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Effect of Evictions on the Performance of Urban-Based Vendor Firms: A Case Study of Dar es Salaam city, Tanzania

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Abstract

In November 2021, the Dar es Salaam City Council (DCC) initiated a campaign aimed at regaining pavements and other public spaces. The initiative aimed at maintaining cleanliness and order in the city resulting in the removal of female pavement vendors, among others, due to the implementation of restrictions on the unauthorized areas. This study analyzes the effect of the street clean-up initiative in Dar es Salaam, focusing specifically on the relocated areas. Surveys and questionnaires were used to collect data from 133 displaced female pavement vendors. A cross-sectional research design was utilized, and Multiple Linear Regression analysis was applied to achieve definitive results. The findings indicated a positive and significant effect of eviction on the performance of urban-based vendor firms. This finding enhances Modernist theory by highlighting the importance of a robust policy formulation process for inclusive urban development. This process is essential for addressing Goal 5 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which seeks to eliminate discrimination and violence against women and girls, thus aligning with the objectives of social work both globally and in Tanzania.

Key Words: *Effect, eviction, performance, urban-based firms, Dar es Salaam*

Introduction

For a long time, street vending (SV) has been a major component of the unorganized sector (Solidum, 2023). Home-based small businesses, daily construction projects, and agricultural family production are examples of unregistered business units that come within this category (ILO, 2019). A portion of the urban population depends on SV, a visible type of informal economy with small-scale establishments that has a long history in sociological, economic, and anthropological studies for self-employment and survival (Onego, 2024). According to earlier researchers, no city, whether ancient or modern, could exist without street vendors selling their goods in public areas (Long, 2023).

The urban economy depends heavily on informal economy. It is regarded as one of Tanzania's top sectors offering women and young people employment opportunity, especially in urban areas. The literature that is currently available supports the idea that street vendors (SVs) offer both goods and services, including repackaging of different products such as food items like snacks, dry grocery items such as paper products, clothes, cosmetics, recharge cards, toiletries, household items, electronic gadgets, and detergents. They also provide a variety of services that keep the city running smoothly,

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such as haircuts, manicures and pedicures, shoe maintenance, and giving prompt and decisive response to a situation that require instant attention to both low-income individuals and public servants with modest incomes but regularly enjoy from affordable and convenient services (UNDP, 2021; Kara & Tonya, 2021).

Additionally, SV income has demonstrated a positive effect to both autonomy and poverty reduction (Bhattarai & Pathak, 2020). The operations of vendors in Dar es Salaam have been shown to have benefits in a number of research and assessments. For example, Karondo and Tumaini (2021) found that there are substantial backward and forward economic links between farmers, fishers, store owners, transporters, and cleaners. Moreover, by offering evening dining services, SVs have brought life to city streets by luring people to eat and add to the city's distinct vibrancy, which has an impact on socio-economic and cultural geographies. Besides, they have made significant contributions by paying taxes, fines, and levies to local governments for services like food vending and waste collection (Swai, 2020). Thus, it is said that food vendors operating at night keep the streets safe because both patrons and service providers are constantly moving (*Ibid*).

Many academics from all over the world have been drawn to the topic on the performance of the urban-based vendors because it has generated a lot of curiosity. Pulliat *et al.*, (2024) and Alejo and Schoenecker (2020) discovered that SVs were impacted by working in extremely restrictive environments, such as frequent evictions in Bangkok, SV and market regulation and ratification in Hanoi, revitalization within the larger food system planning in Montpellier and the establishment of a licensing system in Chicago. Similar problems that street vendors encounter in numerous nations and regions around the world that impair their performance are replicated in our findings. However, their research did not compare the performance levels of male and female vendors in those nations nor their effect on their firms' performance across the study countries.

Research conducted in Africa by Masawi *et al.*, (2023) and Onego (2024) indicates that the regulatory framework adversely affected the performance of urban-based vendor firms through license denials, ware confiscations, fines, and jail time. Similarly, Tuffour *et al.*, (2022) verified that socio-cultural influences had a detrimental impact on firms' performance in Ghana. On the other hand, Adiza *et al.*, (2020) found that socio-cultural influences had a beneficial impact on firms' performance in Niger Delta states. None of these research, however, compared the impact on the influence of socio-cultural

elements on performance of firms operated by male and female vendors within their unique urban contexts in a comprehensive manner. This suggests that there is a vacuum in the literature that may need to be filled by conducting a study.

There has also been discussion on business support for operators in different business activities for decades. An effective business development solution to support the expansion of small enterprises has been investigated. In Africa, especially Tanzania, business assistance programs have been found to affect the performance of urban-based vendors' firms. Munishi (2022), for example, looked into the barriers that SVs in Dar es Salaam had when trying to get Business Development Services and Support (BDSS). The findings show that urban-based vendors' informal and unlawful status, lack of information and physical address, financial limitations, unwillingness to follow rules and regulations, and data statistics all have a detrimental impact on their firms' performance. On the other hand, Mbura *et al.*, (2015) believed that Tanzania's small enterprises market had benefited greatly from the government's assistance in providing BDS. These findings highlight yet another knowledge gap that necessitates doing a comparison analysis of suppliers in various geographical areas.

A study by Kweka *et al.*, (2022) examines the resource endowments of Business Development Service Providers (BDSPs) for SMEs. BDS providers lacked the necessary resources to provide services to SMEs in the form of information systems, networking capabilities, human capital, and physical resources. However, BDS providers vary in their resource capabilities. Because the survey was limited to Arusha City and Moshi Municipality, excluding service providers from other cities and municipalities, the results further support the existence of a knowledge gap.

In terms of productivity, the informal sector is ignored despite its substantial contribution. According to Benanav (2019), research indicates that, in contrast to other areas of the nation, urban-based vendors in Dar es Salaam's Central Business District (CBD) and city streets frequently face evictions and relocations. Since SV operations are still seen as a hindrance to expansion and sustainable development, their contributions are not valued by Dar es Salaam city developers and municipal authorities. The activities of urban-based vendors, especially female pavement vendors in Dar es Salaam, have persisted with negligible performance (Kara & Tonya, 2021).

In order to propose a policy audit for the recognition, management, and inclusion of the female pavement vendors in urban areas, the study's motivation is to critically examine the effect of evictions on the firms' performance and urban-based vendors' relation to the dynamics of local councils. Subsequently, the study addresses the following queries about the performance of the urban-based vendor firms in the new locations:

- i. How did indiscriminate peddling, chaos, and traffic mark eviction in Tanzania Dar es Salaam city?
- ii. What effect did the evictions have on firm's performance in the new locations?
- iii. How did the evictions affect the assistant workers in the new locations?

The importance of the informal sector in generating revenue, providing services, and creating jobs is acknowledged on a global scale (Benanav, 2019; Recchi, 2020). According to the IMF (2021), it's responsible for over 2 billion jobs, or 60% of all jobs globally; in Africa, it has contributed between 52% and 61% of GDP growth (ILO 2018); it's also responsible for up to 40% of GDP growth and 90% of Tanzania's employment (UNDP, 2019). Additionally, it has been shown to generate roughly 85% of precariously employed people ILO (2018), which helps businesses migrate to formality and demonstrates the breadth of support required to promote inclusive growth (SD # 8). As a result of the expansion, the informal sector is now one of the most important sectors in addressing the issue of unemployment by providing work possibilities to young people and women (Bagachwa, 2019; Pallangyo, 2021).

In the global south, the phrase "informal economy" has been more and more popular in recent decades. It has been examined with reference to Latin America (Crossa, 2020); Asia (Recchi, 2020); and Africa (Mesele, 2019). It should come as no surprise that the growing number of informal operators has been intimately linked to the inability to turn cities into contemporary, millennium cities that meet international standards (Kasina and Singh, 2020; Peimani & Kamalipour, 2022). According to this viewpoint, numerous earlier studies clearly explained how the rapidly increasing number of SVs is a public nuisance since it exceeds the limited space surrounding the CBD (Lata & Khan, 2021). According to Okoye (2020), the traffic issue in the well-known Ghanaian cities of Accra and Kumasi contrasts SVs using urban public areas to make ends meet with a Modernist view of urban order. According to Adeniji *et al.*, (2022) in Nigeria, indiscriminate SV activities are causing the roadways in the central business district to narrow and people to disregard the laws governing urban space. This is

corroborated by Mungai (2021), who discovered that traffic caused poor environmental cleanliness, which ruined Kenyan urban areas' aesthetic value. The latter was backed by Lindell and Adama (2020) in Uganda, who said that indiscriminate peddling in central Kampala's public areas was destroying the aesthetic.

Furthermore, Mlambo (2021) in Zimbabwe agreed with Lindell and Adama (2020), who contended that the actions of urban-based vendors are the cause of any health and safety risks in urban and town areas. Likewise, indiscriminate peddling that causes congestion in the CBD was confirmed by Kirumirah and Munishi (2022) in Tanzania. In conclusion, several academic publications have thoroughly examined street vending (SV) as a public nuisance in the streets of Dar es Salaam (Mramba, 2018; Mtuka, 2020; WIEGO, 2018).

At the global level, several studies including those by Recchi (2020) and Igudia (2020), have assessed the urban governance model contrasting forcible and tolerant removal as policy approaches to the SV problem. According to Kasina and Singh's (2021) research, forced evictions have occurred in India as a result of illegal encroachment that denies pedestrians room in crowded city areas. Hussain (2019) claims in another related study that trespassing into Dhaka City's crowded districts has led to forced evictions in Bangladesh.

Adama and Lindell (2020) claim that SVs were forcibly evicted from Abuja, the capital of Nigeria, because to overcrowding, traffic jams, and environmental contamination in the CBD. Other researchers, like Mlambo (2021) and Lindell and Adama (2020), supported this claim by showing that in Zimbabwe and Uganda, respectively, an increase in indiscriminate peddling, ambience destruction, lawlessness, and public littering led to forcible removal. As a governmental response to indiscriminate vending in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania's central business district and city streets, Kirumirah and Munishi (2022) documented frequent evictions.

According to Bonnet and Chen (2019), women make up the majority of workers in the informal sector and are the most vulnerable group (ILO, 2020). More than 51% of these workers are located in major cities in East and South-east Asia as well as Sub-Saharan Africa (Mungai *et al.*, 2019). Moreover, pertinent concerns include financial difficulties, social security protection, the destruction of property, and infringements on public space utilization, the vulnerability of workers in the informal sector has

been characterized as necessitous (Ramasamy, 2018). Even though there are many different ways that female pavement vendors can be vulnerable, the majority of research has been on the effects that SV activities have on the general public (Falla and Valencia, 2019; Al-Jundi *et al.*, 2022). On the other hand, part of the literature reveals the severe difficulties that SVs have faced in trying to make ends meet over the years (Mlambo, 2021).

Although a lot of research has been dedicated to reducing informality, little is known about how evictions affect the performance of the urban-based vendor firms in the relocated areas. Despite a number of obstacles, including the municipal council's incapacity to provide and upgrade amenities in those off-street markets, more female participants in the informal urban economy are still striving since the recently relocated regions are an essential location for revenue-generating activities. Even though SV is a vital component of the urban economy in the Global South, its function in urban environments has received little consideration in municipal authority reforms. As a result, female participants in the informal urban economy and other informal economy workers in Dar es Salaam city remain unidentified and are vulnerable to different forms of violence and crime, including losing their jobs due to frequent forced evictions (Kara & Tonya, 2021).

Theoretical and Empirical Literature Review

This investigation is guided by the Modernist theory (Scott, 1998). One of the urban informal sector theories that advocates for making street vending (SV) illegal. It argues that creating an urban center that is suitable to investment should be a top priority. As a result, town planners impose restrictions on vending activities since the two economic models are incompatible, rendering the urban center unattractive to investors. According to Onondaga *et al.*, (2016), it should be criminal to cause socio-economic problems. These considerations support the theory's authorization of urban-based vendor crackdowns, regardless of the special group's concerns in the society. However, the theory is well known for having redesigned the majority of cities. Today, the value of a well-planned city is mostly determined by economics rather than aesthetics, as its architectural influence has defied the aesthetic preferences of the preceding city efficiency movement (Bai *et al.*, 2018). According to Mizes (2023), and Eldardiry (2023), the theory is renowned for its pursuit of increased productivity, profitability, and an increasing trend towards public areas being treated as commodities, with their value assessed primarily in terms of their potential for economic gain rather than their social use or use value.

Although Modernist theory is appropriate, it has been critiqued for creating unduly congested cities and for producing a blueprint for placelessness rather than its original goal of improving the globe (Jiang, 2024). Furthermore, the notion has been attacked for the egoistic imaginations of city designers. Planners and designers of the Modernist movement created "spaces, not places." As local governments want to raise tax revenues, these designers repeat earnings by implementing their goal to remove history and replace it with a standardized form through architectural works (Sarwar & Khan, 2024).

One could argue that the Modernist theory's application is highly pertinent to the current investigation. It is clear that many Global South countries' policy responses to SV are strongly supported by the Modernist viewpoints. It requires SVs to make a strategic investment in the urban center. Similarly, the state's justification for cracking down on vending is law and order. According to the Modernist perspective, a state can impose laws on the grounds of reducing nuisances, eliminating social risks, and presenting a positive image of the state (Igudia, 2020).

But because it ignores other factors that would allow vendors to use the open space for a living, the theory remains insufficient to resolve the vending issue and instead makes it more challenging. In a number of studies where SVs try to assert and preserve their access to urban open space, the Modernist theory is used to the study of urban informality. Regarding this, Onodugo *et al.*, (2016) emphasized the importance of context, character, and motivations in addressing SV issues in public areas in the South East Nigerian metropolis of Enugu. Swai (2019) examined the spatial, economic, social, and environmental factors that affect the dynamics of nighttime grill restaurants in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. However, Batréau and Bonnet (2016) in Thai, Bangkok looked at the variables of aims, means, and the consequences of the regular street vending regulations.

A subsequent investigation conducted by Flock and Breitung (2016) focused on the complex social creation of urban public space in Guangzhou, China, and the interactions between public security authorities and migrant SVs. It highlighted the use of control zones and times as well as ethnic belonging categories. Additionally, in order to preserve access to public space in Abuja, Nigeria, Adama (2020) employed vendors' responses to a variety of geographical, temporal, and relational tactical elements. Ogunkan (2019) contributed to the body of research utilizing Modernist theory by

investigating the spatial arrangement and surroundings impact of street vendors, their socio-economic features, and public views of street vending variables.

Igudia (2020), however, concentrated on the demand aspect, including financial profits, redistributive explanations, lack of success in the formal sector, and a multi-feature explanation. Although Boonjubun (2017) analyzed the objectives and impacts of the variables associated with the street clean-up plan. Other researchers who used Modernist theory, such as Forkuor *et al.*, (2017), focused on the elements that affect access to urban public space, such as perception, power, bargaining, and social networks.

However, in order to locate and safeguard trading space after the eviction, Omoegun *et al.*, (2019) considered individual variables, including networks and payments, as well as collective variables such as associations, political lobbying, licensing, laws, and constitutional rights. According to the literature currently in publication, the majority of research involving SV and urban planning has focused on explicit efforts to limit access to urban open space and informality. Additionally, even studies that evaluated the effects of evictions after they occurred (Olatunde *et al.*, 2021; Peimani and Kamalipour, 2022) failed to examine the ways in which indiscriminate peddling, congestion on city streets and pavements impacted firms' performance and triggered frequent evictions. However, when analyzing the forceful evictions of street vendors in Tanzania, Brown *et al.*, (2015) considered the sustained means of living consequences, like elevated income poverty and unemployment rates among vulnerable groups. According to a comprehensive analysis of the theoretical literature, no recent study has linked the Modernist ideas to the effect of urban-based vendor firms' performance in Tanzania's relocated areas.

Empirical Review

The lack of jobs in the majority of developing nations is one factor contributing to the global rise in hawking and street vending (SV). According to Marliati (2020), SVs' entrepreneurial behavior in Indonesia is greatly influenced by government support, parent education methods, formal education aspects, family support, and business financial analysis skills. Social capital networks allow entrepreneurs to use their own internal social capital to convert environmental knowledge into creative qualities that are reflected in their product (Fahmi, 2019). Isma and Aliasahbana (2022) contend in a closely similar study that SVs' economic education and entrepreneurial capital are critical to their

business management. Given the difficulties in the unorganized sector, it would be excellent to carry out a study of this kind to evaluate the potential effects of business acumen and entrepreneurial capital on SVs' performance (Anjali, 2021).

According to a study by Biney (2019), SVs' ability to take advantage of Ghanaian business possibilities is severely hampered by the cost of credit, the absence of collateral for loan, and financial, advisory, and technical support. Purposive and convenience selection methods were used in this qualitative study to choose a sample of 15 individuals from the streets of Ghana. The study came to the conclusion that unsecured loans limit young people's ambitious intentions to develop and grow their firms. The study suggests that non-bank financial institutions and government quasi-financial institutions offer Ghanaian youth financial, advisory, and technical support. However, because the study used a poor research methodology, the results must be verified using a better research design, like a quantitative research design.

According to Peprah, Buor, and Forkuor (2019), there is a shortage of space, capital equipment, and challenges with current rules. Other factors that have a detrimental impact on the success of women entrepreneurs in Ghana include a lack of financing, high taxes and license fees, nonpayment of loans, and insufficient clientele. The results also showed a strong correlation between age and difficulties in the sector's operations. A cross-sectional survey was utilized to gather data for the study, and a probability sampling technique was used to get a sample size of 356, or 365. This study sought to address a gap by validating the findings in organizational contexts and determining whether women's microbusiness success can help with organizational performance issues.

Access to funding, prior company experience, business information, business training, educational attainment, and government backing are all important factors that affect Ethiopian women entrepreneurs' performance, according to Alene (2020). Data was collected by a cross-sectional survey, and a simple random sampling approach yielded a total sample size of 180. An explanatory research design was employed in the study. The study, however, focused less on the detrimental elements that affect women's performance. The 180-person sample size may not be enough to adequately reflect Ethiopia's female entrepreneurs. It would be crucial to carry out additional research utilizing different research designs, especially since the study employed a quantitative research approach.

Malaysian researchers Husin, Siti, and Azman (2021) found that financial capacity, family responsibilities, and entrepreneurial experience have a major impact on the performance of businesses female vendors. In order to reach a sample size of 100, this study employed a convenience sampling strategy based on an explanatory design. Furthermore, the study found that sanitary practices had no discernible impact on female vendor firms' performance. Organizational training, forums for female vendors on financial problems, pertinent company management skills, pertinent accounting abilities, and networking were not addressed, although the study concentrated on several components of entrepreneurial, financial, and family responsibility performance.

Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were developed in this study using the variable indicators based on the exogenous variable.

H₁: There is a positive impact of indiscriminate peddling on the firms operated by the urban-based vendor in the city.

H₂: There is a positive impact of chaos on the firms operated by the urban-based vendor in the city.

H₃: There is a positive impact of congestion on city streets and pavements on the firms operated by the urban-based vendor in the city.

Methodology

Study Area

The study was confined in Dar es Salaam, the largest city in Tanzania with an annual growth rate of 4.96% PHC (2022) located in the eastern part of the country along the Indian Ocean. The selection of Dar es salaam in the study was based on the fact that is the most populated city and an investment-friendly center renowned for its vibrant informal economy, where female participants in the informal urban economy predominate despite frequent evictions (Hamidu and Munishi, 2022a; Rosemary, 2021). In addition, the City was earmarked in the "Clean and beautify Dar es Salaam" campaign Rosemary (2021) which produced the current firms in the relocated areas and replicate others in the up countries. Thus, the choice of female pavement vendors in the relocated areas enabled to get detailed information whose focus was to examine how evictions affect performance of the urban-based vendor firms in the relocated areas.

Population, Sampling and Sample size

There is no database of female pavement vendors. As a result, 200 respondents were chosen for the study as the population of female pavement vendors who had previously engaged in the informal urban activities from sidewalks and public areas; however, the majority of these female pavement vendors have now moved to periphery markets.

Table 1: Population of the study

Activity	Food vendors	Hair and beauty salon	Khanga & kitenge stalls	2 nd hand shoes	Beverages	Credit transaction merchants	Cutlery
Total	63	10	13	8	12	20	6
Percentage	48.1%	7.5	9.8	6.0	9.0	15	4.5

Source: Field Data 2022

The study employed stratified sampling. Every administrative district in the area served as the stratum for the study's stratified sampling technique. A simple random sample procedure was used to choose the target of female pavement vendors' representative for inclusion. The Yamane (1967) formula was used to estimate the sample size:

$$n = \frac{N}{(1+N(e^2))}$$

$$\eta = \frac{200}{1+200(0.05)^2} = 133.333$$

In this context, η represents the sample size, N denotes the population size, and e indicates the margin of error, with a confidence interval of $\pm 5\%$ for research in the social sciences, where N equals 200. Due to the study's exclusive focus on women, information was gathered from 133 female pavement vendors among the five municipalities' 80 wards. In order to determine the sample size from the study area for inclusion and enable generalization of the findings, stratified and then random sampling techniques were employed (Casteel & Bridier, 2021). Five wards were subsequently identified from each of the administrative districts after the territory was divided into five strata. A total of four female vendors were chosen at random from each of these wards, for a total of twenty vendors in each stratum. Then, six more were chosen from each stratum, for a total of 26 female vendors in each administrative district, summing up the total of the 26th of female vendors in each administrative district.

Procedures for Data Collection and Analysis

In order to assess a causal association between the variables of interest, the study employed a cross-sectional research design and a multiple linear regression (MLR) model (Adah *et al.*, 2020). Data were collected through a structured questionnaire comprising closed-ended questions. Responses were measured on a five-point Likert scale, ranging from strongly disagree (SD=1) to strongly agree (SA=5). To assess the reliability of the instrument items, the research tool was pre-tested before to the survey (Nawi *et al.*, 2020). IBM Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 27 was used to analyze the coded data. Multiple Regression Analysis was one of the inferential statistics used to assess the impact and determine the link between the variables. The multiple linear regression (MLR) model is expressed as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \dots + \beta_nX_n + \epsilon$$

In the application of the MLR model, firms were considered to be dependent variable and is denoted in the equation as EEF. On the contrary, independent variable measures are congestion on city streets and pavements (Ccsp), Indiscriminate peddling (Ip) and chaos (C). The multi-linear regression equation is expressed as follows:

$$EEF = \beta_0 + \beta_1Ccsp + \beta_2Ip + \beta_3C + \epsilon$$

Whereas:

- i. EEF = dependent variable value
- ii. $\{\beta_i; i=1,2,3\}$ = the different variables' coefficients
- iii. X_i stands for;

X_1 = Congestion on city streets and pavements

X_2 = Indiscriminate peddling

X_3 = Chaos

- iv. X = Factors influencing the implementation of exclusionary policies by local government authorities
- v. ϵ is the error term assumed to be normally distributed with a constant mean of zero and a constant variance.
- vi. EEF = Eviction effects on urban-based vendor firms' performance.

Testing for Multiple Regression Assumptions

For the results of multiple linear regression analysis to be viable, a few underlying assumptions must be met. In order to achieve those goals, the multilinear regression's normality, linearity, outliers, homoscedasticity, multicollinearity, and autocorrelation assumptions were investigated.

Previous research indicated that for data to approximate a normal distribution, kurtosis and skewness values should range from -1.0 to +1.0 (Blanca *et al.*, 2013). The Shapiro-Wilk Test's findings showed a significance level above 0.05, verifying that the normality assumption was upheld and that the dataset exhibits a normal distribution.

The presence of outliers in the dataset was identified through the application of the Mahalanobis distance (Kamoi & Kobayashi, 2020). The results showed that the Mahalanobis test did not identify any values with a p-value below 0.01. The test revealed no anomalies within the data set.

The linearity test evaluates if the linear regression models between the two variables align with a straight line. A linear link is established if the linear significance value is less than 0.05. The correlation between each independent variable – indiscriminate peddling, congestion, and chaos - and the dependent variable was linear. Consequently, the linearity assumption is satisfied.

Multicollinearity was assessed by the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) for each independent variable to ascertain the degree of similarity among the independent variables inside the model. The VIF and Tolerance values did not surpass the threshold limits of 10 and 1, respectively, indicating an absence of correlation among the exogenous variables and confirming no multicollinearity concerns.

The study utilized the Durbin-Watson test to identify independence error. The independence error occurs when the residuals exhibit dependency on one another. The Durbin-Watson statistic typically ranges from 0 to 4. The computed Durbin-Watson coefficient of 2.085 lies within the acceptable range of 1.5 to 2.5, indicating that the errors are uncorrelated (Revocatus *et al.*, 2019). Consequently, autocorrelation was observed in the model. The Breusch-Pagan test was employed to assess homoscedasticity (Zach, 2020). The R-squared value for the multiple linear regression was 0.504, whereas the Breusch-Pagan statistic was 67.032 (0.504×133). The p-value for indiscriminate peddling is below 0.05, indicating that the data exhibit heteroscedasticity.

Validity and Reliability of the study

Several precautions were taken to guarantee the validity and reliability of the data. Content validity was established by distributing the study instruments to specialists in business studies and psychology, who evaluated the questionnaire items for their suitability and consistency. Subsequently, it was improved based on expert observations. The construct validity was assessed using Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA). The Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values above 0.5 for the assessed constructs, confirming their validity (Pallant, 2005). Additionally, Cronbach's alpha (α) was computed to assess the internal consistency of the questionnaire, so ensuring its reliability. The Cronbach's alpha for the questionnaire was .733 suggesting that the questionnaire was reliable (Shrestha, 2021).

Table 2: Reliability Analysis

Variables	items	α
Congestion on city streets and pavements	5	0.733
Indiscriminate peddling	5	0.893
Chaos	5	0.736

Source: Field Data 2022

Ethical consideration

The study approval was granted by issuing the request letters to all respective authorities. As a rule, the study sought participants' consent before the survey and ensured anonymity and confidentiality (Knott *et al.*, 2022). The willingness of respondents to participate is of great importance, to ensure that none of the participants is affected by the process (Husband, 2020). Moreover, the study disassociated from data falsification and fabrication while duly acknowledging the contributions of other scholars by fully utilizing their published works and ensuring proper citations to demonstrate the originality and ownership of the respective research (Awasthi, 2019).

Findings and Discussions

A multi-linear regression analysis was performed to evaluate the impact of eviction on the performance of urban-based vendor firms in the relocated areas. The study analyzed unregulated peddling, the impact of congestion on city streets and pavements, and, chaos on the expulsion of female pavement vendors from the city streets and CBD. Firms as the dependent variable were regressed on the predictor variables Cpcs, Ip, and C. The analysis detailed in Table 4 demonstrates that R equals 0.710, representing the correlation coefficient between firms and independent variables.

The R-squared value of 0.504, when expressed as a percentage, indicates 50.4 per cent of changes in firms are explained by independent variables. Specifically, the model explains 50.4 per cent of the variation in businesses, which was negatively affected by eviction, while the other variance is attributed to other factors.

The regression analysis in ANOVA indicates a significance value of less than 0.001, suggesting a potentially significant impact. Therefore, the R^2 value indicates that the exogenous variables have a significant impact on dependent variable, firms. Independent variables predicted firms, $F(3, 133) = 132.992$, $p < 0.001$, indicating the three factors under investigation demonstrated the potential to induce eviction, consequently impacting firms' performance in the relocated areas.

The results demonstrate that the significant drive for urban modernity is closely associated with an increasing trend in the privatization of public space. Subsequent analysis of the results validated that urban policies implemented by Neoliberalism in the 1990s prospered in a free market environment conditions, resulting in open space transforming into a commodity through the establishment of privately managed public spaces (Huang & Franck, 2018). Consequently, the commercialization of public areas has not only denied most underprivileged people access to these locations, but it has also made them exclusive to particular groups. (Duivenvoorden *et al.*, 2021).

Leclercq and Pojani (2023) observed that the commercialization of public space leads to a "public" that is less accessible and inclusive than before. The installation of modern security systems, including CCTV cameras, reflects a reluctance to allow the underprivileged urbanites access to public spaces (Pospěch, 2022). By restricting the amount of public space available to street vendors, modernity sought to eradicate the perceived "lawlessness" of street vending (SV) and bring order back to the city streets and central business district. This, in turn, reduced the obvious signs of poverty and informality. Consequently, rising congestion on city streets and pavements, pervasive lawlessness, and chaos have led to the displacement of more female pavement vendors from the CBD and city streets, forcing them to seek alternative means of livelihood.

The findings confirm that female pavement vendors are affected in the relocated areas. Furthermore, the findings indicate low profitability and loss of assistant workers, which negatively impact firms' performance in the relocated areas. The findings support the results observed in the food industry in

Mwanza, Tanzania (Mhando & Mramba, 2021). Similarly, the results correspond with the research of Adaawen and Jorgensen (2012) concerning the relocated Odorna Market in Ghana. The results are also consistent with the findings of Taylor and Song (2016) in Indonesia.

Table 3: Hypotheses Support

Hypothesis	Regression weights	Beta Coefficient	t	p-value	Hypothesis if Supported
H1	Ccsp → Firms	.115	1.763	0.009	Yes
H2	Ip → Firms	.477	5.803	0.000	Yes
H3	C → Firms	.126	1.547	0.004	Yes
R	0.710				
F (3, 133)	132.992				

Note. □ $p < 0.05$. Firms, **Ccsp**: Congestion on city streets and pavements, **Ip**: Indiscriminate peddling, **C**: Chaos

Table 4: Outcomes from the Regression Analysis

R	R ²	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
.710	.504	.500	.37143	2.085
a. Predictors: (Constant), Ccsp, Ip, C				

Table 5: ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	18.348	3	6.116	132.992	.000 ^b
	Residual	18.073	131	.138		
	Total	36.421	134			

a. Dependent Variable: Firms

b. Predictors: (Constant), Ccsp, Ip, C

Table 6: Analysis of Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1.057	.357		2.959	.004		
	Ccsp	.115	.065	.128	1.763	.009	.961	1.041
	Ip	.477	.082	.477	5.803	.000	.753	1.327
	C	.126	.081	.125	1.547	.004	.776	1.289

a. Dependent Variable: Firms

Conclusions

The current investigation regarding the impact of evictions on urban-based vendor firms' performance indicates that independent variables exert a substantial influence on the removal of female pavement vendors from the CBD and city streets. Restricting street vendors from the CBD and city streets is legitimized by the local governments' by-laws. The study highlights the policy implications of local governments for the urban underprivileged people. While these policies may be enacted for the broader benefit of the populace, the associated negative implications are often not given adequate consideration.

Although often viewed as intruders in public spaces, SV is essential for marginalized groups to secure their livelihoods, thereby complicating efforts to prohibit them from city streets. Therefore, policymakers and stakeholders must prioritize effective policy formulation to achieve inclusive urban development. Incorporating inputs from various stakeholders in the policy formulation process enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of governance in local government authorities, this is because Modernity in African cities, as noted by Nwobodo (2022), necessitates a modernization policy that incorporates inclusive dialogue with street vending (SV) within the planning process. Furthermore, it is essential to address the diverse needs of various stakeholder groups. Local government authorities thus have the potential to enhance local urban economies while simultaneously supporting the livelihoods of unprivileged groups.

On the other hand, SV requires formalization and legalization in accordance with established compliance and regulations. This is due to several advantages, including providing a source of income for the urban workforce, generating tax revenue through the issuance of licenses, collecting rents on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis for temporary stalls and kiosks, and generating revenue through fees and charges for services, including garbage collection along with maintaining the database. Moreover, when statutes and rules imposed by municipal authorities are effectively designed to address necessary requirements, street vendors in pavements and city streets would not be prohibited, as lanes and streets are primarily intended for transit.

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