3 days	6	3	
2 days	3	1.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	
How many hours do you work in a day?	1-4	20	10
	5-8	35	17.5
	9-11	23	11.5
	More then11 hours	122	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	
Do you have another work other than food vending	Yes	7	3.5
	No	193	96.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	
When is your appropriate time to start your work?	Morning	172	86
	After noon	22	11
	Evening	6	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	
Why did you select this time?	Presence of high pedestrian	102	51
	Nearness to my home	96	48
	Appropriateness of hiding from police	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	
What is your high earning season?	Rainy season	46	23
	Sunny season	117	58.5
	In both rainy and sunny season	47	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	
Why did you select this season? Because of	High movement of people in sunny season	143	71.5
	Nearness to home	50	25
	Relatively raw materials are cheap in this season	5	2.5
	Personal reason	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	

In table 2 above in item 1 the working days of the street food vender shows that, they have worked 7 or 6 days a week represented by 36.5 and 38.5 percent respectively. Considerable number of the respondents selected 6 days represented by 77(38.5%) and these venders left one day as off duty for different personal reasons. In relation to hours they spent in the jobsite, 61% of the respondents were working more than 11 hours per day. While 35(17.5%) of the respondents spent 5-8 hours in working, 23(11.5%) of the food venders work for 9-11 hours, some of the respondents 20(10%) of the respondents spent 1-4 hours. If they didn't work all hours and days of a week for different reasons, did they have another work to do? Majority of the respondents or 96.5% of the participants solely depend on their daily income on street food vending. However 7(3.5%) of the respondents claimed that washing clothes and cooking foods as an extra income work beside street food vending activities. This is because for most of the street food venders, customers were in the morning breakfast time (in the morning) rather than other hours of a day as witnessed by 172(86 %) of the respondents. While 22(11%) of the respondents prefer in the afternoon session. Very few respondents prefer working in the evening time to hide themselves from law enforcers.

Working season of street food venders fluctuates between sunny season 117(58.5%) while 46(23%) of them were prefer working in rainy season. However some of the food venders were unstoppable in any seasons 47(23%) working both in sunny season and rainy season. For this different explanation could be forwarded, however for most of the respondents 143(71.5) confirmed that due to high movement of people in sunny season rather than cold rainy season in research area, while 50(25%) of the respondents forwarded nearness to their home as guiding criteria to work on one of the seasons or in both seasons. Very few respondents forwarded that, raw materials are cheap in the selected season.

### **4.3 Social Benefits of Street Food Vending**

During the interview with different street food venders about the support they got from the city administration, most of the food venders signify it as very discouraging. However to continue their existence, they believe that, they are acting as food providers to the social community. In the upcoming table the social benefits of the street food venders have been discussed throughly.

**Table 4.3: opportunity of street food venders**

	Given items	Frequency	Percentage
What is your contribution to the city	food supply	86	43.0
	To create opportunity of income and job	111	55.5
	For country growth	3	1.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>
What is your contribution to the people	to supply food with minimum cash	160	80
	to address food to customer any where	23	11.5
	to create employment opportunity	17	8.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source field survey February and March, 2015**

As can be observed in the above table in relation to their contribution to the city, majority of the street food venders asserted that, they had contributions by minimizing unemployed personnel revealed by 55% of the respondents while 43% of the sample participant considered themselves as a food supply to the city residents.

In regarding to their contribution to the people (social-benefits) most of the street food venders 160(80%) agreed with supplying foods with minimum cash. While 11.5 and 8.5% of the venders asserted that they had accessed food to their customers (accessibility) in their working place and creating employment opportunity to others respectively.

#### 4.4 Who are the Beneficiaries of Street Food Venders?

In different scholars assessment low income individuals are the major beneficiaries of the street foods.

Regarding to the main customers' of the street food venders are explained in the pie chart below,

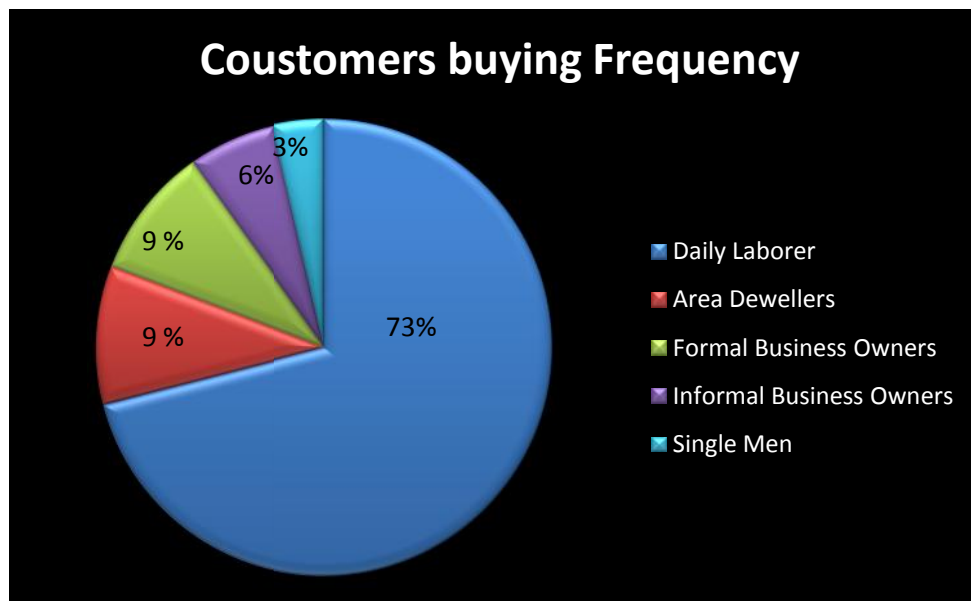


Figure 3: pie chart o buying frequency

In the above pie chart, one can easily deduce that daily labourers were the major consumer of street food vender shown by 73% area dwellers, 9% formal business owners 9% informal business owners 6 % and single by passer men 3% of the total respondents. In line to this Muzaffar *et al.*, (2009) street foods provide a source of affordable nutrients to the majority of the people especially the low-income group in the developing countries, however the sector is not without a problem.

#### 4.5 Technical Issues of Street foods vending

In this section the major bottle necks of street food venders encountered during their business activities would discussed in different portions below.

#### 4.5.1 Hygienic Practices and Challenges of Street Food Vending

Street foods are eaten by millions of people and these foods must be suitable for human consumption. Street vendors need to fully understand the importance of hygiene and their role and responsibilities in keeping the population healthy. Adequate quality means having the correct flavour, colour and texture of a food, but it doesn't mean that foods that are not contaminated by micro-organisms (bacteria, parasites, and viruses) and foods that are free from contaminants.

These can be biological (microbes, parasites, insects), and physical (dust, grit, hair etc.). Food hygiene requires cleanliness at every stage of the food chain. For example during observation street food vendors in the research site were found to be in sewage, contaminated water, on dirty hands and under nails, on hair and dirty clothing. Moreover some of the customers during an in interview confirmed that, food sometimes becomes contaminated on the process of preparation when washed in dirty water or during preparation touched by flies, handled with dirty hands, or made using dirty utensils.

Positive as well as negative trends of social status of street foods can be identified. Suspicion and reluctance towards eating street foods are strong but increasing recognition of fast food as modern and attractive meals also exist. Hence, findings indicate that, perceptions of eating and purchasing street foods are influenced by social values and function to positioning oneself in social reference groups as defined by Prigent-Simonin et al.( 2005). Despite social and cultural constraints towards eating street foods; it is still consumed in large quantities in woreda 8. Statements such as: *"I feel that the home cooked food is better, but I don't have the time to cook for lunch"* (female, customer, 24<sup>th</sup> April) were frequently heard during fieldwork and it is thus obvious that *functional rationales* including convenience, price and necessity are important rationales as well which seem to overrule concerns of trust and social correctness when eating foods.



Figure 4: Bar graph of Respondents' level of knowledge on food hygiene

It was found from the data gathered 24.0% of street food venter rated themselves on understanding of hygienic practice as excellent while 19.5% of them as very good. But majority of food venders rated themselves as fair (48%) of knowledge on hygienic concepts. Moreover 8.5% of them have poor understanding of hygienic concepts.

#### **4.5.2 Skill acquisition of hygiene and safety**

In table 7 below, the majority of food vendors (86.5%) asserted that, they had received training on food hygiene while 13.5% had attend training on food hygiene. Arguably, FAO and WHO (2010), food vendors are required to undergo basic training in food hygiene before licensing and further training as required by the relevant authority.

**Table 4.4: Training and awareness of food hygiene practices and policies**

	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Training on food hygiene and safety	YES	27	13.5
	NO	173	86.5
	Total	200	100
Awareness of laws on food hygiene and safety	Yes	29	14.5
	No	171	85.5
	Total	200	100.0

**Source; Field survey in February and March**

Regarding the level of knowledge on food safety 14.5 % of the vendors had some knowledge on laws regarding food hygiene, while 85.5% had no knowledge thereof. In report of FAO, Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and Barbados National Standards Institution (BNSI) (2003) a comparison of health and hygiene standards practiced by street food vendors was carried out among seventeen English speaking Caribbean countries. It was found that, although in varying levels, improper hygiene practices, lack of running water, improper storage of food etc. were prevailing in almost all the countries.

**4.5.3 Information on Medical Screening of Respondents.**

Medical examination of food handlers, as per FAO and WHO (1997), is necessary if clinically or epidemiologically indicated. This is to ensure that people with communicable diseases are excluded from food handling. Results from the study show that 45.5% of the street food vendors had been medically examined, (Table 8). Particularly (53.8%) and 46.2% of the vendors performed their medical examination within six months and within one year respectively.

**Table 4.5: Medical Examination of street food venders**

Items	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Medical examination (n = 200)	Yes	91	45.5
	No	109	54.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Most recent date of examination (n = 91)	1 month-6 months	49	53.8
	6 months-1 year	42	46.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source field survey February and March, 2015

#### 4.5.4 Food Serving Material and Hygienic Risk

The vendors involved in the study were seen to dish out food with bare hands rather than using either a spoon or ladle. This is similar findings by Muinde and Kuria (2006) in Nairobi who reported that 60% of street food vendors ( $n = 80$ ) handled food with their bare hands. Conversely, it was observed that 65% of the vendors had food remains on their hands, indicating possible hand contact with food during dishing out with spoon or ladle. Particularly, in the case where vendors use the same hands to handle money from consumers, this can further aggravate the situation due to possible accumulation of dirt on the money. The World Health Organization (WHO) has however asserted that, as a practice, the use of aprons and hair restraints by food vendors has more to do with food aesthetics and stimulating consumer assurance than food safety (2011).

**Table 4.6: food serving material and hygienic risk**

S/N	What is your food serving Materials?	Frequency	Percentage
1	By fork	47	23.5
2	By spoon	22	11.0
3	With bare hand	114	57
	With glove	17	8.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source field survey February and March, 2015

Only 34.5% of the vendors served foods with fork/spoon and 57% served their foods with bare hands (Table 9). Some vendors were observed chewing and talking while cooking or serving foods. This act is capable of introducing saliva into foods being cooked or served. Majority (86.5%) of the subjects observed were handling money while serving food and this increases the possibility of currencies being rubbed on foods.

The vendors that were observed to be serving food with bare hands could promote contamination and introduction of pathogenic microbes on foods if their hands were not properly washed. Vendors that were chewing and talking while serving foods stand the risk of introducing harmful micro-organisms that can trigger food-borne infections especially if the vendor is already a carrier of such organisms like tuberculosis bacteria. The vendors observed that, handling money while serving food and this may introduce contaminants through hand contact with the food. The presence of undressed skin lesion possessed by some food vendors especially those with discharges are important risk factor in food contamination and occurrence of food poisoning. This is because discharge from this lesion can easily come in contact with the food or utensils that are used to serve foods.

#### **4.5.5 Methods for Packaging and Storage of Leftovers**

All participants of the vendors said that, they usually have left-over's. Out of those, 2.5% reported consuming them and the rest stored them for the following day's sale. Vendors stored left-over food open place (68.5%), refrigerator (12.5%), and plastic containers (5%) while 13.5% kept them either in plastic bags or in cupboards for sale in the next day. The surrounding flies can transfer pathogens from the infected lesion unto food or utensils. WHO (1984) recommended that, vendor has had proper medical treatment. Foods were exposed to flies and this could result to epidemiological disease outbreak like diarrheal. Foods that were stored in container/cupboard other than refrigerator are likely to be contamination by pathogenic micro-organisms and associated with reduced quality. The oily appearance of water used for washing the crockery confirms the wash water reuse practice among the vendors surveyed. Various methods used by the street food vendors to package and store the leftovers are shown in the table below.

**Table 4.7 : handling of leftovers**

S/N	handling of left over's/unsold foods	Frequency	Percentage
1	With cupboard	27	13.5
2	With plastics	11	5
3	In refrigerators	23	12.5
4	consumed	5	2.5
5	Open space	137	68.5
	total	200	100.0

**Source Field survey February and March, 2015**

Hygiene practices of vendors during handling, cooking and serving of foods were monitored. It was observed that 73.6% of vendors did not wash the raw foods properly before cooking. Vendors selling chips washed their raw foods once and no rinsing before cooking, due to shortage of water. Similarly, vendors did not wash their fruits properly and the portability of the purity water they use cannot be guaranteed. It was also observed that 84.5% of food vendors prepared foods on same surface several times without cleaning the surface. Majority of the vendors displayed foods in trays without cover.

**4 .5.6 Water supply**

Water was ferried from homes of the street food vendors because no potable water was available at their areas of operation. Vendors carried water to their business premises in containers of 5 to 20 litter capacities. However, this water was not enough for dish washing and food preparation. Different street food vendors during an interview reported that, one of the most critical challenges in street food vending is the supply of water

**Table 4.8: water related issues**

S/N	Water supply	Frequency	percentage
1	Tap	26	13.2
2	Water vendor	165	82.4
3	Protected well	9	4.4
	Total	68	

Source field survey February and March, 2015

The results of the survey indicate that, supply of municipal water to the study area was not regular and sometimes not available for days. Hence, accessibility to water source around the vending sites was very poor. 82.4% of the food vendors surveyed obtained water from water vendors who usually carried water from unknown sources in plastic containers of 15 to 20 liters' capacity for sale. In attempts to cut cost, food vendors buy limited quantities of water and hence have insufficient water for washing their preparing materials and food stuffs.

#### 4.5.7 Waste Disposal Method

Ways of waste removal methods of the majority of the street food vendors observed during field visit is deplorable than keep working area clean and safe, they used streets, major roads and gutters as their waste disposal points.

**Table 4.9: waste removal methods**

S/N	Waste disposal method	Frequency	Percentage
1	On the street/road	89	44.5
2	Drain age	41	20.5
3	Waste bin	54	27.0
4	In faraway places	16	8.0
	<b>Total</b>		

Source Field Survey February and March, 2015

The method of waste disposal used by the food vendors is deplorable because less than one-quarter of the vendors used waste bin to keep their waste while the rest used streets, major roads and gutters as their waste disposal points. 60 % of the interviewed vendors prepared their food in an unclean environment with the presence of flies all over the place and some of the stalls were located very close to dump sites in attempt to avoid obstruction within the vending area. On knowledge acquisition of food vending practices, the results indicate that, majority of the food vendors lacked basic training on hygiene and only 27 (13.5%) had informal training on food preparation and the rest of 173 (86.5%) of street food vendors didn't take any training concerning food hygiene (Table 7).

#### 4.5.8 Quality and Safety Required by Customers

Majority of the customers in the study are prefers freshly cooked food rather than other kind of foods responded by 93.5 and 6.5% respectively. Consumer demand at a particular location defines which street food products should be sold, the variety of products and the possible combinations of products to complement each other.

**Table 4.10: customer preferences & food type**

S/N	food type	Frequency	Percentage
1	Prepared foods	13	6.5
2	Freshly cooked foods	187	93.5
	Total	200	100.0

**Source; Field survey February and March, 2015**

One particular finding of the study was the much verbalized and observed emphasis on neatness in many connotations. An interviews with consumers, neatness was often described and associated with aesthetic appearance of the vending site and all inclusive state of order and correctness: “When a seller has everything correct in place” and “when there is no dirt to be seen” and “the person must be in order, everything must be in order, because if you go and buy and realize things are not neat, you won’t buy from that place again.

Both observations and interviews with street food vendors and consumers made it clear that there is a strong focus on the personal neatness and appearance of the vendor. Vendors are conscious of changing stained clothes to clean ones, putting on aprons before presenting themselves to customers at their vending sites. Consumers and vendors referred to neatness as personal pureness and positive personal qualities such as neat manners, being friendly, and polite. Also, ‘cleanliness’ seemed to have a moral connotation and was associated with having a good moral attitude. Thus, neatness is composed of values of aesthetic, social, and moral pureness. Furthermore, it was clear from the observations many efforts were made to keep the vending premises neat and the appearance of the vendors neat, the food preparation sites were often disorganized and fairly dirty. Local perceptions of food safety and hygiene seem to be highly influenced by values of neatness and appearance among both vendors and consumers.

The street food activity is spread over different locations and is not systematically coordinated which makes Addis Ababa City Council to regard such clusters of street food vendors as impediments to urban planning and hazards to public health. For instance from the interviewed food vendors 86% of the street food vending in the study area lacked potable water and proper facilities for cleaning dishes and waste disposal.

Water for washing dishes was often recycled. In observation about 82% of the public toilets were not in working, order forcing vendors to use toilets in shops and bars and open spaces at night. In addition, the vendors did not have protective clothing such as chef's hats, aprons and gloves posing a health hazard to workers and customers. In the entire study area, only 3% of the vendors had aprons but did not have gloves. Inconvenient and unhygienic eating places were also some of the infrastructural problems observed during the survey. Congestion, lack of water and sanitation created hazardous environment for both the vendors and customers. This is usually experienced where vendors sell their wares on established shops' verandas and along road sides where they obstruct free flow of traffic and movement of pedestrians.

As findings have shown that, many customers emphasize practical and functional reasons for purchasing and eating street foods more than anything else and a very pragmatic view on food quality. The most frequent functional reasons given by consumers for eating street foods were: Price is low; it is time saving and convenient.

#### **4.5.9 Structural Challenges of Street Food Vender**

The most undiscovered business sector in Addis Ababa is street food vending activities. There was no more written document in relation to their responsibilities and duties of street food vendors. However regulatory persons were seen on the road especially in main roads of the capital city. In this portion the government related obstacle would discussed in detailed.

#### **4.5.10 Formality and Regulation of Street Food Vending**

From different scholar's findings, one of the biggest challenges for street food vendors is regulation. For example various municipalities from around the world and how they have supported street food vendors differs much, in the next table the items related the regulation issues of Addis Ababa city municipalities and street food vendors were given due concern.

**Table 4.11: Procedural issues and street food vending**

S/ n	do you encountered this issues in your working area?	NO		I can't say		Yes	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Lack of information about regulation	37	17.5	9	4.5	154	77
2	Harassment from police	38	19	-	-	162	81
3	Lack of support from concerned Govt bodies	26	13	-	-	174	87
4	Feeling of insecurity in working area	24	12	8	4	151	75.5
5	Lack of protection from government bodies	37	18.5	9	4.5	154	77
6	Disagreement with co-workers	154	77	23	-	46	23
7	Unacceptance of government decries	50	25	29	14.5	121	60.5
8	Unreturned of taking materials	141	70.5	8	4	51	25.5

**Source filed survey February and March**

In relation to information of street food venders towards government regulation most of the street food venders had no any information about government out lets shown by 154(77.0%) of the total respondents. Regarding to harassment of police to deter their daily activities 162(81%) of the respondents are sometimes harassed by police or other officials because they lack legal protection from the concerned bodies. In line with the kind of support they got from the government, most of the street food venders blamed that the Sub city administration had no any positive intention of the sector shown by 87% of the total respondents.

The street food venders were in high alert from the government bodies to stop their activities in different areas of the Sub city. For instance majority of food venders were insecure in carried on their business 151(75.5%). Even some of the respondents did their jobs in confrontation with the area regulators, during the time of disagreement with some negligent customers the government bodies didn't give any due concern to their charges

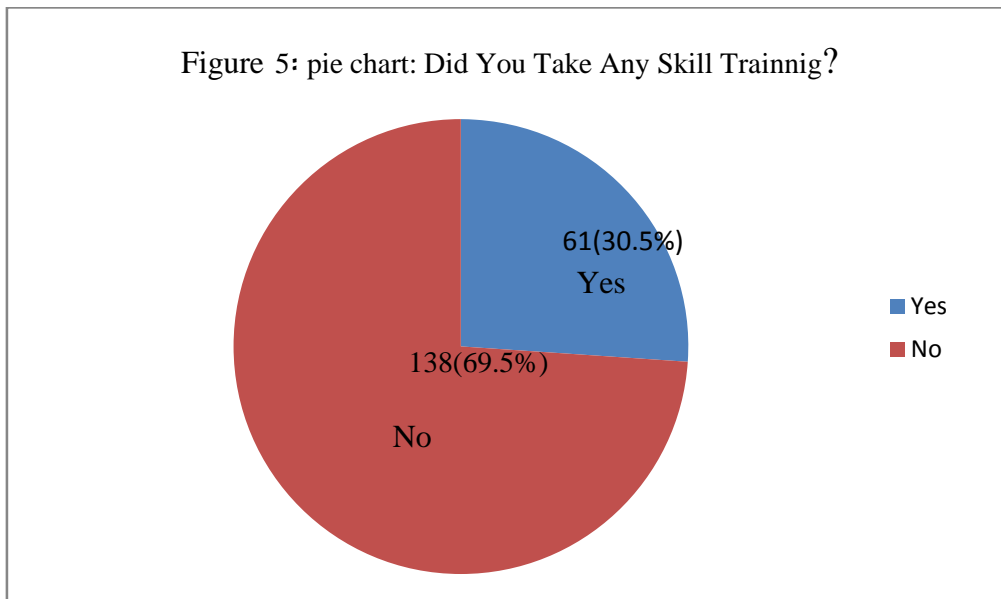
shown by 154(77%) of the overall respondents. Due to this, most of the street food vendors gave deaf ears to any government warnings and decries asserted by 121(60.5%) of the total respondents. During an interview with Woreda 8 small and enterprise officers describe the government concern towards the business as

*“Let them do their business rather than getting all die in starvation.”* Moreover the Sub City Trade and Industry officer supports the idea saying; *the major obstacles of street food vendors from the government bodies is how to incorporate unregistered and unidentified informal business enterprises into micro finance credit and formal small enterprises in a manner that would ensure their sustainability and safeguard both people and the environment.* Even if the support they have got from the city administration is discouraging, helping each other in time of need were found to be very promising.

Overall there needs to be a reduction in barriers to the legal operation of street food businesses. Enabling policies require such aspects as easier registration and licensing, where necessary introducing fees for occupation of public space, limits to traffic congestion, rights and access to water, energy and waste disposal systems. This is because the city’s master plan does not allocate space to street food vendors.

#### **4.6 Capacity Building and Skill Training of Street Food Vendors**

In this section, the respondents were required to tell if educational training led to successful running of business activities. This assumed that, education provides skills necessary for successful running of a business enterprise, for example 61(30.5%) of the respondents had taken training the rest or 139(69%) of the respondents didn’t take any training. On the same vein, Terry (2005) further indicates that, business owners need to possess basic skills necessary to start, develop, finance and market own business. Therefore, with the finding of the study, educational training leads to successful running of business enterprises. Similarly, the respondents were required to tell if educational training led to successful running of business activities.



**Source filed survey February and March, 2015**

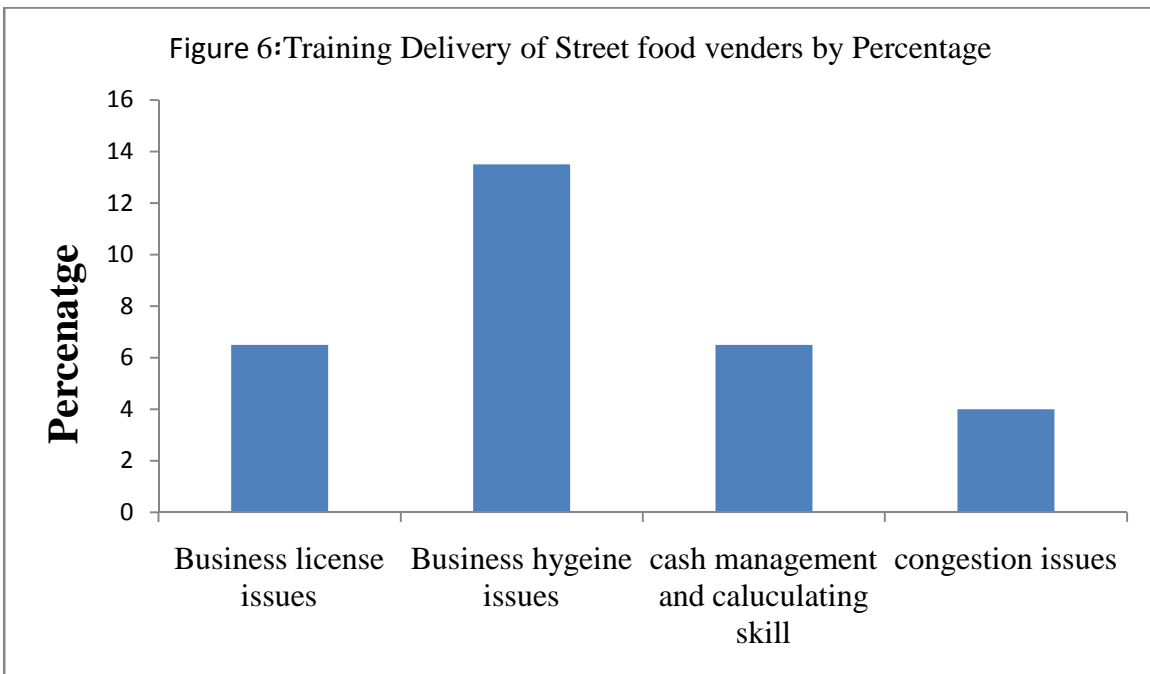
Training can take place in a homestead and/or on the premises of a small-scale processing enterprise and/or in any training centre. Training whether it is formal or informal, it is a better way of creating awareness about food related skills and knowhow of government related decries and laws. If the people of Addis Ababa are users of street food vending the city administration concern on skill training as the above figure shows, that is not as such promising. Skill training opens the window of opportunity to the street food venders if gives due concern to their back grounds and needs. During interview with different street food vender deduces about the training they participated as procedural.

**4.6.1 Training delivery of Street Food venders**

Most of the street food venders were escapist to take training. Majority of the street food venders were not compromising with the necessity of training. But they were absolutely negating the way training was delivered to them. For instance they were not happy with taking training leaving their business closed even if the training delivered institutions prepares catering and refreshments, government officials lack respect in communicating with them.

One of the street food venders adds;

*The woreda administration office called us training on unidentified issues and one of my friends Mesert and I were arrived on the training hall timely. I was eager to hear what they were talking, however most of the talking issues were about our informality to do business on the street. Even though no bodies in the stage forwards alternative means to upgrade and promote the work we engaged on. Therefore, we were forced to stop hearing about what they were talking from the stage. Moreover some of the government officials terrified us by saying ‘we will punish you if you are continuing work on the street’ and they told us newly written regulations to penalize 500 birr daily for the one who are working business on the street starting from today. Believe me nobodies were concerned much. Time had passes almost it counts one and half year but we are continuing working (street food vender informants, February 14, 2015)*



**Source; field Survey February and March, 2015**

When training is conducted on appropriate food handling practices such training needs to build on and around traditional food preparation methods. For those who take training rates their kind of training as business hygiene issues 13.5% business license and business management issues were in the same track of 6.5%. This item sought to establish if small business running required cash calculating skills to be profitable. This was because accounting was considered important for the monitoring of the business and the least were congestion issues of 4% of the total respondents.

#### 4.6.2 Training Need of Street Food Vendors

The level of education achieved by the street food vendors is comparatively low. Most of the street food vendors neither underwent any form of formal training in food preparation nor did they attempt to seek it. According to FAO (2002), food handlers should have the necessary knowledge and skills to enable them to handle food hygienically. Systems should be put in place to ensure that food handlers remain aware of all procedures necessary to maintain the safety and suitability of food (FAO, 2000)

**Table 4.12 Training demand**

	Response	Frequency	Percentage
If you didn't take training would you take training if prepared	yes	143	89.93
	no	16	10.07
	Total	159	100.0

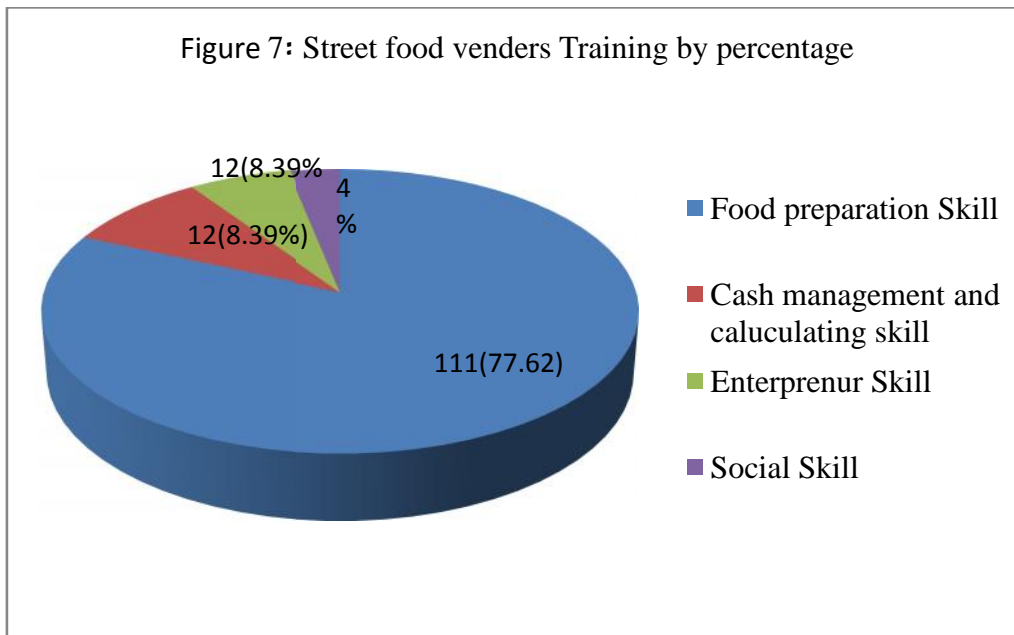
#### Source field survey February and March, 2015

For those didn't take of any type 143(89.93%) asserted that they are keen enough to take training if there is, 16(10.07%) of the respondents had no any interest to take any kind of training they just believed that their personal knowledge of they had was quite enough to take over the business. Though during the interviews some respondents indicated that, they successfully run their businesses, it was generally observed that educational training led to successful running of the business enterprises helped them in writing down some records for proper planning of the businesses. Accordingly, education equipped business women with pricing skills, record keeping, communication skill and creativity like words of advertising.

#### 4.6.3 Training and Skill development

Training to orient the street food vendors on aspects such as laws that govern them, their rights and responsibilities, specific policies or laws of the state or national level laws make them to acquire sound business knowledge and skills, so they can administer and manage their activities in an appropriate manner and reduce the risk of failure. Knowledge and skills in such areas as book keeping, food preparation, cash flow and marketing/social skill are all necessary to sustain a business over time. Moreover the development of entrepreneurial skills also important as competition in street foods can be intensive in urbanization goes high. An

interview with woreda 8 small & enterprises officer gives emphasis on attitudinal change and awareness creation sentiments should come first then skill training will follow.



**Source Field Survey February and March 2015**

Inhabitants of the woreda live in extremely poor conditions: pollution and proximity to dump sites create major health hazards. While education opportunities are more widespread in the areas, however in acquisition of foundation skills is not large. Training opportunities are sparse. Only around one in five of those aged 19 and 20 report having received any training in a trade or skill, and just half of these can use their training to help them earn an income. From the surveyed respondents regarding to the kind of training they want to take, 111(77.62%) want to take food preparation skills, business management and accounting skills 12(8.39%). Moreover during interviews with food vender confirmed that, accounting was important for the profitability of the businesses, thus show that accounting skills enable profitability of enterprises. Besides, entrepreneur skill training was selected by 12(8.39 %) of the respondents. Therefore, entrepreneurship knowledge has its own influences on the performance of small scale businesses activities. Microfinance institutions could be a good platform for training, as they already reach large numbers of the poor. Recent studies show that beneficiaries lack technical, entrepreneurial and financial skills such as health education, entrepreneurship and financial literacy.

Adding skills development to social protection programmes may help their beneficiaries gain greater autonomy; by the same token, complementing training programmes with cash transfers, to help learners meet their basic consumption needs during the training period, can improve retention and completion. Training may also be associated with public works jobs, either by making initial life skills or vocational training a condition for receiving work or by emphasizing on-the-job training and work experience

Very few respondents prefer social skill selected by 4% of the total respondents. Moreover during the interview, the street food vender respondents indicated that, they tried as much as possible to keep the good relationships with their customers. On the same vein all the customer respondents indicated that, they buy from those who communicate to them nicely. Therefore, they need social skill to be attractive to their customers, explained to them the quality of the products they sold to and tried to entice them through sweet talking. These views show that, customer care is paramount in attracting customers, hence the need for customer care knowledge by business entrepreneurs. Some national and local governments have taken measures to facilitate training of subsistence workers. For example India's National Policy on Street Vendors states that, as street vendors run microenterprises, they should receive training to upgrade their technical and business skills so, they can increase their income and look for alternative work (India MHUPA, 2006).

The other problems faced by street food vendors when doing their business included competition from new entrants, lack of business management skills (especially vending skills), lack of proper food handling techniques and hostile customers (especially men), some of whom seldom refuse to pay. For those workers employed in the street food vending sector, they do not benefit from minimum wage and security provisions. In addition, many of them complained that, they are subjected to harassment and exploitation from police and municipal authorities. The researcher went through to assess sub City revenue officer intention on what kind of training do you want to give to the street food vendors if possible?

*The office did not have any budget allocated to train street food vendors, if it is possible with funding organization; I personally prefer to train them on hair dressing, food preparation and other related works. Because this are some how much more related to being women and street food vendors, rather than taking their time on training on something which is far from their areas of work and mentality (Interviewed in March 23w).*

Street food vendors were very susceptible to and harmful constraint like car accident and other dangerous things. Train them and change the status of their work needs high alert from the government bodies. Even in observation most of the working areas of the street food vendors were in unsecured places. Sometimes women carrying newly born baby see runs here and there to continue her existence. Training, upgrading, change the work status and environment of the street food vendors needs to be the work of all citizens. Diagrammatically the researcher tried to conclude the prospects of street food vendors as;

Policy-makers often neglect to provide education and training alongside economic strategies that promote job creation, confining many young people to low skilled, low paid work. Ethiopia has recognized the need to improve living conditions in slums, but tend to focus on housing, sanitation and health. While these are crucial, without better opportunities for education and skills training, many young people will remain trapped in subsistence living. Evidence suggests that returns to education and skills in the informal sector can be strong.

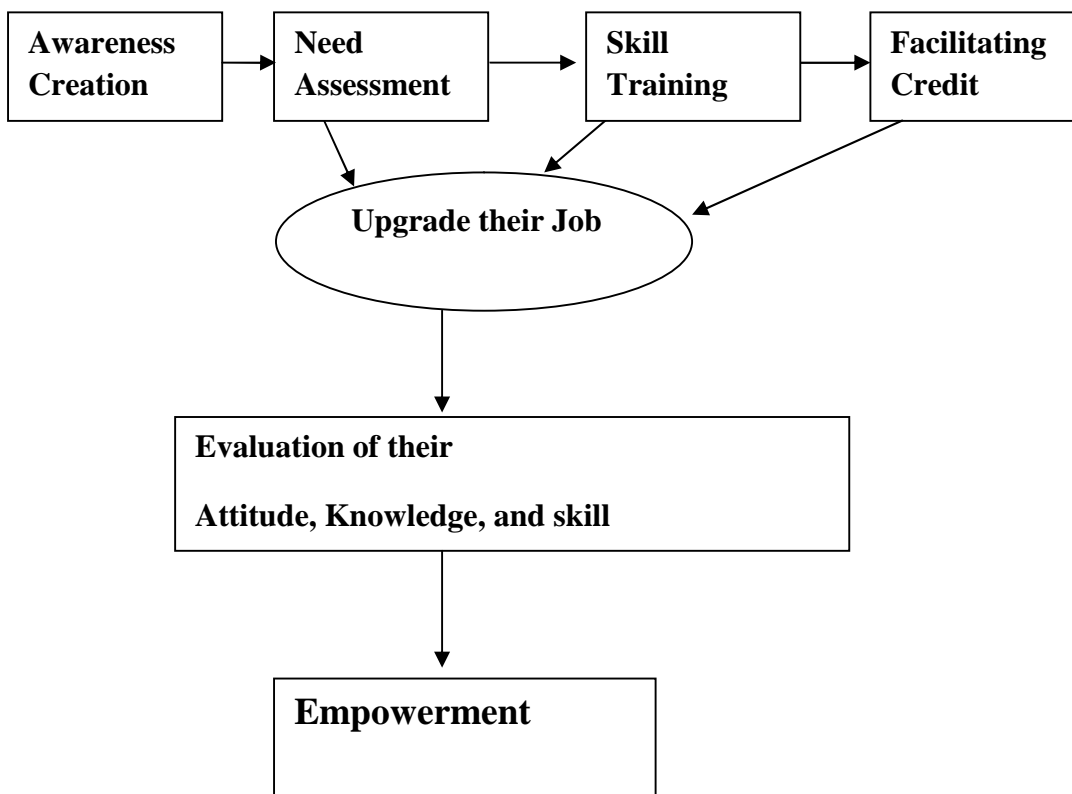


Figure 8: Model of Skill training by the researcher

The above model underscores the importance of training among food vendors to ensure perpetuation of best practices in the street food vending business thereby protecting public health. Development of training programmes for food vendors is therefore highly

recommended. Ideally, this should be carried out at no cost to food vendors by preparing manuals for trainers to serve as a guide and ensure uniformity of subject matter through empowerment broadly similar to Freire (1972) concepts of conscientiaztion, which centers on individuals becoming ‘subjects’ in their own lives and developing a critical consciousness in understanding of their circumstances that leads to actions (ibid). Empowerment is thus more than simply opening up access to decision making. It must also include the process that leads people to perceive themselves as able and entitled to occupy that decisions making space, and so overlaps with the other categories of ‘power to and power within’ (Rowland, 1995).

Public policies fostering skills development for young people are crucial to the development of street food vendors. Because of the diversity of the informal sector, training needs are wideranging. For some, the most immediate need is to develop foundation skills. Approaches that combine basic literacy and numeracy with social protection can be particularly effective. Those who have already achieved foundation skills need equitable opportunities to develop further skills in a trade, as well as transferable skills to enable them to become more successful entrepreneurs. However in Addis Ababa city administration do not have a national skills development strategy that explicitly addresses the urban informal sector. Reforms of formal technical and vocational education and training are seen as the main policy option, and training for those who have left the formal system is rarely mentioned.

Given the precarious circumstances of many street food vendors, a vital first step towards enabling them to participate in skills training programmes is offering them broader social support, including legal protection, to help them move out of high risk environments. The situation of street vendors, who make up a large number of informal sector workers in the study area, illustrates this need. Moreover in the study those who turned to street vending tended to do so because they could not engage in other activities due to poverty, widowhood and low levels of education and food vendors face long working hours and poor working and living conditions, characterized by lack of shelter, roads, water, toilets, sewerage and garbage collection.

Street vendors, like others working in particularly insecure work, are sometimes harassed by police or other officials because they lack legal protection. This increases their economic uncertainty and hampers any training effort as street vendors run microenterprises, they should receive training to upgrade their technical and business skills, so they can increase their income and look for alternative.

If street food vendors engaged in subsistence activities to move on to more profitable informal sector activities, they need to improve their literacy and numeracy skills as well as to acquire technical and vocational skills. To set up a profitable small business, for example, young people need not only credit but also financial skills to invest the money wisely. Microfinance and social protection programmes have been successful in alleviating the immediate financial constraints that disadvantaged young people face but have tended to pay insufficient attention to transforming their lives in the longer term. Providing skills training as part of the package can change this. Microfinance seeks to alleviate financial constraints on self-employment and entrepreneurship. Initially it offered only small loans, but it further includes savings and insurance services.

Overall, transformative microfinance and social protection programmes are promising if they are educed timely to the street food venders. Nevertheless they are harder to design and implement than individual interventions, and may therefore be more difficult in contexts where institutional capacity is weak, as in many low income countries like Ethiopia.

## Chapter Five

### 5. Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

#### 5.1 Summary

The purpose of this research was to analyse the skill training and practices, opportunity and challenges of street food vendors in Addis Ketema Sub City woreda 8.

1. What are the challenges street food vendors faces in their daily activities?
2. Were street food vendors trained on how to run their business?
3. What are the practices of street food vendors?
4. What prospect do street food vendors have through training in Addis Ababa?

Street food vendors faced different constraints socially, economically, and culturally during operation of their activity. Moreover, they faced lack of freedom, lack of credit and lack of social security during operation of their business activities. In addition to this, Street food vending creates traffic congestion, jeopardized free movement of the people, weaken the city economy, and pollute the environment.

Street food vending create enabling environment to the participants to help their family and to improve their livelihoods. Moreover, it play higher role in the society as well as in the economy by providing foods at affordable price to the poorer segment of the society.

Education provides skills necessary for successful running of business activities; arguably, majority of the respondents didn't take any training regarding on the job, food handling and health care training.

Even, the street food vendors have good communication skills with the customers, they need more skill training and upgrade their capacity through formal and non formal learning activities. However, development of training programmes for food vendors is highly important.

Street food vendors did not wash the raw foods properly before cooking and prepared foods on same surface several times without cleaning the surface several times without cleaning the surface.

## 5.2 Conclusion

The purpose of this research was to analyse skill training and practices, opportunity and challenges of street food vendors in Addis Ketema Sub City woreda 8. From the data collected and analysed the following conclusion have been drawn.

Considering the major findings of this study, majority of the street food vendors were females. Moreover, the majority of the food vendors were between 18-25 years of age.

Educationally, most of the street food vendors had a second cycle primary education. One fifth or 42(21%) the respondents were in high school grade (9-10). There are no respondents who had attended tertiary education. In assessing the former residents of the street food vendors most of the street vendors were in fluxed from outside of the capital city to find a job and to lead a better life. In relation to the amount of years spent in street food vending, it was discovered that, majority of the respondents have been in the job for about less than 5 years.

This study found that, majority of food vendors were insecure from carried on their daily activity 151(75.5%).

In relation to their contribution to the city, majority of the street food vendors asserted that, they had part by minimizing unemployed to the city residents. To supply food they worked from 7 to 6 days a week and for more than 11 hours per day. This is because for most of the street food vendors, customers were in the morning breakfast time in the area (in the morning) rather than other hours of a day.

Concerning to their contribution to the people (social-benefits), most of the street food vendors agreed with supplying foods with minimum cash or as “a food supplier”. Daily labourers were found in the study as the major consumers of street foods and they perceived street food vendors positively as they are the sole providers of food and other edible stuffs.

Regarding to challenges, there are two major challenges seen entangled the work habit of street food vendors, one is structural and the other is hygienic. In structural challenges, majority of food vendors were insecure from carried out their daily activities.

Related to hygienic challenge, lack of appropriate skill, waste disposal, packaging and storage of leftovers were the basic problems for street food vendors in their daily business activities.

Moreover, this study found that, street food vendors didn't have the awareness of law regarding to sanitation and safety.

Education provides skills necessary for successful running of business activities; arguably, majority of the respondents indicated that, they didn't take any type training.

Addis Ababa city administration do not have a national skills development strategy that explicitly addresses the urban informal sector.

The most immediate need is to develop foundation skills. Approaches that combine basic literacy and numeracy with social protection can be particularly effective and it develops the opportunities to develop further skills in a trade, as well as transferable skills to enable them to become more successful entrepreneurs. Public policies fostering skills development for young people are crucial to the development of street food vendors.

In relation to information of street food vendors towards government regulation most of the street food vendors had no any information about government out lets shown by 154(77.0%) of the total respondents. Regarding to harassment of police to deter their daily activities 162(81%) of the respondents are sometimes harassed by police or other officials because they lack legal protection from the concerned bodies.

In relation to their future engagement to the street food business, different things had given high concern from the data participants these are; enabling them to participate in skills training programmes, offering them broader social support, including legal protection, to help them move out of high risk environments, awareness creation, need assessment, skill training and facilitating credit posed lofty concern form different government officials.

The findings indicated that, street vendors obtain many benefits. It creates employment opportunity for most low earning society. In addition to the benefits of the street vendors, they provide different benefits to the residents of the city, especially to the poorer segment of the society by providing different type of foods at affordable price (low price).

The quality and safety of street foods are determined by numerous factors such as, regulatory aspects, technical aspects related to the preparation, preservation and display of food sold in

the streets. In many areas, street foods are sold and food safety issues are not taken into consideration neither on the producer nor on the consumer side.

According to the study, the activities of street food vendors create traffic congestion and jeopardizes the free movement of pedestrians especially children, the elderly and people with disabilities. In addition to this, it create favourable environment for crimes.

Generally, from the findings one can conclude that, the absence of training, sufficient solid waste disposal containers, and low perception of street vendors about the environmental pollution, create some environmental problems.

### 5.3 Recommendations

In light of the findings of this research, the following recommendations can be drawn with a view of improving the status of Addis Ketema Sub City woreda 8 street food vending sector;

- Skill training need to be given high priority to minimize barriers in handling their business. Vendors should be given basic skill training on how to safely prepare and store food. .
- The Addis Ababa City administration in general and sub city administration in particular should design on the job training seminars for street vendors on issues of capacity building, marketing skills, business development and hygiene in the production of safe food.
- The government should invest in street food industry as it provides employment, cheap food, and wide variety of foods for the urban dwellers. Through the ministries of Health and Local government, legislation should be developed to recognise the street food industry by developing code of practice for street food vending.
- The city administration should consider establishment of street food centres with adequate facilities and utility services. Such centres for storing, preparing and serving safe food. They will provide the necessary utilities such as potable water, adequate light, and drainage and solid/water disposal to provide conducive environment for consumers.
- The city administration health should take appropriate measures in handling safety of the food vendors' environment and vendors themselves.
- Street food vendors should be encouraged to partake in awareness raising programmes and given access to microcredit.
- Government should charge fair and affordable fees for the use of such space by the street vendors. This condition will remove the basis of their harassment and eviction.
- Regulate street vending on congested roads by issuing licenses for simple identification. The license should be in the form of registration card with photos, name of the vendor. This condition create favourable environment for the municipality to charge fees from the street food vendors who use the site and to control those who operate without license in the specified locations.

- The municipality should include permanent working and marketing place for street vendors in the master plan by revising the master plan of the city.
- Provide the street vendors with training and know-how based on needs assessment. The training that is provided to the street vendors could focus on entrepreneurships and creativity.
- There is a need for further research to describe the nature of street food vendor skill training and to quantify the consumption of street foods in Addis Ababa and their economic benefits as well as ways to improve the standards of street food.

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# Appendix A

Addis Ababa University

College of Education and Behavioral Studies

Department of curriculum and teachers professional Development Studies

Adult and Lifelong Learning Unit

## Questionnaire for Street food Vendors

Dear respondents;

This questioner is prepared to collect data on the skill training and practices, challenges and prospects of street food vending in Addis ketema sub city. The aim of the questionnaire is to collect pertinent information on, working conditions, challenges, opportunities the food vendors have, etc. Hence, your kind participation in giving the necessary information will make the research realiable. Thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

### Instruction

Please circle your choices /supply your answer on the space provided.

#### I. Background information

##### 1 .Gender

A. Male

B. Female

##### 2. Age

A. 18–25 years

B. 25–35 years

C. 35–45 years

D. 45–55years

##### 3.Level of education -----

##### 4. Marital status -----

##### 5. Place of birth

a. Addis Ababa

b. outside Addis Ababa

6. If your place of birth is outside Addis Ababa, why did you come to Addis Ababa?

7. With whom do you live?

A. Parent

B. Friend

C. Relatives

D. Alone

E. other(Specify

if any)

8. For how many years are you involved in street food preparation?

A. Less than 5 years

B. 6–10 years

C. 11–15 years

D. More than 16 years

9. What kind of street food vendors are you ?

A. Stationary

B. Non-stationary

## II. Time, seasonal and locational factors

10. On average, how many days you operate your business per week?

A. every Day

B. 2 days

C. 3 days

D. 5 days

E. 6 days F. 7 days

11. On average, how many hours you operate per day?

A. 1-4

B. 4-8

C. 8-10

D. > 10

15. Do you have another job in addition to street food vending?

A. Yes

B. No

C. can not say

12. At what time do you start your work?

A. In the morning

B. In the afternoon

C. In the evening

13. Why do you prefer the site on which you operate your business?

A. Because there is high number of pedestrians

B. Nearness to my home

C. To escape from harassment of police

D. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

14. What type of vending materials are used in the business?

A. Head load

B. Wooden

C. Canopy

D. Container

E. Zinc sheet

F. Wheel

barrow

15. What are the most high income generating seasons?

A. rainy season

B. sunny Season

B. both sunny and rainy season

16. If your answer for question number 15 is A or B What was your reason behind selecting the season?

A. presence of high customers

B. personal interest

C. I have another business to work the whole year

D. High prices for products E. calendar events

E. because of higher population in the selected season

17. Who is your main customer ?

A. Formal businesses owners B. Informal businesses owners C. day labourers

D. Family heads E. Private individuals F. Specify if there is Other \_\_\_\_\_

18. Where do you get the ingredients for your food preparation ?

A. Buy them from an informal enterprise B. Make or grow them myself

C. Buy them from another street vendor D. Acquire them free

E. Buy them from a formal enterprise F. Acquire them from formal supplier to sell on commission G. specify if there is other \_\_\_\_\_

### **III. Items on Skill training**

19. Did you take any skill training from the government or other concerned bodies?

A. Yes

B. No

C. can not say

20. if your answer for question number 19 is yes what was the content of the training

A. license issues B. registration issues C. hygiene issues

D. Business management skill issues E. traffic congestion issues

G. specify if there is other \_\_\_\_\_

21. If you were trained in one of the above issues where did you attend the training?

A. in vending site B. In government organization C. private training institutions D. NGOs

E. specify if there is other \_\_\_\_\_

22. If your answer for question number 19 is 'No,' Are you keen enough to take skill training if it is prepared by any concerned bodies?

A. yes

B. No

C. not sure

23. if your answer is yes for question number 22, What should be the content of the training?

- A. food preparation skill                      B .business management skill
- C. business upgrading skill                      D.social skill E. Accounting skill Eenterprenurial skill
- F. specify if any other\_\_\_\_\_

24. What are the support you got from the city adminstration/governmnet?

- A. Having permanent/allocated site    B. Infrastructure (expansion of electricity access
- C. Access of training    D. Availability of loans    E. I didn't get any support    F. specify if there is other\_\_\_\_\_

**IV. items related to opprtunity offred by street food vending**

25. How do spend income acquired from street food vending?

- A .family income    B. Expand businesses    C. make remittances to family    D. buy Cloth
- E .feed and educate children    F. Save money with savings and credit associations
- G. specify if any other\_\_\_\_\_

26. What is the contribution of the sector to the city/Nation?

- A .Tax revenue    B .Provide for people's needs    C. Make ffoods accessible to coustomers
- D. Provide income and employment    E .Promote development/help
- F. economical growth    G. Cleanng the market/city    H . specify if there is other\_\_\_\_\_

27. What is your benefit from the sector?

- A. earning personal income    B. financial freedom    C. family income    D. self employmnet
- E. skill aquisition    F. specify if there is other\_\_\_\_\_

28. What are the benefits that street vending gives to the people in the city? (You can give more than one answer)

- A. The people can buy in small quantity
- B. The people can buy in small price
- C. It creates employment opportunity for the poor people
- D. Available to the people everywhere at any time
- E. Other, specify\_\_\_\_\_



38. Where do you Store leftovers of food

A. Cupboard B. Plastic container C. Refrigerator D specify if any other

39. Where is your Waste disposal site?

A. Street/road B. Drainage/Gutter B. Bush C. Waste bin

40. What type of preparation is mostly favoured by your customers?

A.raw/uncooked Food B ready-to-eat food C food cooked on site D specify if any other\_\_\_\_\_

**The major impediment of working in street food business**

**Instruction VII For the following question put X sign on the space provided and use**

**1= No**

**2= I can't say**

**3= No**

41. do you encounter	No	Icant say	Yes
A. Difficulty negotiating higher prices from customers			
B. Difficulty negotiating lower prices from suppliers			
C. training in dealing with local			
D. Lack of information about local regulations/ authorities			
E. No relevant training in accounting, marketing, other business skills			
F. Harassment by local authorities (e.g. police or other officials)			
G. Evictions/ lack of support during evictions/lack of protection from or warnings before evictions			
H. Insecurity of vending site/problems securing a vending site when needed			
I. No assistance with court cases or other legal strategies			
J .Diffilty negotiating with other street vendors/mitigating conflicts among street vendors			
K. Confications of goods/diffiulty getting merchandise back after it is confiscated unfullfilling the health requirements set by the governmnet			

L .specify if there is any Other -----

**Thank you!**

# **Appendix B**

## **Addis Ababa University**

### **College of Education and Behavioral Studies**

#### **Department of curriculum and teachers professional Development Studies**

##### **Adult and Lifelong Learning Unit**

###### **Interview guidelines for Government officials**

**Dear interviewee;**

This interview guidelines is prepared to collect data on the skill training, practices, challenges and prospects of street food vending in Addis ketema sub city. The aim of the interview is to collect pertinent information on the profile of the vendors, working conditions, challenges of the vendors, opportunities the food vendors have, etc. Hence, your kind participation in the research by giving the necessary information will make the research reliable. Thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

###### **I. Background information**

###### **1 .Gender**

A. Male

B .Female

###### **3. Age group (years)**

A .18–25

B . 25–35

C. 35–45

D . above 45

###### **4 .Level of education**

A . . Grade 9-10

B .Grade 11-12

C. TVET level

D. Diploma

E.BA/BSc

F. MA/MSC

1. What does the practice of street food vending look like in your subcity? Do you think they are profitable?
2. What does the subcity expect from street food vendors
3. Is there any challenge noted as resulted to street food vending(how, why, )
4. Does the subcity administration support the practice of food vending(how, why etc)
5. Do you believe that street food vendors need to get trained on how to develop their business skills?
6. Did the city administration give any training to street vendors?and what the content of the training ? who give the training?
7. If your answer is ' No' for question number 6 why didnt you give them training?\_\_\_\_\_
  
8. how did you see the status of street food vending in the capital?\_\_\_\_\_
  
- 9 What are the factors that led peoples to street food vending? \_\_\_\_\_
  
- 10 What are the problems that street vendors face while operating their business?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
11. In your own view, what are the socio-economic and environmental problems that happened due to street food vending? \_\_\_\_\_
  
12. Currently what are the measures taken by the government to facilitate or control street food vending? \_\_\_\_\_
- 13.what are the major loss of the city government from street food vendors? Why  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
- 14 what impact does street food vending have on legally opened cafe/resturant owners\_\_\_\_\_
15. Do you have any general comments you would like to add? \_\_\_\_\_

## **Appendix C**

**Addis Ababa University**

**College of Education and Behavioral Studies**

**Department of curriculum and teachers professional Development Studies**

**Adult and Lifelong Learning Unit**

### **Interview guidelines for coustomer/pedestrian**

**Dear interviewee;**

This interview is prepared to collect data on the skill trainng, practices, challenges and prospects of street food vending in Addis ketema sub city. The aim of the interview is to collect pertinent information on the demographic profile of the vendors, working conditions, challenges of the vendors, opportunities the food vendors have, etc. Hence, your kindly participation in the research by giving the necessary information will make the research reliable. Thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

#### **A. Background information**

- I. What is your Main occupation?
- II. Where is your Place of residence?
- III. What is your Highest educational level attained?

### **II street food vending related quesions**

1. What kind of food and what kind of places? Do you like most
2. What are the problems you always see concerning food preparation?what do you suggest
3. Do you think that street food vendors have enough skill for their business? If not what do you suggest?
4. What could be your prefrence if there was no street food vendors any where?
5. Have you ever fallen ill from eating certain food yourself or have you heard about anybody? (Probe specifically for: diarrhoea, running stomachs and stomach pains)
6. What type of challenges do you observe for street food vendors?

7. Do you think they are profitable
8. Do you think that street food vendors are environmentally friendly?
9. What are the foods that you do always buy on the streets?
10. What do you look for when you choose a vendor?
11. Do you eat at the same vendors regularly or do you shift? (Probe for reasons)
12. Do you think the city administration have given them due concerns
13. Do you think that street food vendors are highly qualified to run their business

**Thank you!**

## Appendix D

### Addis Ababa University

#### College of Education and Behavioral Studies

#### Department of curriculum and teachers professional Development Studies

#### Adult and Lifelong Learning Unit

This observation guide lines is prepared to collect data on the skill training and practices challenges and prospects of street food vending in Addis ketema sub city. The aim of the observation is to collect pertinent information on working conditions, challenges of the vendors, opportunities the food vendors have, etc. Hence, your kind participation in the research by giving the necessary information will make the research realiable. Thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

#### Street food Vendor observation guide

Practical information: put a “X” mark

**For each observation session, location, time interval, app. number and types of customers, main events, discussions etc.**

#### Stand facilities:

Water source	available/reachable	unavailable/unreachable	remark
availability,			
distance	Reachable	unreachable	

Toilet facilities	available	unavailable	remark
Availability			
hand washing facility for exa soap			
distancee	reachable	unreachable	

Presence or absence of	Present	Absent	Remark
dirt			
dust			
ants			
flies			
animals			
children .			

General description of area and stands position (shops, streets, social standards)

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**Cooking(washing etc. quality and origin of meat, vegetables, and other food items)  
Vendor's personal hygiene and practices:**

cleanliness of	clean	unclean	remark
clothes,			
hands,			
fingernails,			
general appearance while cooking /vending			

use/unuse of external materials

	Used	unused	
apron,			
head cover			

General behaviours and manners of vendors towards customers, suppliers, business relations etc.

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Vendor-customer interaction; questions/concerns about the food, hygiene etc.

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General customer behaviours during purchasing

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# **Appendix E**

**Addis Ababa University**

**College of Education and Behavioral Studies**

**Department of curriculum and teachers professional Development Studies**

**Adult and Lifelong Learning Unit**

## **Interview guidelines for Street food Vendors**

**Dear respondents;**

This interview is prepared to collect data on the skill training and practices, challenges and prospects of street food vending in Addis ketema sub city. The aim of the interview is to collect pertinent information on, working conditions, challenges, opportunities the food vendors have, etc. Hence, your kind participation in giving the necessary information will make the research reliable. Thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

### **I. Background information**

#### **1 .Gender**

A Male

B Female

#### **2. Age**

A 18–25 years

B 25–35 years

C 35–45 years

D 45–55years

#### **3.Level of education**

A. No education

B. Primary

C. General Secondary school

D. preparatory school

E. Vocational Technical

**4. Marital status**

- A. Single                      B. Married  
D. Divorced                  E. Separated      C. Widowed

**5. Place of birth**

- a. Addis Ababa                      b. outside Addis Ababa

6. Why did you come to Addis Ababa? \_\_\_\_\_
7. For how many years are you involved in street food preparation? \_\_\_\_\_
8. How much was your starting capital of the business? \_\_\_\_\_
9. How much is your daily income? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Did you take any skill training from the government or other concerned bodies? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What should be the content of the training? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What is your benefit from the sector? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Why do you prefer to be street food vending? \_\_\_\_\_
14. What is the contribution of the sector to the city/Nation?  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. Do you have another job in addition to street food vending? \_\_\_\_\_
16. What are the support you got from the city administration/government? \_\_\_\_\_

**Thank you!**

Appendix A

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የባህሪና የትምህርት ጥናት

የካሪኩለምና የመምህራን ማበልጸጊያ ጥናት ክፍል

የጎልማሶች ትምህርት ዩኒት

በመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጮች የሚሞላ

ውድ የመጠይቁ ተሳታፊዎች

የዚህ መጠይቅ ዓላማ ለማስተር ድግሪ መመሪያ ጽሑፍ የሚሆን መረጃ በአዲስ አበባ ክፍለ ከተማ በሚገኙ የመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጮች ላይ ክህሎታቸውን ለመገምገመና ያሉበትን ወቅታዊ ሁኔታ የሚጋጥማቸውን ተግዳሮቶችን እና በሚያገኙት ጥቅም ላይ ጠቃሚ መረጃ ለመስብሰብ ታቅዶ የተዘጋጀ የጽሑፍ መጠይቅ ነው። መልስህ/ሽ ቀጥተኛ ይሆን ዘንድ እየጠየኩ መጠይቁን ለመሙላት ፍቃደኛ ስለሆንክ/ሽ ክልብ አመሰግናለሁ።

መመሪያ 1: በተሰጡት ምርጫዎች ላይ በማክበብ ወይም አስፈላጊ ሆኖ ሲገኝ መልስ በመጻፍ ተገቢውን መልስ ስጥ/ስጩ።

1. ዳራዊ መረጃ

- 1. ጾታ ሀ) ወንድ ለ) ሴት
- 2. ዕድሜ ሀ) 18-25 ለ) 25-35 ሐ) 35-45 መ) 45-55
- 3. የትምህርት ደረጃ
  - ሀ) አልተማርኩም ለ) ከ1ኛ - 4ኛ ክፍል ሐ) ከ5ኛ - 8ኛ ክፍል መ) ከ 9ኛ - 10ኛ
  - ሠ) ከ 11ኛ - 12ኛ ክፍል
- 4. ቴክኒክና ሙያ ስልጠና የወሰደ ሰ) ሌላ ከሆነ ግለጥ/ግለጪ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. የትዳር ሁኔታ ሀ) ያገባ ለ) ያላገባ ሐ) የተፋታ መ) የተለያየ ሠ) ባል ወይም ሚስት የሞተባት/በት
- 5. የትውልድ ቦታ ሀ) አዲስ አበባ ለ) ከአዲስ አበባ ውጪ
- 6. ከአዲስ አበባ ውጪ ከተወለድሽ/ድክ ለምን ወደ አዲስ አበባ መጣህ/ሽ?
  - ሀ) ስራ ፍለጋ ለ) የተሻለ ህይወት ለመምራት ሐ) የቤተሰብ ዐቅም ማጣት መ) ሌላ ከሆነ ይግለጥ/ጪ \_\_\_\_\_

7. ከማን ጋር የምትኖረው/ረው?

ሀ)ከወላጆቹ ጋር    ለ)ከጎደኛዬ ጋር    ሐ) ከባለቤቴ ጋር    መ)ብቻዬን    ሠ)ሌላ ካለ ግለጫ/ጥ\_\_\_\_\_

8. በመንገድ ላይ የምግብ ንግድ ከተሰማራህ /ሽ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ሆነህ/ሽ?

ሀ)ከ 5 ዓመት በታች    ለ)ከ6-10 ዓመት    ሐ)ከ11-15 ዓመት    መ)ከ16 ዓመት በላይ

9. ምን ዓይነት የመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጭ ነሽ/ህ

ሀ) ተንቀሳቃሽ    ለ) የማይንቀሳቀስ

**መመሪያ 2:የሚከተሉት ጥያቄዎች በስራህ/ሽ ላይ የሚያጋጥሙሽን/ህን ወቅታዊ እና አካባቢያዊ ተጽዕኖዎች ይመለከታል ስለሆነም ጥያቄውን በእርጋታ በማንበብ ተገቢውን መልስ ስጪ/ጥ**

10. በአማካኝ በሳምንት ምን ያህል ቀን በመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ንግድ ትሰራለሽ/ህ ?

ሀ)ሁል ቀን    ለ)በሳምንት 2 ቀን    ሐ)በሳምንት 3 ቀን    መ) በሳምንት 4 ቀን ሠ. 6 ቀን    ረ.7 ቀን

11. በአማካኝ በቀን ምን ያህል ሰዓት ትሰራለህ/ሽ?

ሀ) ከ1-4 ሰዓት    ለ)ከ5-8 ሰዓት    ሐ)ከ9-11 ሰዓት    መ)ከ11 ሰዓት በላይ

12. ከመንገድ ላይ የምግብ ንግድ ሥራ በተጨማሪ ሌላ ስራ አለህ/ሽ?

ሀ) አለኝ    ለ) የለኝም    ሐ) ለመናገር ፍቃደኛ አይደለሁም

13. የምግብ ንግድ ስራሽን/ህን የምትጀምረው/ረው በየትኛው ጊዜ ነው?

ሀ)በጠዋት    ለ)ከሰዓት በኋላ    ሐ) ወደ ማታ

14. በዚህ ቦታ ላይ የመንገድ ላይ የምግብ ንግድ ስራሽን/ህን ለመስራት ለምን መረጥሽው/ከው?

ሀ) ከፍተኛ የእግር መንገደኛ መኖሩ ለ) ለመኖሪያ ቤቴ ባለው ቅርበት ሐ) ከህግ አስከባሪዎች ለመሰወር መ) ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ





መመሪያ 4: ቀጥሎ የቀረቡት ጥያቄዎች በመንግድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጮች የጤና የንጽህና ሁኔታና ተግዳሮቶቻቸውን ይመለከታል ስለሆነም እንደ ጥያቄው መንፈስ ተገቢውን ምላሽ ስጪ/ጥ

29. ለምግብ ንጽህና አጠባበቅ ያለህን/ሽን ዕውቀት/ግንዛቤ እንዴት ትገልፀዋለህ/ሽ?

ሀ) በጣም በከፍተኛ ለ)ከፍተኛ ሐ)መካከለኛ መ)ዝቅተኛ ሠ)በጣም ዝቅተኛ

30. በምግብ ንፅህናና አያያዝ ስልጠና ወስደሽ/ህ ታውቋል/ህ? ሀ)አዎ ለ)አላውቅም ሐ)መግለፅ አልፈልግም

31. በጥያቄ ቁጥር 30 መልስህ/ሽ “አዎ” ከሆነ ስልጠናውን እንዴት ወሰድሽው/ከው?

ሀ) መደበኛ ባልሆነ መንገድ/ በልምምድ ለ) በመደበኛ ትምህርት ሐ) ከወላጆቼ መ) ከሌሎች የመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጮች በማየት ሠ) ሌላ ካለ ግለጫ/ጽ-----

32. የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ለንግድ የምግብ ንጽህና አጠባበቅ በተመለከተ በወጣው ህግ ላይ ግንዛቤው አለህ/ሽ?

ሀ) አዎ ለ) የለኝም ሐ) ለመግለጽ ፍቃደኛ አይደለሁም

33. የህክምና ምርመራ ወስደሽ/ህ ታዊውቃለሽ/ህ?

ሀ) አዎ ለ) አላውቅም ሐ) ለመግለጽ ፍቃደኛ አይደለሁም

34. ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 32 መልስህ/ሽ “አዎ” ከሆነ መች ነበር በቀርብ ጊዜ የህክምና ምርመራ የወሰድሽው/ከው?

ሀ) ከ 1 ወር በፊት ለ) ከ3 ወር በፊት ሐ) ከ6 ወር በፊት መ) ከአንድ አመት በፊት

35. በምን አይነት መሳሪያ ተጥቅመሽ/ህ ነው ለደንበኞችሽ/ህ ምግብ የምታቀርቡ/በው?

ሀ) በሽካ ለ) በማንኪያ ሐ) በባዶ እጅ መ) በንንት

36. ከምግብ ንግድ ሽያጭ የተረፉ ምግቦችን የት ታስቀምጫለሽ/ህ?

ሀ) ደግሜ እጠቀማለሁ ለ) ለሚቀጥለው ቀን አስቀምጣለሁ ሐ) በተገቢ ሁኔታ አስቀምጣቸዋለሁ መ) ሌላ ካለ ግለጫ/ጽ-----

37. ለምግብ ዝግጅት የምትጠቀሟቸውን/መውን ውሃ የት ነው የምታገኘው/ገኘው?

ሀ) ንጽህናው ከተጠበቀ ጉድጓድ ለ) ንጽህናው ካልተጠበቀ ጉድጓድ ሐ) ከቧንቧ መ) ከወሃ ሽያጭ በመግዛት

38. ተበልተው የተረፉ ምግቦችን የት ታስቀምጫለሽ/አለህ?

ሀ) በማይካ አወቃዎች ለ) በጎማ እቃዎች ሐ) በፍሪጅ መ) ሌላ ካለ ይገለጹ-----

39. ለምግብ መስሪያ የተጠቀሙሽባቸውን/ክባቸውን ግባቶችን ትርፍራፊውች ማስወገጃ ቦታሽ/ህ የት ነው?

- ሀ) በመንገድ ላይ                      ለ) ቆሻሻ ማስወገጃ ትቦ ውስጥ                      ሐ) ከአካባቢ ራቅ ያለ ቦታ
- መ) በቆሻሻ መስቀመጫ ቦታ

40. ለደንበኛሽ/ሀ ተመራጭ የሆነው የምግብ አዘገጃጀት የትኛው ነው?

- ሀ) ያልበሰሉ ምግቦች                      ለ) የተዘጋጁ ምግቦች                      ሐ) በንግድ ቦታ/ ትኩስ ምግቦችን
- መ) ሌላ ካለ ግለጫ/ጽ-----

**መመሪያ 7 : ቀጥሎ የቀረቡት ጥያቄዎች በመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ነጋዴዎች ላይ የሚያጋጥማቸውን ዋነኛ ተገዳሮቶች ይመለከታል። ስለሆነም በተሰጡት ክፍት ቦታዎች ላይ 'X' ምልክት መልስዎን ስጡ**

1= አይ                      2= ለመወሰን ያዳግተኛል                      3 አዎ

41 ከዚህ በታች የተጠቀሱት ችግሮች አጋጥሞህ/ሽ ያውቃል?	1	2	3
ሀ) በከፍተኛ ዋጋ ምክንያት ከደንበኛ ጋር አለመስማማት			
ለ) ከአቅራቢች ጋር በዝቅተኛ ዋጋ መቀበል			
ሐ) መንግስታዊ ካልሆኑ ድርጅቶች ጋር በስልጠና አለመስማማት			
መ) አካባቢያዊ ህጎች /ደንቦችን በተመለከተ የመራጃ እጥረት			
ሠ) ከስራዩ ጋር ያልተገናኘ ስለጠናዎች መሳተፍ			
ረ) በሂሳብ አያያዝና ሌሎች የንግድ ክህሎት ስልጠናዎች ማግኘት			
ሰ) ከደንብ አስከባሪዎች/ፖሎሶች ህገ ወጥ ጥቃቶች			
ሸ) ከሚመለከታቸው አካላት ድጋፍ አላማግኘት			
ቀ) የምሰራበት አካባቢ የጥበቃ ሁኔታ አሳሳቢ መሆን			
በ) ከህግ አካላት ከለላ አለማግኘት			
ተ) ከእኔ ጋር የሚሰሩ ነጋዴዎች ጋር ስምምነት ማጣት			
ቸ) የ ምግብ ንግድ ማካሄጃ እቃዎች ከተወረሱ በኋላ መልሶ አለማግኘት			
ኀ) በመንግስት መንገድ ላይ ምግብ ነጋዴዎች በተመለከተ የወጣውን ክድመ ሁኔታ አለመቀበል			

ለ) ሌላ ካለ ግለጫ/ጥ-----

**አመሰግናለሁ**

# Appendix B

## አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

### የባህሪና የትምህርት ጥናት

#### የካሪኩለምና የመምህራን ማበልጸጊያ ጥናት ክፍል

#### የጎልማሶች ትምህርት ዩኒቨርሲቲ

#### ለሚመለከተው የመንግስት ሰራተኛ የሚቀርብ መነሻ ቃለ መጠይቅ ጥያቄዎች

የዚህ መጠይቅ ዓላማ ለማስተር ድግሪ መመረቂያ ጽሑፍ የሚሆን መረጃ በአዲስ ከተማ ክፍለ ከተማ በሚገኙ የመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጮች ላይ ከህሎታቸውን ለመገምገምና ያሉበትን ወቅታዊ ሁኔታ የሚጋጥማቸውን ተግዳሮቶችን እና የሚገኙትን ጥቅም ላይ ጠቃሚ መረጃ ለመሰብሰብ ታቅዶ የተዘጋጀ የቃለ መጠይቅ ነው። መልስህ/ሽ ቀጥተኛ ይሆን ዘንድ እየጠየኩ መጠይቁን ለመሙላት ፍቃደኛ ስለሆንክ/ሽ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ።

#### I. ዳራዊ መረጃ

1. ጾታ ሀ) ወንድ ለ) ሴት

2. ዕድሜ ሀ) 18-25 ለ) 25-35 ሐ) 35-45 መ) 45-55

3. የትምህርት ደረጃ

ሀ) ከ 11ኛ - 12ኛ ክፍል ለ) ቴክኒክና ሙያ ስልጠና የወሰደ ሐ) ቢ.ኤስ.ሲ/ቢ.ኤ ድግሪ መ ኤም ኤ/ኤም ኤስ ሲ ሰ) ሌላ ከሆነ ግለጥ/ግለጪ \_\_\_\_\_

#### ውድ የቃለ መጠይቅ ተሳታፊ

1. የመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ነጋዴዎች በክፍለ ከተማው ያሉበት ሁኔታ ምን ይመስላል ?
2. ከመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጮች መኖራቸውን ይደግፋሉ? እንዴት? ለምን?
3. ክፍለ ከተማው የመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጮች መኖራቸውን ይደግፋል ?እንዴት ? ለምን?
4. የመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጮች የንግድ ከህሎታቸውን ለማሳደግ ስልጠና ያስፈልጋቸዋል ብለው ያምናሉ?
5. የክፍለ ከተማው አስተዳደር ለመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጮች ስልጠና ሰቶ ያውቃል ?የስልጠናው ይዘት ምንድን ነው?
6. ስልጠና ከልተሰጣቸው ምክንያቱ ምንድን ነው?
7. በከተማው ላይ ያሉትን የመንገድ ላይ የምግብ ሻጮች እና ያሉበትን ሁኔታ እንዴት ይመለከቱታል?
8. በመንገድ ምግብ ሻጮች ላይ የሚጋጥማቸው ተግዳሮቶች ምን ምን ናቸው?
9. በእርሶ አመለካከት በመንገድ ላይ በምግብ ሻጮች ምክንያት የሚከሰቱ ማህበራዊ እና ኢኮኖሚያዊ እንዲሁም አካባቢያዊ ተግዳሮቶች ምን ምን ናቸው?
10. በአሁኑ ወቅት በከተማው አስተዳደር የመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጮች ስራቸውን እንዳያከናውኑ ወይም እንዲያቆሙ እየተወሰዱ ያሉ እርምጃዎች ምን ምን ናቸው?
11. የከተማው አስተዳደር ከመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጮች እያጣ ያለው ነገር ምንድን ነው ?ለምን?
12. ማንኛውም የሚጨምሩት ነገር ካለ መጨምር ይችላሉ?

# Appendix C

## አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

### የባህሪና የትምህርት ጥናት

#### የካሪኩለምና የመምህራን ማበልጸጊያ ጥናት ክፍል

#### የጎልማሶች ትምህርት ዩኒት

ለመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ተጠቃሚዎች የሚቀርብ መነሻ ቃለ መጠይቅ ጥያቄዎች

የዚህ መጠይቅ ዓላማ ለማስተር ድግሪ መመሪያ ጽሑፍ የሚሆን መረጃ በአዲስ ከተማ ክፍለ ከተማ በሚገኙ የመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጮች ላይ ክህሎታቸውን ለመገምገምና ያሉበትን ወቅታዊ ሁኔታ የሚጋጥማቸውን ተግዳሮቶችን እና በሚያገኙት ጥቅም ላይ ጠቃሚ መረጃ ለመሰብሰብ ታቅዶ የተዘጋጀ የቃለ መጠይቅ ነው። ። መልስህ/ሽ ቀጥተኛ ይሆን ዘንድ እየጠየኩ መጠይቁን ለመሙላት ፍቃደኛ ስለሆንክ/ሽ በቅድሚያ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ።

#### ሀ) ዳራዊ መረጃዎች

1. ስራሽ/ህ ምንድን ነው \_\_\_\_\_
2. የመኖሪያ አካባቢህ/ሽ የት ነው \_\_\_\_\_
3. የትምህርት ደረጃሽ/ህ \_\_\_\_\_

#### ለ) ዋናዎና ጥያቄዎች

1. በምን መጠን/ ሁኔታ የመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ይጠቀማሉ?
2. የትኛውን የምግብ ዓይነት አዘውትረው ትጠቀማሉ/ሽ ለምን?
3. የገዛሽውን/ሽውን ምግብ የምትመገቡ/ዊው የት ነው/አዛው/ወደ ሌላ ቦታ በመውሰድ/መኖሪያ ቤት
4. በምግብ ዝግጅት ወቅት ከአዘጋጆች የምታየው/ይው ችግሮች ምን ምን ናቸው ይህንን ችግር ለመቅረፍ ምን ማድረግ ይጠበቅባቸዋል
5. የመንገድ ላይ የምግብ አቅራቢዎች ለንግዱ በቂ የሆነ ክህሎት አላቸው ብለህ/ሽ ታምናለህ/ሽ/ከሌላቸው ምን ትመክራለህ/ሽ
6. የመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጮች ባይኖሩ ኖሮ የምግብ አቅራቢትህን/ሽን የት ታደርገ/ታደርግ ነበር
7. በመንገድ ላይ ምግብ በመጠቀም ምክንያት የደረሱበሽ/ህ የጤና መታወክ ችግር ደርሶብህ/ሽ ያውቃል
8. በመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጮች አዘውተረህ/ሽ የምታየው/ይው ችግር ምንድን ነው
9. የመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጮች አትራፊ ናቸው ብለው/ሽ ታምናለህ /ታምኛለሽ
10. የመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጮች መኖራቸውን ተደግፈአለሽ/ህ
11. በመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሽቃጭ ደንበኛ አለህ/ሽ
12. በደንበኝነት የምትጠቀምባቸው መንግድ ላይ ምግብ ሽጮች በደንበኝነት ለመጠቀም መስፈርተሽ/ህ ምንድን ነው ለምን
13. የምግብ ንጽህና በተመለከተ ግንዛቤው አለሽ/ህ የት ቀሰምሽው/ከው
14. የከተማ አስተዳደሩ ለመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሽጮች ተገቢውን ቦታ ሰጥቷቸዋል ብለህ/ሽ ታምኛለሽ/ህ
15. የመንግድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጭ በመሆንሽ/ህ ግብር የማትከፍ/ል ከሆነ በሌሎች ግብር ከፋይ ህጋዊ ምግብ ሻጮች ላይ አሎታዊ ተጽኖ አለኝ ብልህ/ሽ ታምናለህ/ሽ
16. የመንገድ ላይ ምግብ ሻጭ በመሆንህ/ሽ አካባቢዊን አወንታዊ በሆነ መንገድ ይዣለው ብለሽ/ህ ታስቢያለሽ/ታስባለህ