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**The Effects of Street Trading
on The Urban Areas
Case of Bordj Bou Arreridj City,
Algeria.**

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إمضاء المعني



Dedication

Primarily, I express my heartfelt gratitude to God, whose blessings and guidance have enabled me to complete this dissertation successfully.

Without His support, none of this would have been possible.

I greatly appreciate my loving and supportive family, particularly my dear parents and my two sisters, Milad and Kawthar. Their unwavering encouragement, understanding, and belief in my abilities have been invaluable throughout this journey.

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Abstract

This dissertation explores the effects of street trade in urban areas, focusing on a case study of the city of Bordj Bou Arreridj. The choice of this topic was motivated by the increasing prevalence of street trade in Bordj Bou Arreridj without prior examination, which piqued our scientific curiosity to investigate it from an urban perspective. We aim to understand the causes of street trade and its positive and negative impacts on the urban environment in economic, social, and architectural aspects.

The study utilizes various research tools, including questionnaires and interviews, and contextualizes the phenomenon within a historical framework to highlight the city's significance in trade. Additionally, we examine the legal framework established by Algerian legislation and the local-level measures taken to address street trade.

Our findings reveal both the negative and positive effects of street trade. Adverse effects include traffic congestion, urban landscape distortion, and environmental and health regulations non-compliance. However, street trade also has positive aspects, such as fostering social interactions and providing livelihood opportunities for marginalized groups in urban areas.

Based on our research, we propose technical and legal measures to maximize the benefits derived from street trade while mitigating its consequences. These measures aim to strike a balance between regulating street trade and harnessing its potential for urban development.

Keywords: City , Economy , Effects , Street trading , Urban.

Résumé

Cette thèse explore les effets du commerce de rue dans les zones urbaines, en se concentrant sur une étude de cas de la ville de Bordj Bou Arreridj. Le choix de ce sujet a été motivé par la prévalence croissante du commerce de rue à Bordj Bou Arreridj sans examen préalable, ce qui a incité notre curiosité scientifique pour l'étudier d'un point de vue urbain. Nous visons à comprendre les causes du commerce de rue et ses impacts positifs et négatifs sur l'environnement urbain dans les aspects économiques, sociaux et architecturaux.

L'étude utilise divers outils de recherche, notamment des questionnaires et des entretiens, et contextualise le phénomène dans un cadre historique pour mettre en évidence l'importance de la ville dans le commerce. En outre, nous examinons le cadre juridique établi par la législation algérienne et les mesures prises au niveau local pour lutter contre le commerce de rue.

Notre étude a démontré que les effets négatifs et positifs du commerce de rue ; Les effets néfastes comprennent la congestion du trafic, la distorsion du paysage urbain et le non-respect des réglementations environnementales et sanitaires. Cependant, le commerce de rue a également des aspects positifs, tels que la promotion des interactions sociales et la fourniture d'opportunités de subsistance aux groupes marginalisés dans les zones urbaines.

Sur la base de nos recherches, nous proposons des mesures techniques et juridiques pour maximiser les bénéfices tirés du commerce de rue tout en atténuant ses conséquences. Ces mesures visent à rompre l'équilibre entre la régulation du commerce de rue et la valorisation de son potentiel de développement urbain.

Mots clés: Commerce de rue , Economie , Effets , Urbain , Ville.

ملخص

تكشف هذه الرسالة آثار تجارة الشوارع في المناطق الحضرية، مع التركيز على دراسة حالة مدينة برج بوعريريج وكان الدافع وراء اختيار هذا الموضوع الانتشار المتزايد لتجارة الشوارع بها دون تحضير مسبق، ما أثار فضولنا العلمي للبحث فيه من منظور عمراني حضري بهدف فهم أسباب تجارة الشوارع وتأثيراتها الإيجابية والسلبية على البيئة الحضرية في الجوانب الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والمعمارية.

استخدمت في الدراسة أدوات مختلفة، بما في ذلك الاستبيانات والمقابلات، كما تم التطرق للسياق التاريخي للتأكيد على أهمية المدينة الاقتصادية التجارية سابقا وكذا تسليط الضوء على الإطار القانوني الذي وضعه المشرع الجزائري والتدابير المتخذة على المستوى المحلي لمعالجة هذه الظاهرة.

تكشف النتائج المحصلة عن الآثار السلبية والإيجابية للتجارة في الشوارع وتشمل الآثار السلبية الازدحام المروري، وتشويه المنظر الحضري، وعدم الامتثال للأنظمة واللوائح البيئية والصحية. ومع ذلك، فإن التجارة في الشوارع لها أيضًا جوانب إيجابية، مثل تعزيز التفاعلات الاجتماعية وتوفير فرص كسب العيش للفئات المهمشة في المناطق الحضرية.

بناءً على بحثنا، اقترحنا تدابير تقنية وقانونية لتنظيم الفوائد الموجودة في التجارة في الشوارع مع التخفيف من عواقبها ما يضمن التوازن بين تنظيم التجارة في الشوارع وتسخير إمكانياتها لتنمية حضرية محلية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: آثار، الاقتصاد، الحضر، المدينة، تجارة الشوارع.

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Introduction

I.1. Introduction

Street trading is a common and integral part of urban areas worldwide. It involves the informal selling of goods and services on public streets, sidewalks, and other open spaces. While street trading has been part of urban life for centuries, it has become increasingly prominent in recent decades due to economic pressures, the formalization of labor, and urbanization. Street trading is a complex phenomenon with multiple social, economic, and cultural implications for the urban environment. As such, it is essential to comprehend the impact of street trading on urban areas to announce policy and planning decisions that affect the livelihoods and well-being of street traders and residents.

This dissertation, through its four parts: introduction, literary review, Urban, Socio-Economic, and Climate Analysis, and the case study seeks to understand the effect of street trading on the urban area by examining its multiple dimensions and implications. The research will be established on an empirical study conducted in a selected urban area, which will be chosen based on its diversity, vibrancy, and complexity. The study will employ a mixed-methods approach that combines quantitative and qualitative methods to collect and analyze data. The research questions will focus on the economic, social, cultural, environmental, and spatial dimensions of street trading and their interrelationships. The study will explore the experiences and perspectives of street traders, residents, and policymakers to gain a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon.

The determinations of this dissertation will contribute to the literature on street trading by providing empirical evidence and insights into its impact on the urban environment. The study will inform policy and planning decisions related to street trading and help to address the challenges and opportunities associated with the phenomenon. Overall, this dissertation aims to contribute to a more nuanced and comprehensive understanding of the effect of street trading on the urban area and its implications for urban development and sustainability.

I.2. Background of the study

Street trading has become increasingly common in urban areas worldwide, and its impact on the urban environment and economy is the subject of much debate. While street trading can provide a source of income for individuals and contribute to the vibrancy and diversity of urban spaces, it can also have adverse effects, such as congestion, littering, and competition with formal businesses.

Several studies have explored the impact of street trading on urban areas. For example, in a study of street vendors in Mumbai, India (**Bhowmik, 2001; Saha, 2011**), authors found that

street traders played an essential role in the local economy and contributed to traffic congestion and waste accumulation. Similarly, a study of street trading in Accra, Ghana (**Amandine Spire and Armelle Choplin 2018**) found that while street trading provided income for many individuals, it also led to overcrowding, unsanitary conditions, and negative impacts on nearby businesses.

One of the earliest studies on street trading was conducted by economist **Hernando de Soto**, who argued that informal street vendors played a vital role in developing countries economies. In his book "**The Other Path**" (1989), De Soto analyzed the informal economy of Peru and argued that street vendors provided a valuable service to consumers and contributed to the country's overall economic growth.

More recent studies have examined the social and environmental impacts of street trading. In their book "**Street Entrepreneurs**," (**Ananya Roy and Nezar AlSayyad,2014**) examined the lives of street traders in cities around the world. They argued that street trading was a form of resistance to the dominant economic and political systems. They also highlighted how street vendors were often subject to harassment and violence from the police and other authorities.

The effects of street trading on the urban environment and economy are complex and multifaceted and depend on a range of factors, such as the type of products being sold, the density of vendors, and the regulatory framework in place. By examining the impacts of street trading in different urban contexts, policymakers can better understand the trade-offs involved in regulating or supporting this activity in their cities.

I.3. Statement of the problem

Street trading is a prevalent informal economic activity in many urban areas, particularly in developing countries. While street trading is often viewed as a way to provide low-cost goods and services to urban residents, it can also have negative consequences for the urban environment, such as traffic congestion, littering, and public health concerns. Despite its significance, there needs to be more comprehensive research on the effects of street trading on the urban area, particularly in Algerian cities.

Moreover, there needs to be more research on the economic impact of street trading on the urban area. Street trading has the potential to contribute to the urban economy by creating jobs, generating income for traders, and providing affordable goods and services to consumers. However, street trading can also undermine formal businesses, reduce property values, and impede urban development. Therefore, it is essential to examine the economic impact of street

trading on the urban area to inform policies that promote sustainable and inclusive urban development.

Overall, the problem is the need for more comprehensive research on the economic, social, and environmental impact of street trading on the urban area, particularly in Algerian cities, which can inform policies and practices that promote sustainable and inclusive urban development.

I.4. Research questions

This master's dissertation aims to explore the following research inquiries:

- **The main research question:**
- In what ways does street commerce influence the urban context of Bordj Bou Arreridj?
- **Sub-questions:**
- What are the existing legal and regulatory frameworks that govern urban street trading at the local level?
- What factors contribute to the emergence of street trading activity in urban areas?

I.5. Objectives of the study

Our objective is to achieve various goals that support the development of local policies for street trading. These goals encompass multiple dimensions and are as follows:

- To identify and analyze the legal and regulatory frameworks that govern urban street trading at the locally “Bordj Bou Arreridj”.
- To explore the factors that contribute to the emergence of street trading activity in urban areas, specifically in “Bordj Bou Arreridj”.
- To examine the impact of street trading on the urban context of “Bordj Bou Arreridj”, considering social, economic, and environmental aspects.

I.6. Research Methodology

This master dissertation will use a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative research methods. The study will be conducted in a selected urban area with a high density of street traders to ensure the accuracy and relevance of the findings. The study will consist of the following research methods:

- **Literature review:** A comprehensive review of existing literature on street trading will be conducted to provide a theoretical framework for the study.

- **Interviews:** In-depth interviews will be conducted with a selected group of street traders, city officials, and residents to gather qualitative data on their attitudes toward street trading and its impact on the urban environment.
- **Observations:** Observations will be conducted in the selected urban area to gather data on the spatial and temporal patterns of street trading.
- **Data Analysis:** The data gathered through surveys, interviews, and observations will be analyzed using a mixed-methods approach. The quantitative data will be analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics to identify patterns and relationships between variables. The qualitative data will be analyzed using thematic analysis to identify recurring themes and patterns in the data.
- **Data Collection :**To analyze the effects of street trading on the urban area, we collected data from different sources. The following data sources were used:
 - **Census data:** We collected data on the number of street traders in different urban areas, their demographics, and the types of goods and services they sell.
 - **Survey data:** We surveyed residents, traders, and local authorities in different urban areas to gather their opinions and experiences of street trading.

I.7. Scope and limitations of the study

I.7.1 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study on the effects of street trading on the urban area will be limited to a specific geographic area "Bordj Bou Arreridj City". The study will focus on the urban, social, and environmental impact of street trading on the urban area. The research will cover a range of street trading activities, such as food vending, clothing vending, and other forms of street trading.

The study will use quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis methods to examine the impact of street trading on the urban area. The research will use surveys, interviews, and observations to collect data from street traders, consumers, and relevant stakeholders. The study will also review existing literature to analyze the issue comprehensively.

I.7.2 Limitations of the study

The following are the limitations of the study on the effects of street trading on the urban area:

- **Limited generalizability:** The study's findings may not be generalized to other geographic areas or cities, as the research will be limited to a specific area "Bordj Bou Arreridj City".
- **Potential bias:** The study may be biased due to the sampling techniques used and the potential for social desirability bias in participant responses.
- **Data availability:** There may be limited data on street trading activities in the study area, which may impact the accuracy of the findings.
- **Time constraints:** The study may be limited by time constraints, which may impact the scope of the research and the depth of the analysis. Despite these limitations, the study will provide valuable insights into the impact of street trading on the urban area, which can inform policy and practice in urban planning.

*Comprehensive
Literature Review*

II.1 Introduction

Through historical and literature review, this chapter aims to provide an overview of the theoretical aspect of regulating street trade and trade spaces in Algerian law. The first part of the chapter delves into the theoretical background of the subject, including clarification of terms and their relevance to the field of specialization. We explore the existing literature and provide insights into the historical evolution of street trade and trade spaces. The chapter then focuses on the legal framework that governs street trade and trade spaces in Algeria. We aim to provide an exhaustive understanding of Algeria's legal framework that shapes street trade and trade spaces by analyzing relevant laws and regulations.

Overall, this literature review chapter seeks to contribute to the existing body of knowledge by synthesizing and analyzing the available research on the effects of street trading. It aims to deliver a solid foundation for the subsequent chapters of the dissertation, enabling a deeper exploration of the specific impacts of street trading in the urban context of interest.

II.2 Terminology Overview

II.2.1 The Urban Economy

Urban economics applies economic principles and tools to analyze various urban issues, including crime, education, public transit, housing, and local government finance. Particularly, it is a branch of microeconomics that examines the spatial structure of urban areas and the location choices of households and firms (**Quigley , 2008**).

The economy of each city or town is comprised of different sectors, each with its unique characteristics (International Labor Organization). However, they are interconnected because these sectors operate within a limited geographic area. For instance, sectors such as utilities, infrastructure, construction, and waste are interrelated, and labor issues in one sector can affect other sectors. Therefore, it is vital to take an integrated approach to urban economics.

The new urban economics takes a general equilibrium perspective, allowing for a more comprehensive treatment of various facets of the urban economy, such as land use, transportation, housing, local public finance, and environmental quality (**R. Arnott , 2012**).

Its central model, the monocentric city model, depicts a static city with a central business district (**CBD**) surrounded by residential areas. Land rent decreases with distance from the center to offset higher commuting costs and housing density is positively correlated with land rent. The equilibrium location of different household groups depends on the premium they are

willing to pay for a more central location. This model has been expanded to examine urban dynamics, durable structures and infrastructure, and external scale economies in production to account for polycentric cities.

Urban Economics plays a crucial role in the planning and design of cities, towns, and regions. Even in early civilizations, communities established their locations at crossroads or intersections of tribal pathways for exchanging food, clothing, and other goods. Today, many of our local shopping centers or main streets are also located at intersections for similar reasons of convenience and economics. The economics of exchange influenced the early locational patterns of our town centers. In the 21st century, economics remains critical for locating our centers, whether for planning growth areas or revitalizing existing centers. In this context, the Main Street or Town Centre example is especially relevant.

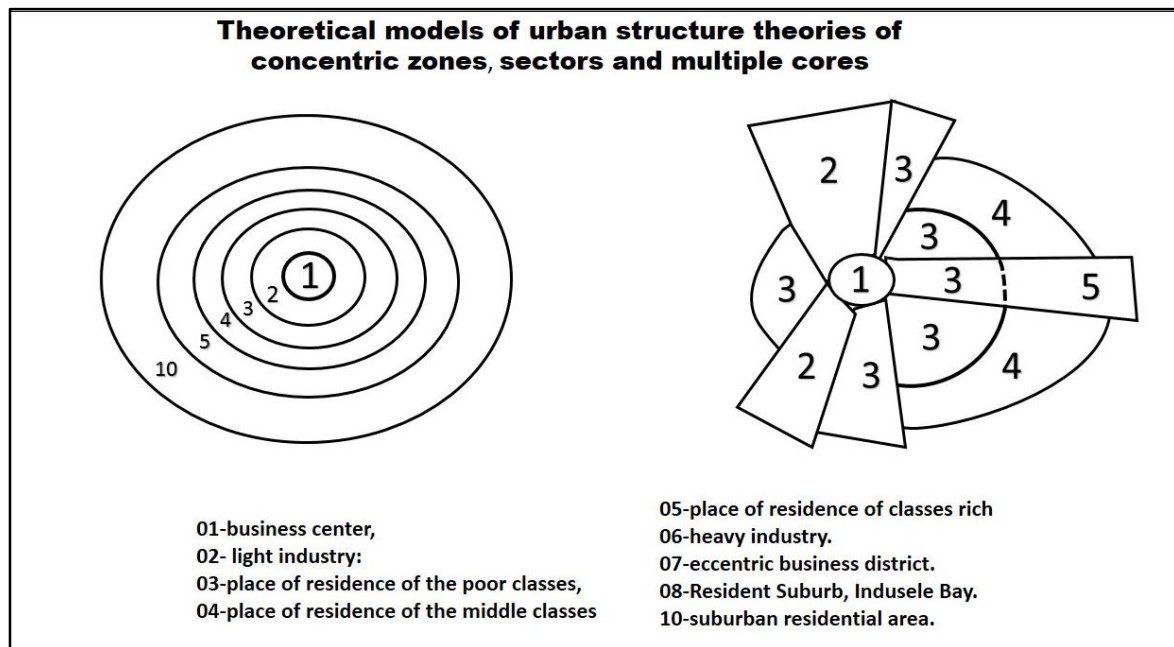


Figure 01: Theoretical models of urban structure theories of concentric zones, sectors and multiple cores (Simrad, Martin & Mercier, Guy, 2011)

II.2.2 The Urban Informal Economy

The concept of the informal economy has been subject to much discussion and debate in academic and policy circles. Keith Hart's original anthropological work in Accra, Ghana, during the early 1970s, coined the term 'informal sector' and brought international attention to the phenomenon. Hart argued that the informal sector was significant in urban economic life, challenging the notion that the urban poor were a passive exploited majority with a little autonomous capacity to generate income growth (Hart, 1973). He highlighted the informal

sector's important role in supplying many essential services in Accra, a challenge to the previous approach to employment issues in the developing world.

However, the definition of the informal economy is still contested. **The International Labor Organization (ILO)** is the most widely accepted definition, defining informal activities as those that are not recognized or protected under legal and regulatory frameworks, with workers and entrepreneurs characterized by a high degree of vulnerability (**ILO, 2002**). Nonetheless, countries worldwide have different conceptualizations of the informal economy, and researchers have diverse definitions.

One of the primary criticisms of the informal sector concept is that it perpetuates a dualistic view of the economy, where formal and informal sectors are seen as separate and distinct entities (**Breman, 1976**). This criticism emphasizes the need to understand the informal economy concerning the formal economy as part of a broader system of economic activity. Furthermore, the term 'informal sector' has been criticized for its narrow focus on small-scale distribution and its failure to capture the full range of economic activities outside the formal economy.

II.2.3 Street Trading

Informal street trading refers to the production and sale of legal goods and services in urban public spaces without official regulation by the law, often conducted in non-permanent built structures (**Cross, 2000**). While the exact global number of street vendors is unknown, official regional statistics and research highlight the vast extent of the sector in specific developing countries. For example, in sub-Saharan Africa, street vendors account for 12 to 14% of total urban informal employment, in India 14%, and in Lima and Peru, street vendors represent 9% of total informal urban workers (**Roever, 2014**).

Although informal sales activities still represent a minority in developed countries compared to the entire sector (**Boels, 2014; Blanchard, 2011**), a large segment of street vendors in the global South work informally (**Roever, 2016**). Traditionally, street vending is defined using the dichotomous distinction between formal and informal, or regular and irregular economic activities. However, in both developing and developed countries, the tendency to distinguish the sector according to street vendors' working strategies prevails.

Three main categories of street vendors can be defined based on their working strategies: mobile or itinerant vendors who move to different places throughout the working day, fixed-stall or stationary vendors who work in a stable place, and semi-fixed street vendors who temporarily dispose of their goods on improvised structures along the street (**Coletto, 2019**;

Boels, 2014; Mitullah, 2004; Brown et al., 2010; Boonjubun, 2017; Cuvi, 2016). Each category corresponds to a different degree of legal regulation violation and differences in working conditions.

Street vendors' working conditions are commonly characterized by low incomes, the absence of social security or state benefits, long working hours, and unsafe workplace environments (**Eltzon, 2015 ; Saha, 2009**). Additionally, studies indicate that street vendors' working conditions also depend on factors such as their sex (**Munoz, 2016**), ethnicity, and context of origin (**Martin, 2014**). Furthermore, street vendors' daily working conditions and strategies vary regarding the type of goods sold (**Cuvi, 2016**).

Recent literature on the phenomenon highly investigates street vendors' daily working conditions and strategies, which emerge in almost all the studies considered, both in developing and developed countries (**Sara Recchi ,2020**).

II.2.4 The types of street traders in the urban areas

Street trade refers to a diverse range of commercial activities, with the location of these activities being the primary factor in their classification. In the African context, (**Mitullah , 2004**) defines street trade as any commercial activity that takes place outside of enclosed premises or secluded working environments, including sidewalks, street pavements, major transport hubs, and other public areas. In India, (**Bhowmik, 2005**) uses the term "street trading" to describe the sale of goods to the public from a non-permanent structure on the street. (**Bromley , 2000**) defines street trade as the retail or wholesale trading of goods and services in public areas.

The legality of street trade is also an important consideration. (**Brown et al. 2009**) define street traders as small-scale commercial entrepreneurs engaged in the production or transaction of "legal or socially acceptable goods or services who trade from the street, informal market or other publicly available space (whether publicly or privately owned) but whose operation takes place at least in part outside the prevailing regulatory environment". Street trade and market trade are related but differ in formality. Market traders engage in similar activities as street traders but operate within recognized locations, such as private or municipal markets. In some cases, street traders can constitute a market if there are enough of them occupying a particular street.

Categories of street trading exist on a continuum. (**Mitullah, 2004**) identifies a continuum between fixed and mobile vendors, while (**Bromley, 2000**) categorizes street traders as fixed, intermittently mobile, or almost constantly mobile. Street trading activities also vary in scale,

from individual micro-enterprises to family businesses and larger operations with employees. Street traders are a significant and visible subgroup of the informal economy (**Brown et al. 2009**), occupying key public sites in urban areas. This has led to tensions with city authorities and other members of the public, resulting in attempts to relocate or remove street traders from central sites in favor of other uses (**Bromley and Mackie, 2009**).

II.2.5 The position of street trading in the urban informal economy

According to (**Cross, 2000**), street traders often rely on survivalist tactics to meet their immediate economic needs, regardless of whether they operate in developed or developing countries. The informal economy can be divided into several sectors, including manufacturing, commerce, construction, and services, subdivided into wholesaling and retailing, and retailing dominated by street trading.

Street trading is the primary informal self-employed activity in the international informal economy due to its low entry barriers and start-up costs (**Morales , 2000**).

Street trading is not labor-intensive, and the products sold are often cheap (**Donovan, 2008**). Much of the available literature on street trading concerns the organization of street traders, an important aspect given the difficult circumstances in which street traders often operate. Street trading is often conducted hand-to-mouth, making it difficult for street traders to develop their informal businesses into viable economic entities (**Delvaux, 2002**).

II.2.6 The urban informal economy: rethinking the relationship between street trading and urban planning

Recognizing the complex dynamics of street vending activities in any city is important. Despite efforts to exclude street vending from urban planning policies, it has become an important economic activity for many people, particularly young people who face unique socio-cultural barriers to accessing other forms of livelihoods. (**Joseph, M. C., 2009**). Therefore, urban planners must adopt a more nuanced approach that recognizes the economic importance of street vending and its role in supporting marginalized communities.

To effectively respond to the growing street vending activities, urban planners must collaborate with policy-makers, community organizations, and street vendors. This approach can help address the current coordination challenges and ensure that street vending activities are integrated into urban planning policies and practices in a way that benefits all stakeholders (**Molefe Coper Joseph., 2011**).

Urban planners must also recognize that broader contextual factors, such as unemployment rates and familial dynamics, often shape the diverse meanings people attach to street vending

activities. Therefore, engaging with street vendors and understanding their lived experiences is essential to ensure that urban planning policies and practices are informed by their needs and aspirations.

II .3. A Closer Look at Algeria's Current Situation

II.3.1 Informal street trading: A Global overview

The economy's informal sector in Algeria operates predominantly through street trading in public spaces. However, this practice is often characterized by illegal occupation of public spaces and non-compliance with formal town planning arrangements and procedures. This has become a significant concern for city managers and urban planners in Algeria, as it creates obstacles for pedestrians and vehicles, causes traffic congestion, and hinders the free movement of people.

The negative effects of street trading extend beyond mobility issues. The display of goods in an unorganized manner and the dumping of waste on roadsides result in an unsightly environment, littering, and pollution of the surrounding areas. This not only degrades the aesthetic beauty of the city but also poses serious health risks, particularly in heavy rainfall, which can lead to flooding, loss of property, and even loss of lives.

Local authorities are taking steps to attract street vendors into legal frameworks and decent shops to appease the anger of young people. One of the last trade minister's announced that the government would allocate spaces for these merchants and exempt them from taxes for three years. Additionally, the commercial register will be replaced with an activity card. He emphasized that local authorities must provide these spaces to prevent random markets from returning and to protect the national economy, public spaces, and the health and security of citizens.

However, Professor of Sociology, Ali Shbeita, has doubts that the government's approach to dealing with random markets will be effective in the long term. He warns that these markets will quickly reemerge without proper solutions, threatening societal security and stability. Shbeita highlights that the youth who have depended on these markets for their livelihoods may become a ticking time bomb unless the promises made by the government are kept.

II .3.2. The legislative framework for trading spaces

The evolution of Algeria's economy has been greatly influenced by economic reforms and policies that have been implemented over the years. One significant result of these reforms has been the emergence of commercial spaces that facilitate trade exchanges through the principles of supply and demand.

In response to the growing need for modern commercial structures, the Algerian government has been working to establish clear guidelines and regulations for establishing and operating commercial spaces. **Executive Decree No (111-12) On March 06, 2012**, is a testament to this effort, as it provides a detailed framework for creating, organizing, and operating commercial spaces.

Through this decree, the Algerian legislator has specified the conditions and methods of establishing and organizing commercial spaces and the activities that can be carried out within them. This has created a stable and transparent environment for businesses to operate in, which has helped attract domestic and foreign investment to the Algerian economy.

With the development of commercial spaces, Algerian businesses have expanded their operations, reached new markets, and better served their customers. Additionally, these structures have contributed to the growth and diversification of the economy, creating new opportunities for job creation and economic development.

Overall, the emergence of commercial spaces in Algeria has been a significant step in the country's economic development journey. With clear regulations in place and growing market demand for these structures, the trend is expected to continue to gain momentum in the years to come.

II .3.3. Classification of trading spaces

Classification of trading spaces is an essential aspect of commerce and urban planning. The organization of trading spaces plays a vital role in determining the economic vitality of a city and the success of businesses operating within it. Classification is based on factors such as location, size, ownership, and the nature of goods or services offered. In this context, understanding the different types of trading spaces and their characteristics is critical for policymakers, urban planners, and business owners to make informed decisions about their operations and strategies.

II.3.4. Establishment of commercial spaces: conditions, procedures, and requirements

The Algerian government has established several conditions and modalities for creating and organizing commercial spaces through Executive Decree (111-12). These conditions are categorized into public and private conditions.

A - Public Conditions

Commercial spaces must comply with the directive plan for urban development and the land occupancy plan. In addition, creating commercial spaces must adhere to legislative and regulatory provisions related to consumer health and safety, environmental protection, and preservation of historical sites.

Furthermore, establishing each commercial space is subject to prior approval from the committee responsible for creating and organizing commercial spaces. This committee is formed at the state level, headed by the governor or their representative, and includes the following members:

- An elected representative from the State People's Assembly.
- State administrators are responsible for organizing, public administration, commerce, planning, environment, health, culture, agriculture, fishing, urbanization, and construction.
- Representative of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
- Representative of the concerned Chamber of Agriculture.

B - Private Conditions

Private entities interested in creating commercial spaces must meet several conditions. These include having the legal and financial capacity to invest in establishing and operating commercial space. Private entities must also provide a detailed study of the commercial space project, which should include the following elements:

- The location and size of the land.
- The nature and types of commercial activities will be carried out in the space.
- The expected number of visitors and customers.
- The number of jobs that will be created.
- The investment and operating costs.
- The marketing strategy for the commercial space.

The Algerian government has established rigorous conditions and procedures for creating commercial spaces. These measures aim to ensure consumers' safety, health, and well-being, as well as the preservation of the environment and historical sites.

II.3.5. Regulations for practicing commercial activities

The Algerian government implemented **Law (08-04)** On the 14th of August 2004 to regulate commercial activities. The following conditions must be met :

1. All legal and natural persons require Registration in the Commercial Registry. The activities should not be agricultural or vocational, and the person should not have any convictions related to crimes such as trading harmful commodities, tax fraud, or false declarations. Additionally, they must have all the necessary documents to be registered.

2. Legal publicity is mandatory for both legal and natural persons. Legal persons must inform others about their company's founding works, transfers, modifications, and other related operations. Natural persons must inform others about their trader status, eligibility, and the commercial base's ownership.

3. Commercial activities can be practiced permanently or through a display or mobile means.

By adhering to these regulations, commercial activities in Algeria can be better monitored and controlled.

II.4 Conclusion

In conclusion, it is evident from the preceding discussion that street trading has been an understudied and underregulated phenomenon, both globally and specifically in Algeria. The lack of comprehensive scientific studies and regulatory laws addressing street trading in Algeria highlights the need for further research and policy development in this area. Understanding the impacts of street trading on urban areas is crucial for effective urban planning, economic development, and social inclusion. Future research endeavors and legislative efforts must focus on filling this gap in knowledge and establishing a framework that addresses the complexities and implications of street trading in Algerian urban contexts. By doing so, we can better comprehend the dynamics of street trading, its potential benefits, and its challenges, ultimately paving the way for evidence-based policies and practices that foster sustainable urban development and support the livelihoods of street vendors.

*Urban, Socio-
Economic and
Climate Analysis*

III.1 Introduction

In this chapter, we explore and define the city of “Bordj Bou Arreridj” as the focal point of our study. This urban area serves as the backdrop for investigating the multifaceted aspects of street trade within its boundaries. Our research encompasses a comprehensive analysis of urban dynamics, socio-economic factors, and climate considerations to establish connections and correlations with the region's overarching theme of street trade.

To begin our exploration, it is essential to understand the urban context of “Bordj Bou Arreridj”. To understand its urban fabric better, we examine the city's physical layout, infrastructural development, and demographic composition. Through socio-economic studies, we delve into the sociocultural dynamics, economic activities, and livelihood patterns that shape the urban landscape and influence the practice of street trade.

Moreover, we acknowledge the influence of climate and environmental factors on street trade. Climate studies help us comprehend the seasonal variations, temperature ranges, and precipitation patterns that impact the operation and sustainability of street trade activities. These factors, along with their interplay with urban dynamics and socio-economic conditions, play a crucial role in shaping the context in which street trade thrives or faces challenges.

III.2. Site and Limits of BBA Municipality

a) Geographical Site

Bordj Bou Arreridj's geographical location in Algeria is significant due to its strategic position as a meeting point between several regions of the country. Its location between the northeast, north-central, eastern high plateaus, and central plateaus makes it a crucial connecting point for various transportation routes.

The advantageous geographical location of Bordj Bou Arreridj contributes to its role as a transit point and impacts the distribution of urban, rural, and civil buildings. Moreover, it influences the distribution of population and agricultural production in the region. The city's favorable position allows for more excellent external connections with surrounding areas, ensuring its sustainability and potential for development.

b) Limits of BBA Municipality

Several municipalities border the municipality of Bordj Bou Arreridj in different directions :

- **North:** Hasnawa and Madjana municipalities are situated.
- **East:** The municipalities of Sidi Mubarak and El Anasser are adjacent to Bordj Bou Arreridj.
- **West:** The municipality of Al-Achir.
- **South:** The municipality of Al-Hammadia is located , marking the southern boundary of Bordj Bou Arreridj.

These neighboring municipalities contribute to the region's overall geographical and administrative landscape, with Bordj Bou Arreridj municipality serving as a central hub for various activities and services in the area.

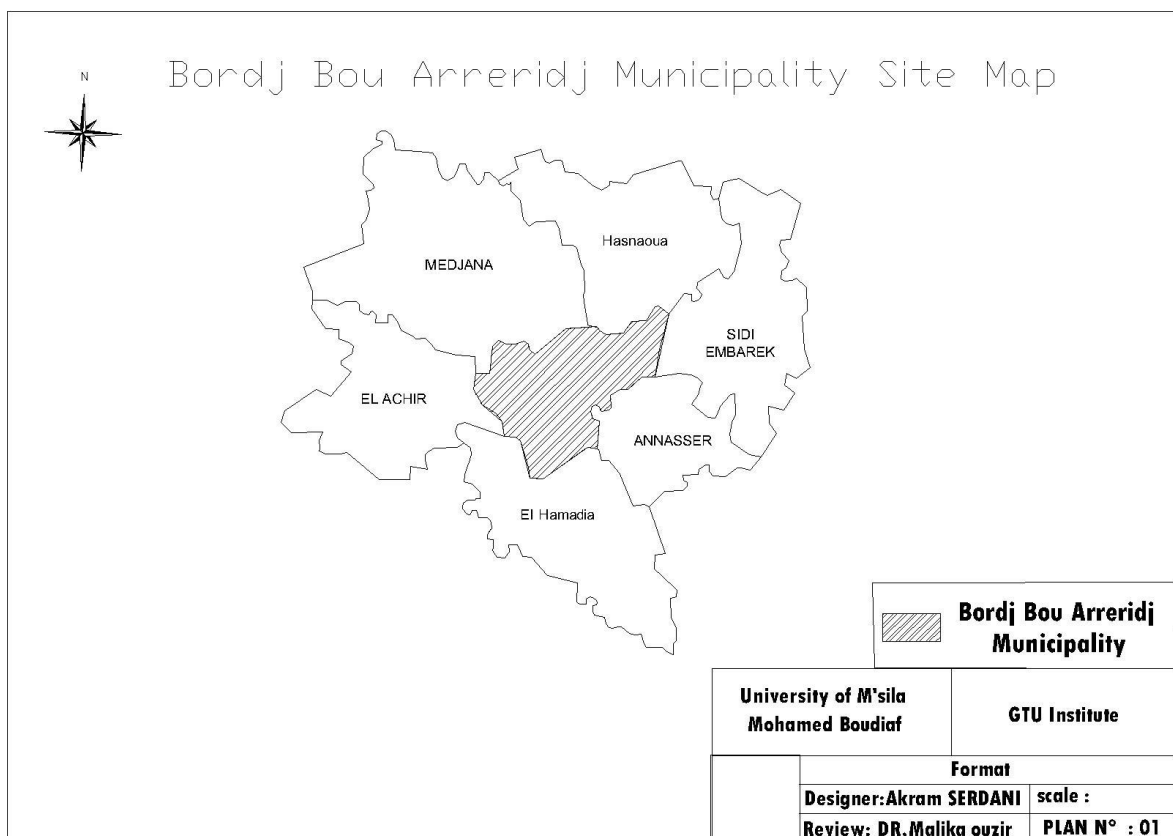


Figure 02: Bordj Bou Arreridj Municipality Site Map. (By the student)

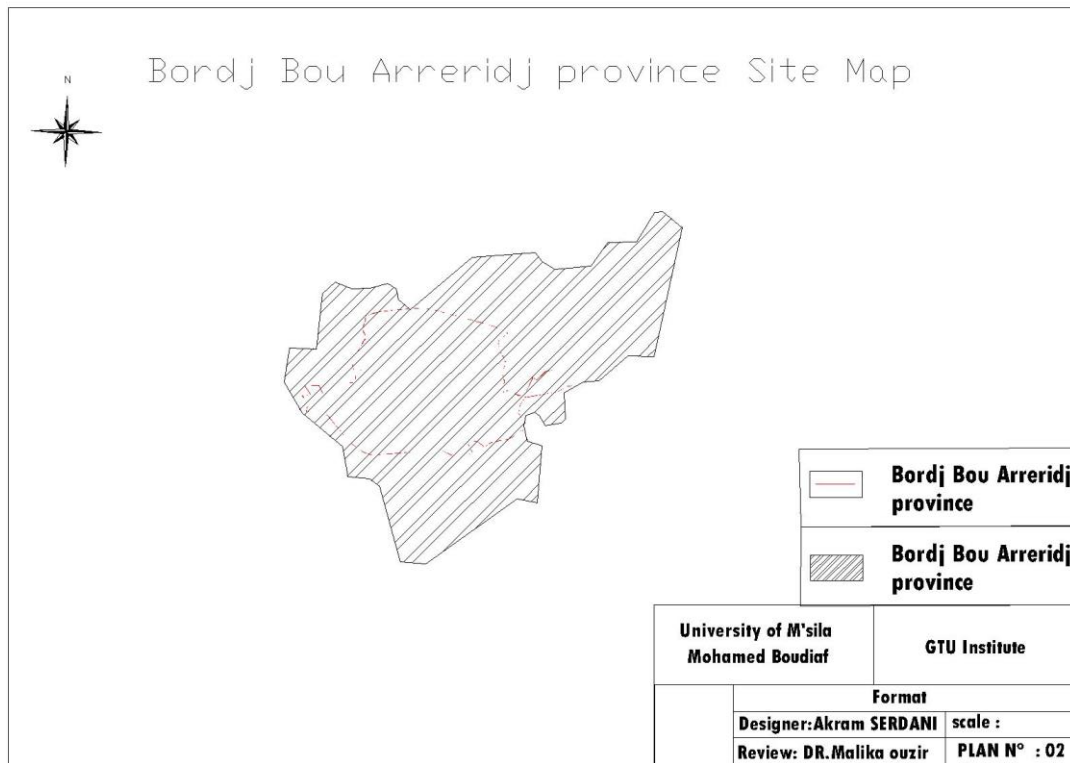


Figure 03: Bordj Bou Arreridj Province Map. (By the student)

III.3 The Origin of The Name

The origins of naming the city of Bordj Bou Arreridj go back to several narrations, the most important of which are: that the guard who was guarding the tower or the fort that is located in the center of the city used to put a feather on his head called the Arouj, and other narrations say that the naming is for the tribe on whose land the tower was built, and other narrations that the name refers to Arouj. The Ottoman leader and this word turned over time into Arrej, a diminutive of the word Arouj, as it is known in the Algerian dialect.

III.4 Historical Background

Bordj Bou Arreridj is located in the center of Algeria and has a long and rich history. The region has been inhabited since prehistoric times, as evidenced by the discovery of numerous archaeological sites, including dolmens, megalithic tombs, and rock art.

Over the centuries, the region has been ruled by various empires and dynasties, including the Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, and Arabs. Due to its strategic location, Bordj Bou Arreridj served as an important military outpost and trading center during the Ottoman period.

In the 19th century, the region became a center of resistance against French colonization, with local tribes and leaders fighting fiercely against the colonial forces. Bordj Bou Arreridj was one of the last strongholds to fall to the French in 1853.

Since independence in 1962, the region has undergone significant development, with improvements in infrastructure, education, healthcare, and other areas. Today, Bordj Bou Arreridj is a vibrant city with a rich cultural heritage and a growing economy, attracting visitors and investors from around the country.

III.5 Tracing the Development of Bordj Bou Arreridj City

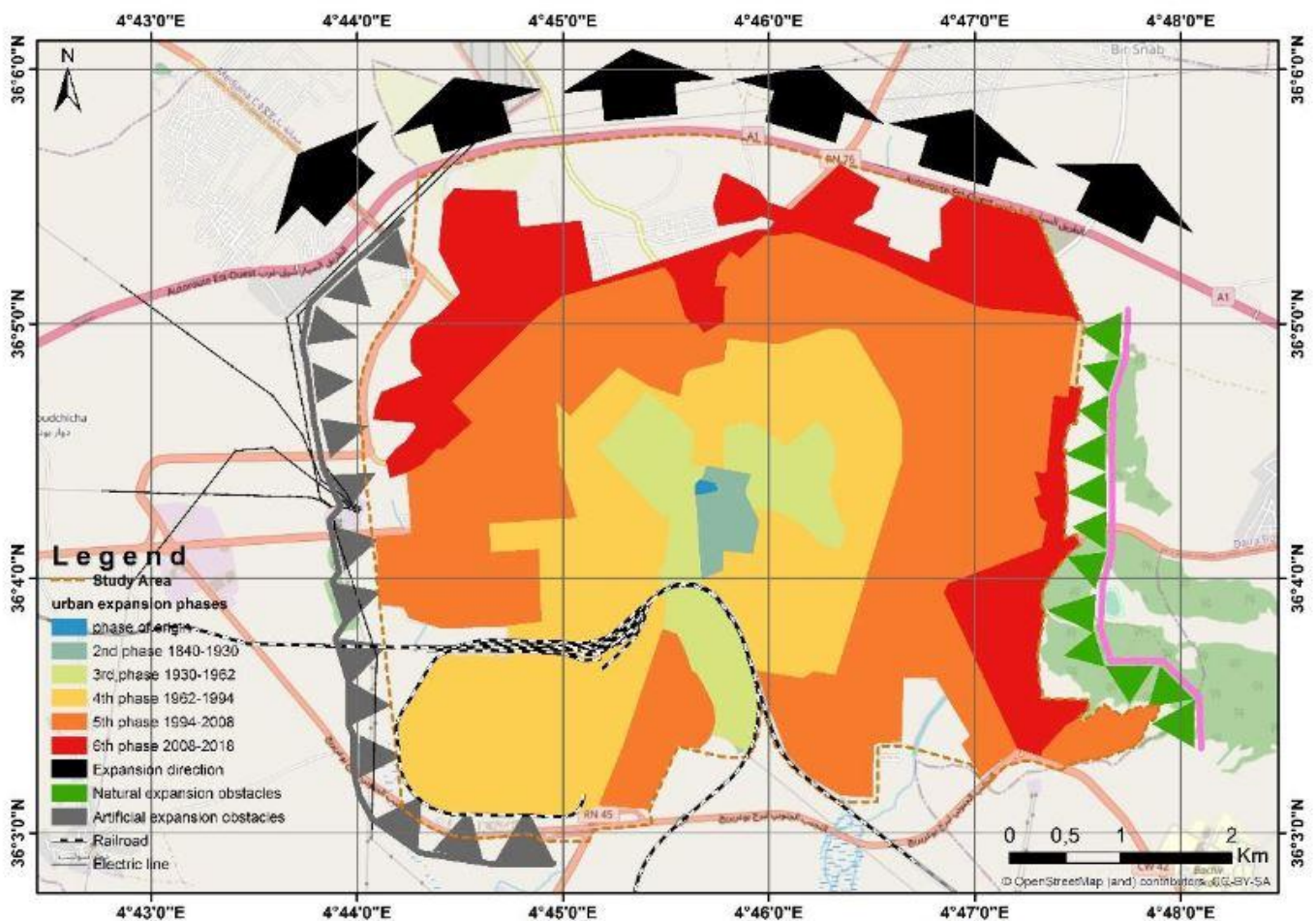


Figure 04: The Phases of Urban Expansion of Bordj Bou Arreridj City (Kadri, D., & Khalfallah, B., 2022)

The first stage:

We witness the collapse of Roman power, the invasion of the Vandals, and then the reconquest by JUSTINIAN, limited in time. In 647, the Arabs, for the first time, entered Africa. It was in the 7th century that their conquest was total.

From the year 1018, the economy and prosperity inherited from Romanization disappeared. The Hilalians, between 1050 and 1065, sacked the country, destroyed the Kalâa of the BENI HAMMAD, razed all the constructions, cut the trees, and filled the wells.

This region sinks into the darkness of the Middle Ages and knows only long and interminable struggles between the Berbers and the Arabs, rivalries between military leaders, and marabouts until 1555.

The second stage, from 1840 to 1930 :

The city was subjected to Ottoman rule by the Moqranids in the late 15th century. In 1559, the Turks built a strong building known as the castle tower, which the Moqranids later demolished. The Turks rebuilt the castle in 1700 AD, but the Moqranians again demolished it.

Bordj Bou Arreridj was an important center of trade and commerce along important trade routes. The Ottoman rulers introduced new agricultural techniques and encouraged the cultivation of new crops. They also established a system of governance, with various officials appointed to oversee different aspects of city life.

In the centuries that followed, the city underwent various changes in rulership, including brief periods of French colonial rule. However, the influence of Ottoman culture and civilization can still be seen in the region today, with numerous landmarks and other remnants of this period still visible.

The third stage, from 1930 to 1962

Bordj Bou Arreridj underwent a significant urban expansion during this stage, leading to several chaotic neighborhoods outside the city along Wadi Arreij. The city faced a large rural exodus in 1954, which caused its population to double from 16,400 to 32,240 in 1960. This rapid growth led to the development of the city in all directions and the emergence of unplanned neighborhoods such as Al-Jabbas, the market roundabout, Vibour, Lagraf in the north, Al-Batwar in the south, and May 8, 1945. Another neighborhood that emerged during this period was the El Hadaik neighborhood on Zamora tower road.

Several important facilities were established to support the growing population, such as the Mobile Gendarmerie Barracks in 1955, the Municipality Hostel, the Court House, the Post House, the Al-Atiq Mosque, and the Maternity and Childhood Hospital.

The fourth stage, from 1962 to 1994

The city of Bordj Bou Arreridj underwent significant urban growth in all directions. In 1974, it became a district of the Setif Wilaya, and in 1976, an industrial zone was established in the south, leading to a large natural increase in population and rural exodus. The first urban directive plan for the municipality of Al-Burj was created in 1978, which led to the construction of new urban residential areas, such as the neighborhood of 400 and 200 dwellings, as well as individual housing like the Bin Al-Dheeb and Awlad Suleiman neighborhoods. In 1984, the city became the seat of the state, and new facilities were established, including Khalifa Al-Taher Youth House, youth activation institutions, Ahmed Mossadek Youth House, and Bouzidi Lakhdar Hospital, as well as educational institutions.

The fifth stage, from 1994 to 2008

In this phase, the city continued its rapid urban growth and significantly improved its infrastructure, including constructing new roads, bridges, and public facilities. Establishing the new industrial zone east of the city significantly attracted investors and promoted economic development. The city also saw the establishment of new educational institutions, such as the University of Bordj Bou Arreridj and the Higher National School of Agronomy, as well as the development of its healthcare facilities by constructing new hospitals and health centers. The city also underwent a major administrative reorganization, establishing several new administrative entities, such as the Planning Directorate and the Land Survey Directorate.

The sixth stage, from 2008 to 2018

Bordj Bou Arreridj faces development constraints and opportunities that shape its path toward progress. One of the significant challenges lies in the polarization and concentration of industrial activity around the capital. This imbalance may lead to underutilization of other potential industrial zones and activity areas, causing regional economic growth disparities.

Another hindrance to development is the lack of an urban framework adapted to the industrial rhythm of the wilaya. The absence of crucial reception structures and information points hinders industrial growth and investment, affecting the region's economic potential.

Moreover, the prevalence of water-intensive agri-food industries raises concerns about the sustainable use of water resources. This could lead to environmental problems and potential conflicts between industrial and agricultural interests.

The excessive attractiveness of the employment area around the chief town contributes to rural-to-urban migration, putting a strain on urban resources and services. This urban-centric focus may exacerbate socio-economic disparities between rural and urban areas.

On the bright side, the Wilaya of Bordj Bou Arreridj enjoys prospects and opportunities that can fuel its economic advancement. The construction of the East-West highway and its strategic location on the Algiers – Constantine axis presents a gateway to economic growth. Improved infrastructure and connectivity can attract businesses and investments, making it a key economic crossroads.

The integrated sustainable development project in the Bibans region, financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), offers promise in enhancing biological resources, preserving biodiversity, and promoting eco-tourism. This sustainable approach can diversify the economy and foster environmentally conscious practices.

Moreover, the wilaya has planned 2,100 development operations to address disparities between rural and urban areas. These initiatives aim to improve living conditions and promote balanced regional development.

The wilaya's dynamic industrial basin, diverse industrial fabric, and mining potential open doors for investment in various sectors, such as electronics, household appliances, subcontracting, construction, and services. This diversification can enhance economic resilience and create opportunities for entrepreneurs and start-ups.

In conclusion, Bordj Bou Arreridj faces both challenges and opportunities on its path to development. To effectively leverage the prospects, the region must address industrial concentration, invest in urban infrastructure, and promote sustainable practices. By embracing these opportunities and balancing development efforts, the wilaya can achieve inclusive and sustainable growth, positioning itself for a prosperous future.

III.6 The Urban Analysis

a) Collective Habitation

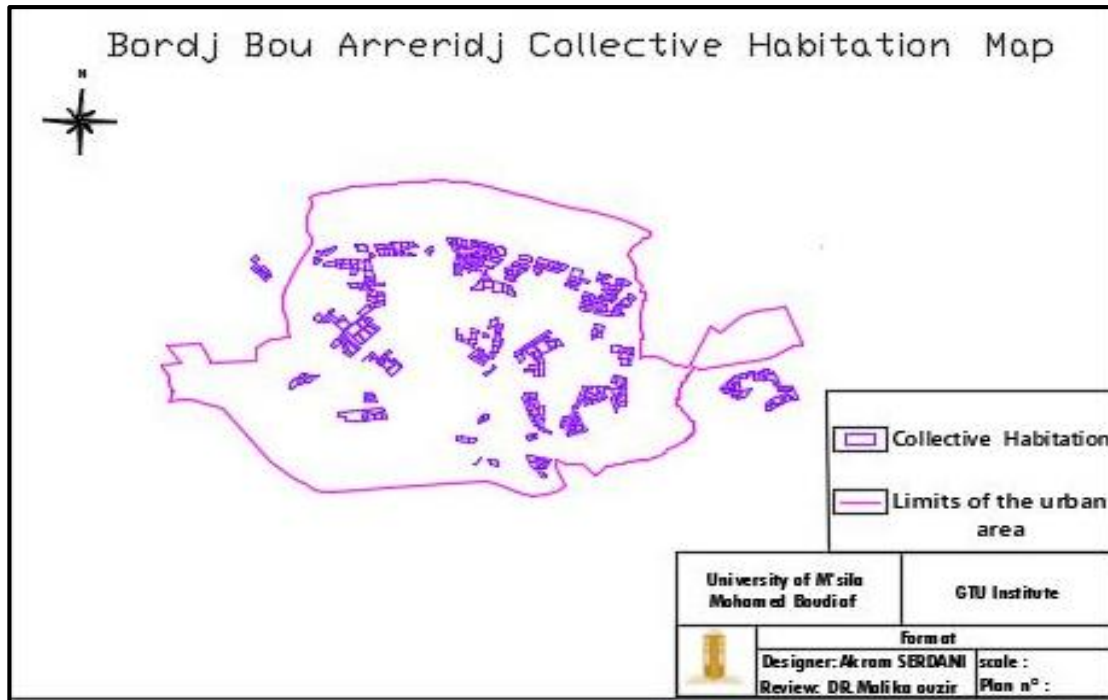


Figure 5: Bordj Bou Arreridj Collective Habitation Map. (By the student)

Bordj Bou Arreridj is characterized by a significant number of collective habitation units, totaling 24,510. These collective habitation units represent a distinct housing arrangement where multiple households share common facilities and living spaces. However, it is noteworthy that the housing occupancy rate in these collective habitation units is relatively low, with an average of 6 occupants per unit. This occupancy rate is considerably lower than the national average, indicating a relatively lower density of inhabitants in these shared housing complexes.

The lower housing occupancy rate in collective habitation units suggests that these arrangements may not be fully utilized or occupied to their maximum capacity. The reasons for this lower occupancy rate can vary, including changing social dynamics, economic circumstances, or individual preferences. It is possible that some collective habitation units have vacant or underutilized spaces, which can present opportunities for potential residents or initiatives aimed at addressing housing needs.

The relationship between collective habitation and street trading in Bordj Bou Arreridj is multi-faceted and can, directly and indirectly, impact street trading activities. Here's a developed explanation of this relationship:

By nature, collective habitation units bring together many residents in a shared living space. These units are often located in densely populated areas or residential complexes, which can result in a high concentration of potential customers for street traders. The close proximity of residents in collective habitation units creates a captive audience for street vendors, making it convenient for them to access and engage with their products or services. The dense population in these units can contribute to increased footfall and customer traffic, potentially boosting street trading activities.

b) Individual Habitation

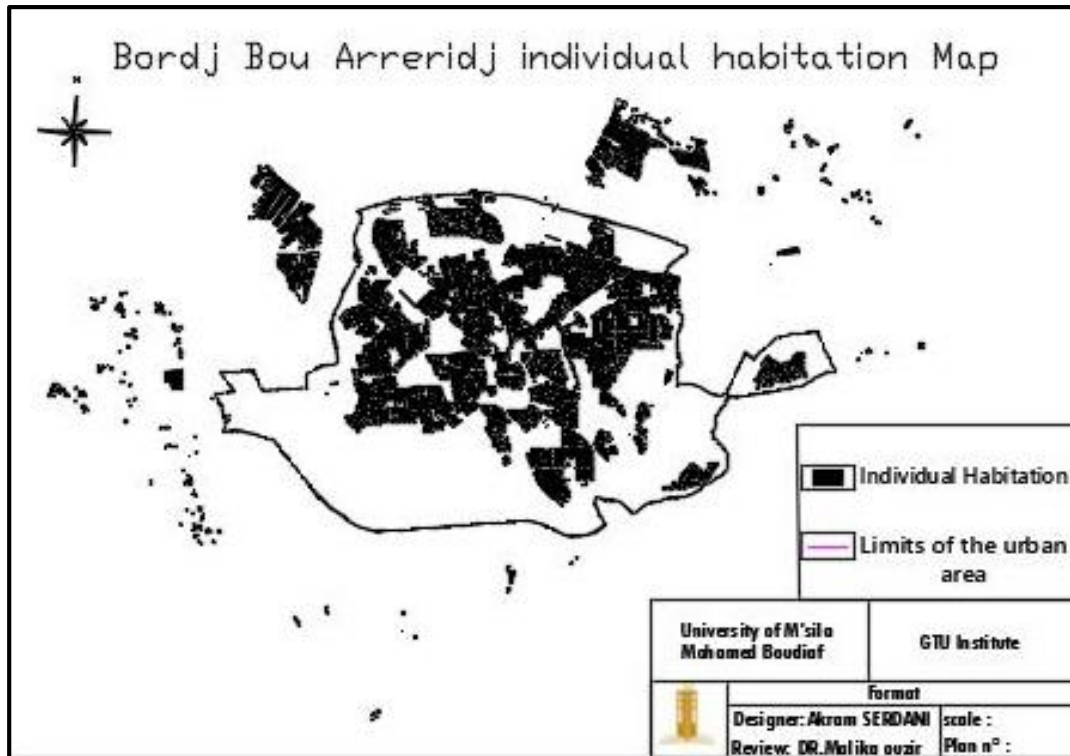


Figure 6: Bordj Bou Arreridj Individual Habitation Map. (By the student)

Individual residences form the predominant component of the cityscape in Bordj Bou Arreridj, primarily driven by the substantial presence of privately owned land. The city's landscape is characterized by a proliferation of fragmented individual residences, reflecting the prevailing pattern of land ownership. The ownership of land by private individuals has led to the development of residential properties dispersed throughout the city, with each owner utilizing their land for personal housing purposes. This decentralized distribution of individual residences contributes to the diverse fabric of the city, showcasing a range of architectural styles, designs, and sizes. The prevalence of individual residences highlights the significance of private ownership and the autonomy of homeowners in shaping the urban environment of Bordj Bou Arreridj. These individual residences play a vital role in accommodating the city's population, reflecting the preferences and aspirations of residents in terms of their living spaces.

Individual habitation, resulting in a variety of residential areas, reflects diverse demographics and consumer preferences within Bordj Bou Arreridj. Different neighborhoods may have distinct socio-economic backgrounds, cultural influences, and lifestyle choices. This diversity in individual habitation translates into a varied customer base for street traders. They can tailor their offerings to cater to the specific needs, tastes, and preferences of different residential areas, providing a wide range of products and services that resonate with the local population.

c) Public Services

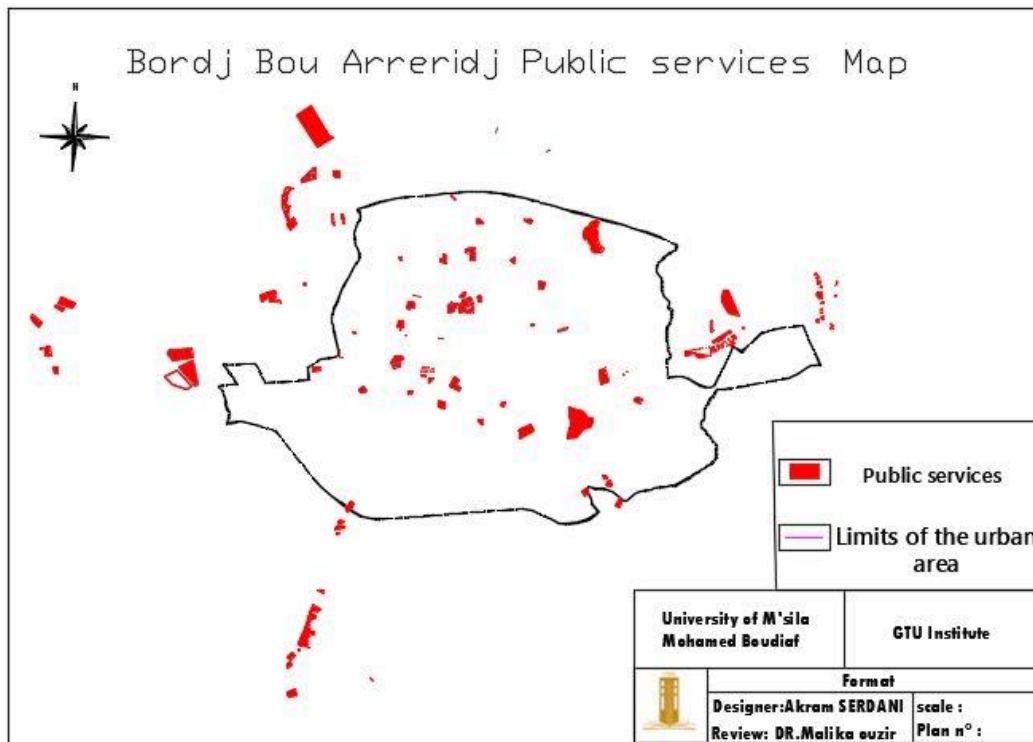


Figure 7: Bordj Bou Arreridj Public Services Map. (By the student)

The municipality of Bordj Bou Arreridj exhibits a scattered distribution of public equipment, strategically placed throughout the region. This deliberate arrangement aims to establish local centers in various areas, facilitating equitable access to essential services and promoting the overall vitality and dynamism of the municipality.

By dispersing public equipment, such as schools, healthcare facilities, recreational centers, and administrative buildings, across different regions, the municipality ensures that residents in all areas have convenient access to necessary services. This approach helps address potential disparities and promotes fairness in the distribution of resources and amenities.

In addition to the practical benefits, the dotted distribution of public equipment promotes the sustainable use of resources. By avoiding the concentration of services in a single area, it helps

alleviate strain on infrastructure, reduces transportation distances for residents, and minimizes the environmental impact associated with excessive urban development.

The areas near public equipment in Bordj Bou Arreridj have become popular spots for street vendors to sell fast food, particularly targeting employees in the vicinity. These areas provide a unique opportunity for street merchants to establish a regular customer base and cater to the needs of individuals seeking quick and convenient meals during their workday.

The presence of public equipment, such as government offices, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, and commercial centers, attracts a significant number of employees and visitors daily. Street vendors recognize this footfall and strategically position themselves near these areas to capitalize on the potential customer base.

Fast food options near public equipment offer convenience to employees who may have limited time for lunch breaks or prefer to grab a quick bite on the go. Street vendors take advantage of this demand by offering a variety of affordable and readily accessible food choices, ranging from sandwiches, snacks, and beverages to meals that are more substantial.

d) The Roads Network

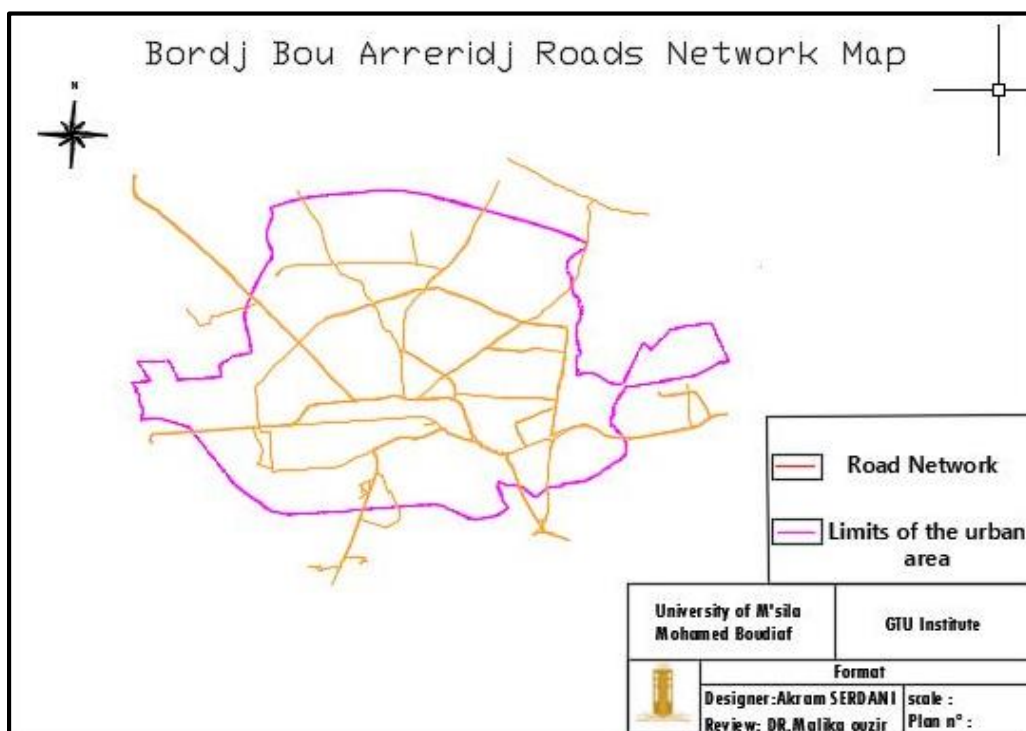


Figure 8: Bordj Bou Arreridj Roads Network Map. (By the student)

The municipality of Bordj Bou Arreridj boasts a road network that exhibits a commendable level of connectivity, with a conductivity rating of approximately 0.7. This indicates that the majority of areas within the urban environment are well connected by roads and accessible

through public transport. However, despite this overall good connectivity, pockets within the municipality still experience a degree of isolation in terms of the road network and public transportation.

The isolation of certain areas within the urban environment can have various implications, including limited job opportunities, reduced access to education and healthcare facilities, and a potential impact on residents' overall quality of life. It may also affect the potential for economic growth and development in these areas.

The road network determines the accessibility and visibility of street trading locations. Well-connected roads and intersections with high traffic volume offer greater exposure to street traders, as they allow for easy access and increased visibility to potential customers passing by. Streets with heavy pedestrian traffic or proximity to public transportation hubs can attract a larger customer base, creating favorable conditions for street trading businesses.

A well-developed road network enables street traders to reach different areas within the municipality, expanding their customer reach. By strategically positioning their stalls or mobile carts in key locations along major roads or in busy commercial areas, street traders can tap into the flow of people and capture the attention of potential customers. Proximity to residential areas, educational institutions, office complexes, and popular tourist spots can provide street traders with a diverse customer base and higher sales opportunities.

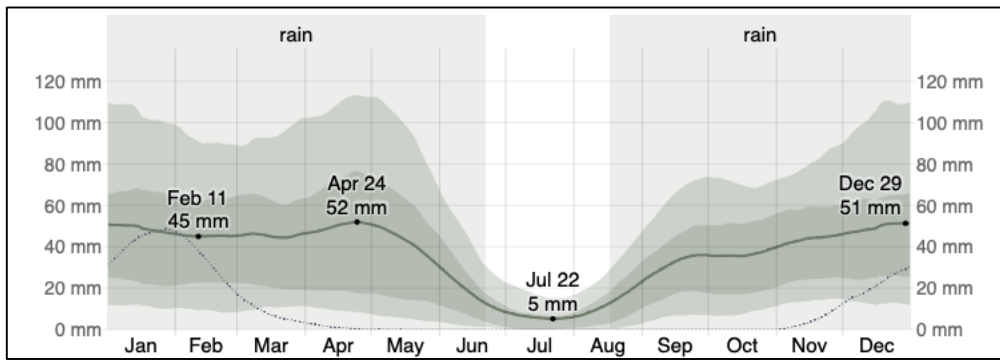
III.7 Climate Status of Bordj Bou Arreridj Province

III.7.1 Climatic Conditions

Due to its geographical location, the climate of Bourdj Bou Arreridj Province is of the Mediterranean type. It experiences a dry season from May to September and a wet season from October to April.

The study area is located in the province of Bordj Bou Arreridj and is characterized by a semi-arid climate. Its climatic regime depends on two main parameters: precipitations and temperature.

a) Rainfall

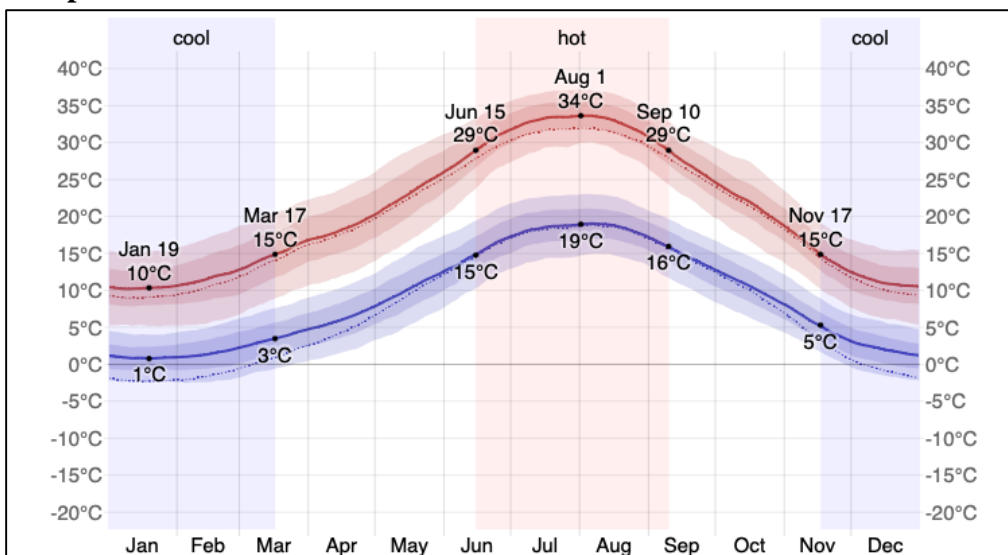


	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainfall	48.9mm	45.0mm	44.9mm	50.3mm	43.2mm	17.3mm	5.6mm	12.3mm	32.6mm	35.5mm	44.2mm	49.0mm

Figure 9: Average Monthly Rainfall in Bordj Bou Arreridj (2021/2022) (Weather Spark, 2022)

The rainfall distribution during this period shows a significant monthly variability. We Notice that April is the rainy month (50.3 mm) and July is the dry month with a rainfall of 5.6 mm. During the experimental period (December to July), the total precipitation is 286.9 mm, which is high compared to the previous year. Therefore, the distribution of rainfall is irregular during this period.

b) Temperature



Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
High	10°C	12°C	15°C	18°C	23°C	29°C	33°C	33°C	27°C	22°C	15°C	11°C
Temp.	5°C	6°C	9°C	12°C	17°C	22°C	26°C	26°C	21°C	16°C	10°C	6°C
Low	1°C	1°C	4°C	6°C	10°C	15°C	18°C	18°C	15°C	10°C	5°C	2°C

Figure 10: Average High and Low Temperature in Bordj Bou Arreridj (2021/2022) (Weather Spark, 2022)

The climatic data recorded by the meteorological station of BBA during the period 2021/2022 shows that January and February are the coldest months with an average temperature of 1°C. July and August are the hottest months with an average temperature of 33°C.

c) **Wind**

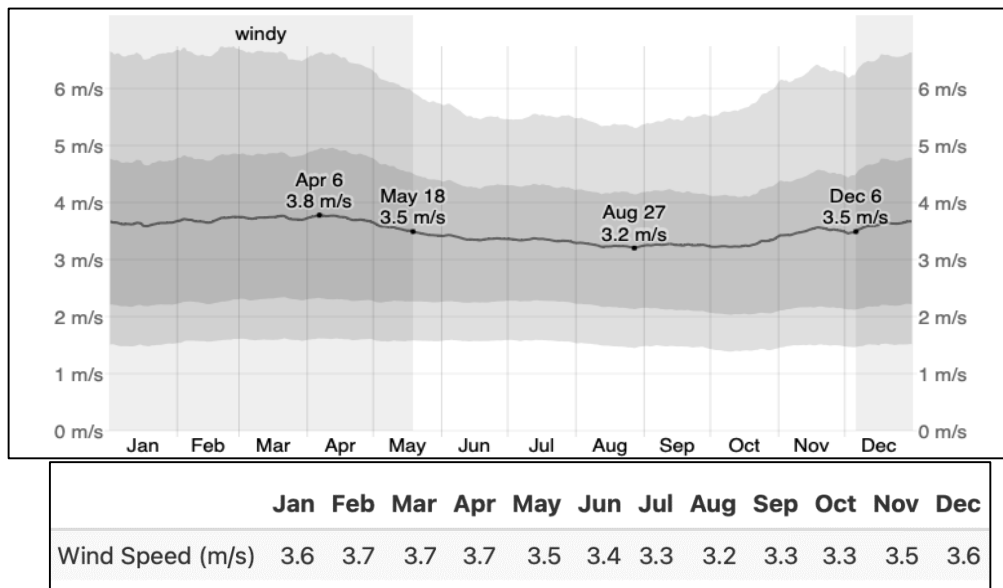


Figure 11: Average Wind Speed in Bordj Bou Arreridj (2021/2022) (Weather Spark, 2022)

The wind speed in Bordj Bou Arreridj shows a mild seasonal variation throughout the year. During the windier period, which spans 5 months from December to May, the average wind speeds exceed 3.5 meters per second.

The month of March experiences the highest average hourly wind speed of 3.7 meters per second.

On the other hand, the calmer time of year extends for 7 months, starting from May and ending on December. During this period, the average hourly wind speed drops, with August being the calmest month at an average of 3.2 meters per second.

III.7.2 Determination of climate type

The annual Martonne aridity index of 1926 expresses the ratio between precipitation and temperature and helps determine the type of climate prevailing in the region. It is calculated using the following formula:

$$Ia = p \dots\dots\dots (I.1) \ t+10$$

Where:

P: average annual precipitation.

T: average annual temperature.

The climate of the study region is warm and temperate. According to Köppen and Geiger, the climate is classified as Csa (semi-arid climate). In BBA, precipitation is more abundant in winter than in summer. The average annual rainfall is 428.8 mm. The average annual temperature is generally 15.5°C. It gets cold in winter, with temperatures dropping as low as 1°C, and very hot in summer, with average temperatures reaching up to 33°C.

III .7.3 Exploring the Interplay between Weather Conditions and Street Trading Activity

The effect of high temperatures, extreme cold, and irregular rainfall can significantly affect street trading activity in Bordj Bou Arreridj. Here is a developed explanation of these factors:

- a) **High Temperatures:** In regions with high temperatures, such as Bordj Bou Arreridj, street trading activities can be greatly affected. The scorching heat can discourage both traders and customers from engaging in outdoor activities, including street shopping. The intense heat can make it uncomfortable for traders to spend long hours outside, leading to decreased participation and reduced business transactions. Additionally, customers may prefer to stay indoors or in air-conditioned environments, resulting in lower footfall and reduced sales for street traders.
- b) **Extreme Cold:** Similarly, extreme cold weather can also have a negative impact on street trading activity in Bordj Bou Arreridj. During periods of freezing temperatures, traders may face challenges in setting up their stalls and maintaining the quality of their goods. Customers may be less inclined to venture outside in cold weather, leading to decreased demand and lower sales. Additionally, extreme cold can create logistical difficulties, such as transportation issues and the need for extra precautions to protect perishable items.
- c) **Irregular Rainfall:** Irregular rainfall patterns can disrupt street trading activities in several ways. In periods of heavy rainfall or storms, street traders may face difficulties in setting up their stalls and protecting their merchandise from water damage. The presence of rainwater on the streets can make it challenging for customers to navigate through the market, resulting in reduced footfall and fewer potential buyers. Moreover, unpredictable rainfall patterns can make it harder for street traders to plan their operations and stock inventory accordingly, leading to supply chain disruptions and potential financial losses.
- d) **The Wind:** Wind and street trading in Bordj Bou Arreridj (BBA) can significantly impact the activities and operations of street vendors. Wind conditions play a crucial role in the functioning and profitability of street trading. Strong and gusty winds can pose challenges for street traders by affecting the stability and safety of their stalls or display setups. Windy conditions can cause merchandise to be blown away or damaged, potentially leading to financial

losses. Moreover, excessive wind can make it difficult for customers to navigate through the street market, as it may create discomfort and hinder the overall shopping experience. On the other hand, moderate and pleasant breezes can attract more pedestrians to the streets, increasing the potential customer base for street vendors. A gentle breeze can create a pleasant atmosphere, encouraging people to spend more time outdoors and engage in shopping activities. However, it is essential for street traders to consider and adapt to wind conditions by employing suitable stall structures, securing their merchandise, and being prepared for weather fluctuations. Overall, the relationship between wind and street trading in BBA highlights the importance of weather conditions in shaping the success and viability of street vendors' businesses.

To mitigate the impact of these weather-related factors on street trading activity, the local authorities and traders can consider implementing certain measures. For instance, providing shaded areas, awnings, or temporary shelters can help protect traders from excessive heat or rain. Promoting indoor market spaces during extreme weather conditions can encourage customers to continue shopping while ensuring the safety and comfort of both traders and buyers. Additionally, establishing flexible regulations and support systems that allow traders to adapt to changing weather conditions can help sustain their businesses during challenging periods.

It's important to note that the specific effects of high temperatures, extreme cold, wind, and irregular rainfall on street trading activity can vary based on the local climate, infrastructure, and the resilience of traders and their businesses.

III.8. The Socioeconomic Study

Table 01: Population statistics for the municipality of Bordj Bou Arreridj.

Sector	Indicator		
General data	Surface	Km2	81.1
	Urban Population	Hbts	221 141
	Urban Population Rate	%	93.24
	Rural Population	Hbts	16 023
	Rural Population Rate	%	6.76
	Total Population	Hbts	237 164
	Population Density	Hbts/Km2	2 924.34
	Number Of Chief Town Agglomerations (Acl)	Nbr	1
	Number Of Inhabitants in Chief Town Agglomerations	Hbts	222 721
	Rate Of Inhabitants in Major Urban Areas	%	93.91
	Secondary Agglomerations (As)	Nbr	6
	Number Of Inhabitants in Secondary Agglomerations (As)	Hbts	11 055
	Number Of Scattered Areas	Nbr	1
	Number Of Inhabitants in Scattered Areas	Hbts	3 388
	Population Rate in Scattered Areas	%	1.43

Source: The annual report of BBA Province activities 2022.

III.8.1 Population Distribution

Bordj Bou Arreridj (BBA) city covers a surface area of 81.1 square kilometers. The urban population of BBA is reported to be 221,141 individuals, constituting approximately 93.24% of the total population. This indicates that BBA is primarily an urbanized area with a significant concentration of residents in the city.

III.8.2 Rural Population

In contrast to the urban population, the rural population in BBA is recorded as 16,023 individuals, accounting for around 6.76% of the total population. The presence of a rural population highlights the coexistence of urban and rural areas within the broader municipality of BBA.

III.8.3 Total Population

The total population of BBA, combining both urban and rural residents, amounts to 237,164 individuals. This figure provides a comprehensive view of the overall population size within the municipality.

III.8.4 Population Density

The population density in BBA is calculated at 2,924.34 individuals per square kilometer. This metric reflects the concentration of inhabitants within a limited geographic area. The high population density suggests a relatively compact urban layout, with a significant number of people residing within a given space.

- a) Chief Town Agglomeration (ACL): BBA city has one chief town agglomeration, which is the primary urban center. The number of inhabitants in the chief town agglomeration is reported to be 222,721 individuals. This indicates a significant concentration of people in the central urban area.
- b) Inhabitants in Major Urban Areas: The rate of inhabitants in major urban areas, including the chief town agglomeration, is calculated to be 93.91%. This percentage highlights the dominance of urban areas within BBA, indicating a high level of urbanization and development.
- c) Secondary Agglomerations (AS): BBA city comprises six secondary agglomerations, which are smaller urban centers within the municipality. The number of inhabitants in these secondary agglomerations is recorded as 11,055 individuals. These secondary agglomerations contribute to the urban fabric and socio-economic landscape of BBA.
- d) Inhabitants in Secondary Agglomerations: The rate of inhabitants in secondary agglomerations is reported as 4.66%. This percentage indicates the proportion of the population residing in the secondary urban centers, emphasizing their importance in providing services and economic opportunities to the residents.
- e) Scattered Areas: BBA city has one scattered area, which refers to a sparsely populated or remote region within the municipality. The number of inhabitants in the scattered area is noted as 3,388 individuals.
- f) Population Rate in Scattered Areas: The population rate in scattered areas is reported as 1.43%. This figure signifies the proportion of the total population residing in the scattered area, which may have unique characteristics or challenges due to its remote or less accessible nature.

III.9 Socioeconomic Implications

The socio-analysis of BBA based on these statistics indicates a predominantly urbanized environment, with a high population density and a substantial urban population. This suggests the presence of urban amenities, services, and infrastructure to cater to the needs of the city's residents. Additionally, the coexistence of a rural population signifies a potential blend of urban and rural economies, with varying livelihoods and socioeconomic dynamics.

The socio-analysis based on these statistics showcases the urban-centric nature of BBA city, with a significant concentration of inhabitants in the chief town agglomeration and major urban areas. The presence of secondary agglomerations indicates a diversified urban landscape with multiple centers of economic and social activities. The scattered area represents a smaller proportion of the population, potentially highlighting specific challenges related to connectivity and access to services.

III.9.1 Exploring the Relationship between Urban Concentration and Street Trading

The presented statistics provide valuable insights into the population distribution within Bordj Bou Arreridj (BBA) city, which can help us understand the potential impact on street trading. With the majority of inhabitants residing in major urban areas, including the chief town agglomeration and secondary agglomerations, there is a significant concentration of potential customers in these areas. The high urban population rate of 93.91% suggests a bustling urban environment with a higher likelihood of commercial activities and consumer demand.

Street trading, being an integral part of urban economies, can benefit from this concentration of urban residents. The presence of secondary agglomerations and scattered areas, although smaller in population, may still offer opportunities for street traders to tap into niche markets or serve specific local communities.

Additionally, the density of the population, as indicated by the population density statistic of 2,924.34 inhabitants per square kilometer, implies a potentially higher footfall and customer traffic in urban areas, further boosting the prospects for street trading activities. The proximity of people in densely populated areas creates a favorable environment for street vendors to engage with a larger customer base and generate sales.

Moreover, the diverse population composition, with a mix of urban and rural residents, may contribute to a variety of consumer preferences and demands. Street traders can adapt their offerings to cater to the specific needs of different population segments, whether it be in the chief town agglomeration, secondary agglomerations, or scattered areas.

However, it is important to consider factors such as local regulations, infrastructure, and competition that can shape the street trading landscape in BBA. While the statistics suggest favorable conditions for street trading, the actual success and sustainability of street trading activities depend on a range of additional factors, including market dynamics, accessibility, and supportive policies.

In summary, the provided statistics, which highlight the urban-centric nature of BBA with a significant population concentration in major urban areas, indicate a potential positive relationship between the population distribution and street trading. These statistics suggest a substantial customer base, higher footfall in urban areas, and opportunities to cater to diverse consumer preferences. Nonetheless, a comprehensive analysis considering various factors beyond population distribution is essential to fully understand the dynamics and potential of street trading in BBA.

III.10 Conclusion

In conclusion, this study has delved into the intricate relationship between street trade and the city of Bordj Bou Arreridj, considering its urban, socio-economic, and climate aspects. Through our analysis, we have unraveled the significance of these elements in shaping the landscape and dynamics of street trade within the municipality.

The city's definition provided a foundational understanding of Bordj Bou Arreridj, examining its physical layout, infrastructure, and demographic composition. This knowledge allowed us to comprehend the urban context within which street trade operates, providing insights into the spatial distribution, accessibility, and potential customer base for street traders.

Case study

IV.1 Introduction

To comprehensively examine the practical aspects of our case study, we structured our research into four key axes. The first axis revolved around investigating the core of the licensing process, which led us to the headquarters of the Bordj Bou Arreridj municipality. Here, we had the opportunity to meet with the Director of the Municipal Property Directorate, whose wealth of knowledge proved invaluable. Through this interaction, we gained valuable insights into the chronological context of the Municipal People's Assembly of Bordj Bou Arreridj's interest in street trading and the corresponding procedures they followed.

Moving on to the second axis of our research entailed conducting an analytical study of Mubarakiya Ismail Street, a prominent commercial hub in the city's heart. This bustling street served as a prime case study to explore the multifaceted effects of street trade. , we aimed to gain further insights into the variations and dynamics of street trading practices.

The third axis, our focus shifted towards gaining a deeper understanding of the study sample : street traders. This was achieved by analyzing data from a well-structured questionnaire administered to a reasonable number of traders. By delving into their perspectives and experiences, we aimed to capture a comprehensive picture of the challenges and opportunities faced by street traders in Bordj Bou Arreridj.

In the fourth and final axis, we synthesized our observations, extensive fieldwork, and collected data to formulate informed suggestions and recommendations. These recommendations aimed to enhance the conditions of street traders and mitigate the negative impacts associated with street trading in the vicinity of Bordj Bou Arreridj.

IV.2 Regulating Street Trading

IV.2.1. The Role of Deliberation No. 209/2018 in Bordj Bou Arreridj

The Municipal People's Assembly of Bordj Bou Arreridj convened on May 03, 2018, to deliberate on a significant matter. During this session, the assembly formulated Deliberation No. 209/2018, titled "Determining the fee for the exploitation of places and sidewalks." This deliberation was carefully crafted to align with the prevailing economic conditions at that time.

The primary objective behind formulating this deliberation was to strike a delicate balance between generating municipal financial revenues and addressing the needs and requirements of street traders in Bordj Bou Arreridj. It aimed to establish a framework for granting licenses to street traders, thereby ensuring the proper regulation of their activities within the municipality's jurisdiction.

The adoption of this deliberation provided a solid foundation for the regulation of street trading and the establishment of fair fees for the use of public spaces, such as places and sidewalks. By referring to this deliberation, the municipality demonstrated its commitment to fostering a thriving economic environment while maintaining the integrity and orderliness of street vending in Bordj Bou Arreridj.

This deliberation underscored the municipality's dedication to promoting a balanced and harmonious coexistence between the interests of street traders and the broader municipal community. It emphasized the municipality's proactive approach to addressing the challenges associated with street vending and ensuring that appropriate fees were in place to support sustainable economic growth while safeguarding the rights and welfare of all stakeholders involved.

IV.2.2 Amending Deliberation No. 09/2018 for Fair Fees and Regulation in Bordj Bou Arreridj

On March 24, 2022, the issue regarding the licensing and fees for street vending in Bordj Bou Arreridj underwent further deliberation. During this second discussion, the members of the Municipal People's Assembly reached a majority agreement to amend the previous Deliberation No. 09/2018 dated 03/05/2018, which had initially determined the fees for the exploitation of places and sidewalks. The approved procedures included the following:

1. Placing tables on the sidewalk: A fee of 300 DZD per month was established for the use of each table for street vending purposes.
2. Truck for mobile feeding and selling snacks: Street traders operating mobile trucks were required to pay a fee of 200 DZD per day.
3. Setting up a removable kiosk for oriental sweets: Street vendors intending to set up temporary kiosks for selling oriental sweets were subject to a fee of 250 DZD per day.
4. Using the sidewalk for displaying goods: Street traders utilizing the sidewalk to showcase their merchandise were obligated to pay a fee of 500 DZD per day. However, certain conditions were set, including the requirement that the sidewalk's width should be at least 3 meters, the occupied space should not exceed 1/3 of the sidewalk's width, and the display should not extend beyond the front of the vendor's store.
5. Exploiting public spaces in neighborhoods and public squares : Street traders engaging in commercial activities or setting up children's toys in public spaces were required to pay a fee of 2000 DZD, with a maximum duration of three months for such activities.

6. Exploitation of the castle yard : For commercial activities within the castle yard, a fee of 7000 DZD per day was set, with a limit of 10 renewable days. However, for cultural shows aimed at children or for selling roses and taking souvenir photos, the fee was established at 500 DZD per day.

These amendments to the Deliberation No. 09/2018 reflected the municipality's ongoing efforts to regulate and control street vending activities while ensuring fair fees and appropriate use of public spaces. By delineating specific fees for various types of street vending operations, the municipality aimed to strike a balance between fostering economic activity and preserving the orderly functioning of public areas in Bordj Bou Arreridj.

IV.2.3 The Implications of Decision No. 1036/2022 in Bordj Bou Arreridj

On October 03, 2022, the municipality of Bordj Bou Arreridj issued Decision No. 1036/2022, which had significant implications for street trade practices conducted along the edges of roads, public squares, and entertainment spaces within the municipality. The decision entailed the following key provisions :

1- Cancellation of individual licenses: All licenses previously granted for street trade activities conducted on the edges of roads, public squares, and entertainment venues in Bordj Bou Arreridj, whether utilizing carts, vehicles, or tables, were revoked.

2- Enforcement and consequences: As of the decision's issuance date, any individual found violating its provisions would face the confiscation of goods offered for sale and the seizure of used equipment. A judicial follow-up would be initiated against violators to ensure compliance with the decision.

3- Implementation responsibilities: The responsibility for implementing this decision while adhering to the specific protocols and guidelines was assigned to several critical authorities within the municipality. These authorities included the Secretary General of the Municipality, the Head of State Security, the Commander of the National Gendarmerie Group, the Director of Commerce, the Director of Public Health and Population, and the Director of the Environment.

This decision responded to the escalating issue of sidewalk exploitation, facilitated by the ease of obtaining permits from the municipality. The previously imposed fee was affordable for most individuals, and no specific technical conditions or designated areas were outlined. However, as per our assessment, the most significant flaw was granting licenses to individuals who still needed to possess a commercial register or a register of trades and professions.

The decision was prompted by the realization that the existing licensing system needed more crucial oversight and compliance with legal requirements. By granting licenses without verifying applicants' commercial registration or professional credentials, the municipality inadvertently allowed unauthorized individuals to engage in commercial activities on public sidewalks.

This oversight had several negative consequences. Firstly, it led to an unregulated and unmonitored environment where anyone could shop without meeting legal and professional obligations. This lack of oversight compromised the market's integrity and created unfair competition among traders, including those who had duly fulfilled legal requirements.

Furthermore, the absence of specific technical conditions and designated areas meant that traders occupied public sidewalks without adhering to necessary safety measures or considering pedestrian flow. This haphazard arrangement posed potential hazards and disrupted the urban environment's overall aesthetic and functionality.

In light of these shortcomings, the subsequent decision aimed to rectify the situation by revoking individual licenses and enforcing stricter criteria for sidewalk vending. The intention was to establish a more regulated and controlled environment, ensuring that only qualified individuals with the necessary commercial registrations and professional credentials could engage in commercial activities on public sidewalks. This approach would contribute to a fairer market, improve safety standards, and enhance the overall urban experience for traders and pedestrians in Bordj Bou Arreridj.

IV.2.4 Fluctuating Dynamics of Street Trading Licensing

Table 02 : Assessing the Number of Licenses Granted by the Municipality of Bordj Bou Arreridj

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023
The number of licenses issued	286	64	148	00

Source: Office of Social Affairs in the municipality of Bordj Bou Arreridj.

Throughout our study, we observed fluctuations in the number of licenses granted to street traders, reflecting the dynamic circumstances of recent years. In 2020, the issuance of licenses reached a remarkably high level, primarily driven by the prevailing epidemiological situation. The impact of the Covid-19 virus resulted in the closure of numerous shops, prompting the municipality to adopt street vending licenses as an alternative solution to support local economic activities.

Subsequently, in 2021, as conditions gradually returned to normal, the number of licenses issued experienced a decline. With the reopening of businesses and the resumption of regular commercial operations, the reliance on street vending decreased.

However, in 2022, we witnessed a resurgence in the number of licenses granted. This increase was primarily attributed to the temporary exceptional licenses issued to merchants, particularly for religious and other notable occasions. These licenses allowed traders to engage in commercial activities temporarily, catering to the heightened demand during specific events.

Significantly, in the year 2023, a notable shift occurred. As per Resolution No. 1036/2022, the municipality made a decisive move by completely canceling the granting of licenses to street merchants. This decision marked a significant change in the approach towards street vending activities in Bordj Bou Arreridj.

These fluctuations in the number of licenses over the years illustrate the municipality's responsiveness to evolving circumstances and the dynamic nature of street vending regulations. The adaptation to the unique challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic, the granting of exceptional licenses, and the subsequent decision to discontinue licensing altogether demonstrate the municipality's commitment to strike a delicate balance between economic interests, public health concerns, and the overall well-being of the local community.

IV.3 Exploring the Dynamics of Mubarkia Ismail Street

Mubarkia Ismail Street holds significant prominence as the primary commercial and arterial thoroughfare in the bustling city of Bordj Bou Arreridj. This street is a vital hub for various commercial activities and services. Boasting an impressive collection of more than 100 shops and commercial centers, Mubarkia Ismail Street offers a diverse range of services and commodities to cater to the needs and desires of its vibrant community.

However, what truly distinguishes this street and piques our interest for further study is the prevalence of numerous street traders dotting its lively sidewalks. These enterprising individuals contribute to the bustling atmosphere by offering the passersby an eclectic assortment of goods and services. Their presence adds charm and liveliness to the vibrant street, attracting locals and visitors alike.

Moubarkia Ismail Street, with its vibrant commercial landscape and the fusion of traditional storefronts and street traders, encapsulates the essence of a bustling marketplace. It is a captivating microcosm of economic activity, cultural diversity, and entrepreneurial spirit within Bordj Bou Arreridj.

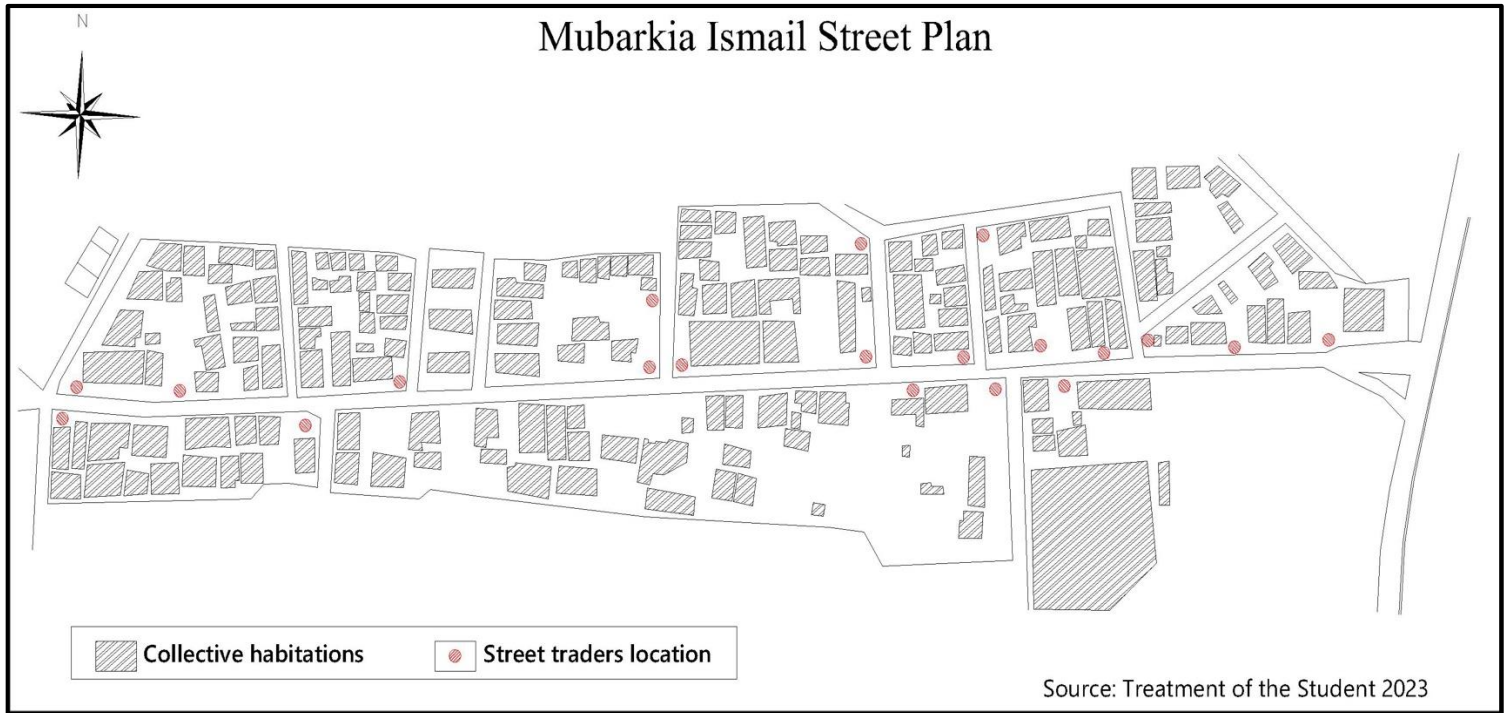


Figure 12: Mubarkia Ismail Street Plan (By the student, 2023)



Figure 13: Sidewalk Encroachment by Street traders in Mubarakia Ismail Street (By the Author on 15/05/2023).



Figure 14: Street traders Clusters Along Mubarakiya Ismail Street (**By the Author on 15/05/2023**).

IV.4 Effect of Street traders on Traffic Flow

IV.4.1. Impact of Street trading on Driving Efficiency

The impact of street traders on traffic flow along Mubarakiya Ismail Street is a significant aspect to consider. With a length of 700 meters, the street is subject to established speed limits ranging between 30 and 40 kilometers per hour. Based on these speed limits, the anticipated time required to traverse the street would range from approximately one minute and five seconds to one minute and twenty-four seconds at maximum.

However, the time it takes to navigate the street differs in practice. During non-peak hours, the minimum time recorded for crossing the street is two minutes and six seconds. This suggests a notable increase compared to the estimated time, implying that the presence of street traders affects the overall traffic flow.

During peak hours, the situation is even more pronounced. The minimum time recorded for crossing the street surges to four minutes and twelve seconds. This substantial increase in travel time signifies the heightened impact of street traders on traffic congestion during periods of high activity.

These findings highlight the tangible influence of street vendors on traffic flow along Mubarakiya Ismail Street. By impeding the smooth movement of vehicles, the presence of traders prolongs travel times and contributes to congestion, particularly during peak hours. Understanding and mitigating these effects is crucial for ensuring efficient traffic management and optimizing the overall functioning of the street.



Figure 15: Traffic Obstruction caused by Street Traders. (By the Author on 15/05/2023).

IV.4.2. Impact of street trading on walking efficiency

The presence of vending tables along Mubarakiya Ismail Street significantly impacts pedestrian movement on the sidewalk, disrupting the anticipated smooth flow. In ideal circumstances, covering a distance of 700 meters along the street should take an average person approximately 14 minutes. However, the reality paints a different picture.

Due to the presence of vending tables, the time it takes to traverse the sidewalk is notably extended. Instead of the expected eight minutes, pedestrians require between 18 and 21 minutes to reach the end of the street. This increase in travel time underscores the hindrances created by the placement of vending tables, which obstruct the path and impede pedestrian movement.

These findings highlight the practical implications of street vending on pedestrian accessibility and mobility along Mubarakiya Ismail Street. The longer travel duration experienced by pedestrians navigating the sidewalk not only affects individuals' daily routines but also underscores the need to address the challenges posed by the presence of vending tables in order to improve the overall pedestrian experience and ensure a smoother flow of movement along the street.



Figure 16: Illegal and Unlicensed exploitation of the sidewalk. (**By the Author on 15/05/2023**).

IV.5 Effect of Street traders on environmental and waste management

The effect of street traders on environmental and waste management in Mubarakia Ismail Street reveals several concerning issues. One prominent problem is the presence of numerous remnants of goods discarded along the street. The improper disposal of waste by sellers contributes to visual pollution and disrupts the overall cleanliness of the area. This not only tarnishes the aesthetic appeal of the street but also has negative implications for the environment.

Another significant concern is the disregard for designated areas for garbage disposal by street traders. Instead of utilizing proper waste bins or designated collection points, some traders opt to dispose of their garbage haphazardly. This practice contributes to the accumulation of waste and hinders practical waste management efforts. The lack of adherence to proper waste disposal methods threatens the street's cleanliness and hygiene.

Furthermore, there is a specific issue with tables used for selling sweets that must meet appropriate health standards. These unhygienic conditions pose a potential risk to the health and safety of consumers. The absence of proper sanitary practices, such as regular cleaning and maintenance, increases the likelihood of food contamination and the spread of diseases. This situation necessitates urgent attention to ensure consumers' well-being and uphold health regulations.

Addressing these environmental concerns requires a comprehensive approach. Municipal authorities should prioritize establishing proper waste management infrastructure, including adequate waste bins and regular waste collection services. Additionally, it is crucial to raise awareness among street traders about the importance of responsible waste disposal and the implications of their actions on the environment.

Furthermore, stricter regulations and inspections can help ensure that street traders comply with health and hygiene standards. This involves enforcing regular monitoring of street vending activities and conducting inspections to ensure that traders maintain clean and safe selling practices.



Figure 17: Waste Management Issues Related to Street traders. (By the Author on 15/05/2023).



Figure 18: Random Waste Dumping on Mubarakiya Ismail Street. (By the Author on 15/05/2023).

IV.6 The Effect Of Street traders On The Urban Landscape

The effect of street vendors on the urban landscape of Mubarakia Ismail Street is evident through the distortion it brings to the overall visual aesthetics of the area. The presence of numerous street vendors, with their makeshift stalls, significantly alters the planned urban design and architectural harmony of the street.

The vibrant and diverse range of goods and products offered by street vendors can create a crowded and cluttered atmosphere, making the street appear chaotic and disorganized. The excessive presence of stalls and merchandise obstructs the natural flow and spatial arrangement of the urban landscape, leading to a visually cluttered and congested environment.

Moreover, the ad hoc structures and temporary stalls used by street vendors need to be more consistent in design, materials, and color schemes, further contributing to the visual disruption of the urban landscape. These makeshift structures differ from the surrounding buildings in terms of architectural style and aesthetic appeal, resulting in an inconsistent and disjointed streetscape.

Addressing the distortion of the urban landscape caused by street vendors requires a comprehensive approach. Local authorities should develop and enforce regulations and guidelines regarding the placement, design, and appearance of street vendors' stalls to ensure their integration into the existing urban fabric. Consideration should be given to maintaining the architectural harmony, visual coherence, and overall aesthetics of the street.

Balancing the vibrant street vending culture with the preservation of the urban landscape requires collaborative efforts between municipal authorities, urban planners, and street vendors.

Visual appeal and functionality of Mubarakia Ismail Street as an integral part of the urban landscape.



Figure 19: Distorting the aesthetic urban landscape of the city due to the use of inappropriate kiosks. (By the Author on 15/05/2023).

IV.7 The Effect Of Street traders On Social Context

Street trading plays a crucial role in providing a means of earning a living for vulnerable groups within urban society. For individuals who may lack access to formal employment opportunities, street selling offers a chance to generate income and support themselves and their families. It serves as a lifeline for marginalized communities, empowering them to meet their basic needs and improve their socio-economic conditions.

Furthermore, street trading fosters social and cultural interaction, contributing to social cohesion within urban areas. The vibrant and diverse mix of vendors and customers creates a dynamic environment where people from various backgrounds come together. It becomes a space for exchange, dialogue, and the celebration of different cultures, promoting a sense of unity and mutual understanding among community members.

However, it is essential to address the potential negative aspects associated with street trading. In some instances, individuals may exploit licenses for selling in the streets as a cover for engaging in other criminal activities, especially in areas like Mubarakiya Ismail Street, where many customers are women. This can create an environment conducive to theft and pickpocketing, posing a threat to public safety and eroding trust within the community.

Additionally, concerns arise regarding unfair competition and tax evasion. Established businesses that adhere to regulations and pay taxes may feel disadvantaged by street vendors who operate informally. This can lead to economic imbalances and unfair competition, negatively impacting the viability of legitimate businesses and potentially reducing tax revenue for local governments.

IV.8 Exploring the Realities of Street Trade in Bordj Bou Arreridj ‘ A Questionnaire-based Analysis ’

In our dissertation, we recognized the significance of utilizing a vital survey tool known as the questionnaire to delve into the intricate dynamics of street trade in Bordj Bou Arreridj. By directly engaging with the merchants themselves, we sought to gain invaluable insights into the reality of their experiences. Through carefully designing and administering the questionnaire, we aimed to capture a comprehensive snapshot of the challenges, opportunities, and overall environment in which these traders operate.

Once the data collection phase was complete, we conducted an extensive analysis process, employing robust methodologies to extract meaningful and concrete results from the ground. This analytical phase allowed us to discern patterns, identify trends, and comprehensively

understand the intricate nuances that shape street trade in Bordj Bou Arreridj. By examining the responses the participating merchants provided, we uncovered valuable information regarding their socioeconomic conditions, trade practices, and the various factors that impact their day-to-day operations.

Using the questionnaire as a survey tool served as a crucial mechanism for obtaining primary data directly from the source—the merchants themselves. This approach allowed us to gain an authentic perspective on the reality of street trade and fostered a more inclusive and participatory research process. By emphasizing the voices of those engaged in street trade, we aimed to shed light on their experiences, challenges, and aspirations, ultimately contributing to a more holistic understanding of this crucial economic sector in Bordj Bou Arreridj.

IV.8.1. Demographic Information

a) Gender

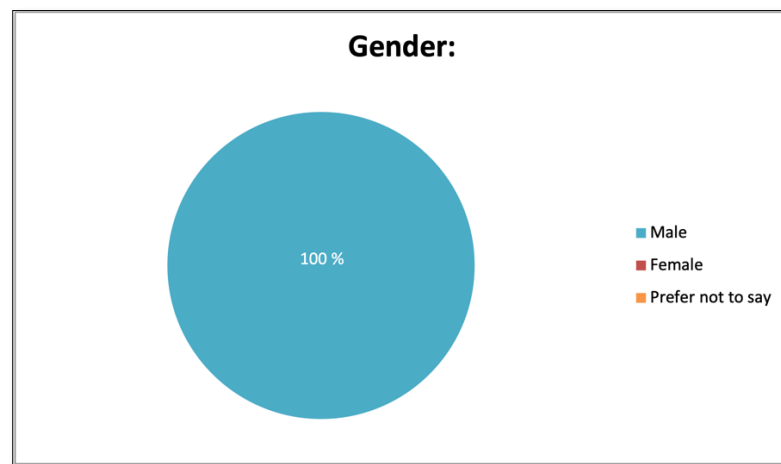


Figure 20: Visualizing the percentage of street traders by gender. **(By the student)**

Based on the provided information, an analysis can be developed regarding the gender distribution among street traders in Bordj Bou Arreridj, where 100 percent of the street traders are males. This indicates a significant gender disparity in street trading, with women notably absent from this sector.

Various factors, including societal and cultural norms, may influence the absence of female street traders. The conservative nature of society in Bordj Bou Arreridj could contribute to the relative unfamiliarity of women with street trading as an occupation. Traditional gender roles and expectations may limit women's participation in certain types of work, including street trading. Societal perceptions, cultural beliefs, and family responsibilities might shape the prevailing norms that discourage or restrict women from street trading.

It is essential to recognize that the absence of women in street trading does not imply a lack of entrepreneurial spirit or capability among them. Instead, it highlights systemic and social barriers that hinder women's access to economic opportunities and participation in specific sectors.

b) Age

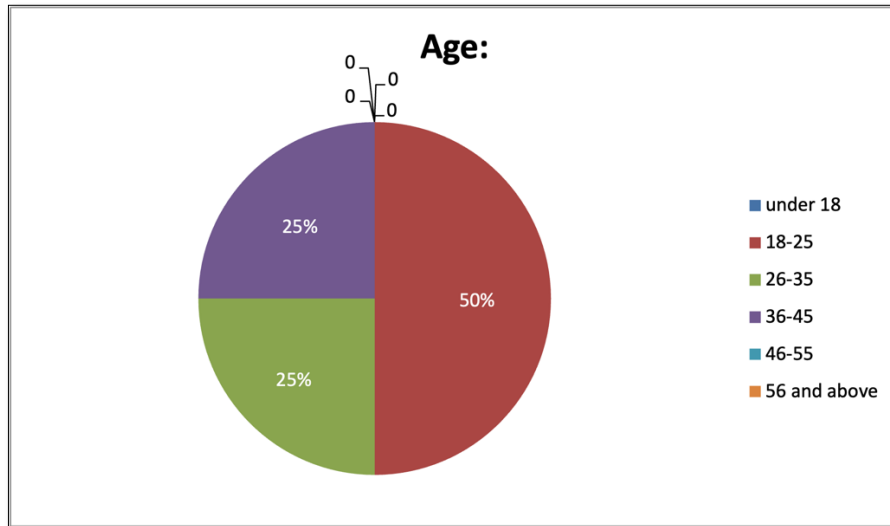


Figure 21: Visualizing the percentage of street traders by age. (By the student)

Based on the provided information, an analysis can be developed regarding the age distribution of street traders concerning their educational backgrounds and the implications it carries. The findings indicate that a significant proportion, 50%, of street traders fall within the age range of 18 to 25 years old, typically associated with university-level education. This suggests that street trading is perceived as a temporary job for many university students or individuals who leave school early. It can be inferred that these young traders engage in street trade as a means to support themselves financially during their studies or as a way to gain practical experience before entering the formal job market.

Furthermore, the data reveals that 25% of street traders are between the ages of 26 and 35, indicating a stage of life typically after graduation. This age group represents a significant portion of street traders, which implies that they may have encountered challenges in finding employment opportunities after completing their education. The sustained presence of this demographic within street trade suggests that job availability might be limited, leading individuals to turn to street trading as a livelihood. It highlights the potential difficulties faced by graduates in securing stable employment.

Additionally, it is worth noting that the remaining percentage consists of individuals between 36 and 45 years old. The absence of elderly merchants indicates the potential challenges older

individuals face in practicing street trade. It is plausible that the nature of street trading poses difficulties for older individuals, such as physical demands, limited mobility, or the preference for more stable employment options.

c) Occupation

Table 03 : Diverse Street Trading Activities in Mubarakiya Ismail Street.

Occupation	Percentage
Perfume trader	26%
vegetables trader	43%
Clothes trader	13%
Accessories trader	12%
Sweets trader	06%

Source: Data collection questionnaire by student Akram Serdani.

Based on the provided information, an analysis can be developed regarding the occupations of street traders in Bordj Bou Arreridj. The data reveals a diverse range of occupations within the street trade sector.

The findings indicate that most street traders, comprising 43%, are involved in selling vegetables. This suggests that the sale of fresh produce plays a significant role in the street trade economy of the city. The prevalence of vegetable traders may be attributed to factors such as the high demand for fresh food, the perishable nature of vegetables, and the relatively lower entry barriers for this type of trade. It also reflects the importance of local agriculture and produces availability for direct consumer sales.

The data reveals that 26% of street traders are involved in the perfume trade. This highlights the significance of the perfume industry within the street trade sector. The presence of perfume traders suggests demand for fragrance products and the popularity of these items among consumers.

Additionally, 13% of street traders are engaged in selling clothes. This indicates the presence of a clothing market within the street trade sector. Clothes traders may offer a variety of apparel, catering to different customer preferences and budgets.

Moreover, 12% of street traders are involved in selling accessories. This category includes traders offering jewelry, bags, belts, and other fashion accessories. The presence of accessories

traders indicates a market for fashion accessories and reflects the desire of consumers to accessorize and enhance their style through affordable and accessible options.

Lastly, 6% of street traders are involved in selling sweets. This category represents traders offering confectionery items and sugary treats.

d) Educational Background

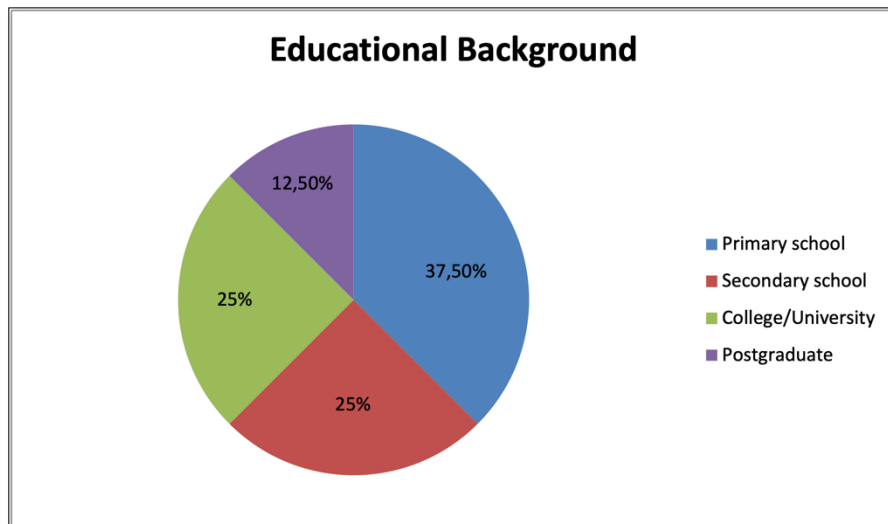


Figure 22: Visualizing the percentage of street traders based on the educational background. (By the student)

Based on the information provided, an analysis can be developed regarding the educational background of street traders in Bordj Bou Arreridj. The data reveals a diverse distribution among different levels of education.

Primary school graduates constitute the largest group, comprising 37.5% of street traders. This suggests that many individuals engaged in street trade had limited educational opportunities beyond the primary level. The prevalence of primary school graduates in street trading could indicate the need for immediate income generation.

Secondary school graduates comprise 25% of street traders, highlighting a moderate representation in this sector. This indicates that a notable portion of street traders have completed their secondary education, providing them with a relatively higher level of academic attainment. However, despite this educational background, they have turned to street trading, suggesting potential barriers to accessing formal employment or pursuing further education.

College/university graduates make up an equal proportion of 25% among street traders. This finding reveals that many individuals with higher education qualifications are engaged in street trade. This group of street traders may have faced challenges finding suitable employment

opportunities matching their qualifications or may have chosen street trading to gain practical experience or financial independence.

Interestingly, postgraduate degree holders constitute 12.5% of street traders. This indicates that even individuals with advanced academic qualifications, such as master's or doctoral degrees, have resorted to street trading. The presence of postgraduate street traders suggests a complex set of factors, such as limited job opportunities within their specialized fields, economic constraints, or personal circumstances that have led them to pursue this alternative livelihood.

The analysis of street traders' educational backgrounds highlights this sector's diverse educational profiles. It reflects a range of academic qualifications, from primary school to postgraduate degrees, indicating the complex interplay between education, employment opportunities, and economic conditions in Bordj Bou Arreridj.

IV.8.2. Street Trading Experience

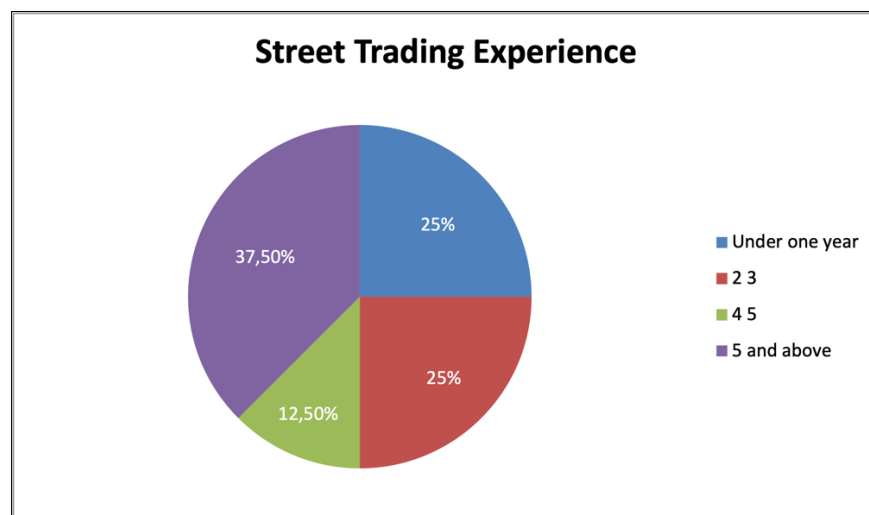


Figure.23: Visualizing the percentage of street traders by years of experience . **(By the student)**

Based on the information provided, an analysis can be developed regarding the working period among street traders in Bordj Bou Arreridj. The data reveals a diverse distribution of street traders based on their duration of involvement in this sector.

The findings indicate that 25% of street traders have been engaged in this line of work for less than one year. This suggests a significant turnover rate in the street trade sector, with many individuals entering and exiting relatively quickly. The high percentage within this category could be attributed to factors such as the ease of entry into street trading, temporary job

opportunities, or individuals exploring various income-generating options before transitioning to other forms of employment.

Similarly, another 25% of street traders have been involved in street trade for 2-3 years. This group demonstrates a relatively longer engagement duration than the previous category. It suggests stability and sustained involvement in street trading over a moderate timeframe. The reasons for individuals remaining in this sector for a few years could vary, including the challenges in finding alternative employment or the success and satisfaction derived from street trading as a viable source of income.

The data further shows that 12.5% of street traders have been active in this sector for 4-5 years. This group represents a smaller proportion of street traders, indicating a relatively more long-term commitment to street trading. The sustained involvement for this duration could be attributed to factors such as establishing a customer base, developing business skills, or limited opportunities for career advancement in other sectors.

Notably, the most significant % of street traders, 37.5%, have been engaged in street trade for five years or more. This group represents individuals with extensive experience and longevity in the sector. Their continued involvement in street trading suggests factors such as relative success, economic stability, or limited alternatives in terms of career progression or employment opportunities.

Analyzing the working period among street traders highlights a diverse landscape within this sector, encompassing individuals at different stages of their street trading journeys. It reflects a range of durations, from short-term engagement to more long-term commitments, indicating street trade's fluidity and evolving nature in Bordj Bou Arreridj.

IV.8.3. Factors Influencing the Choice of Street Trading as an Occupation

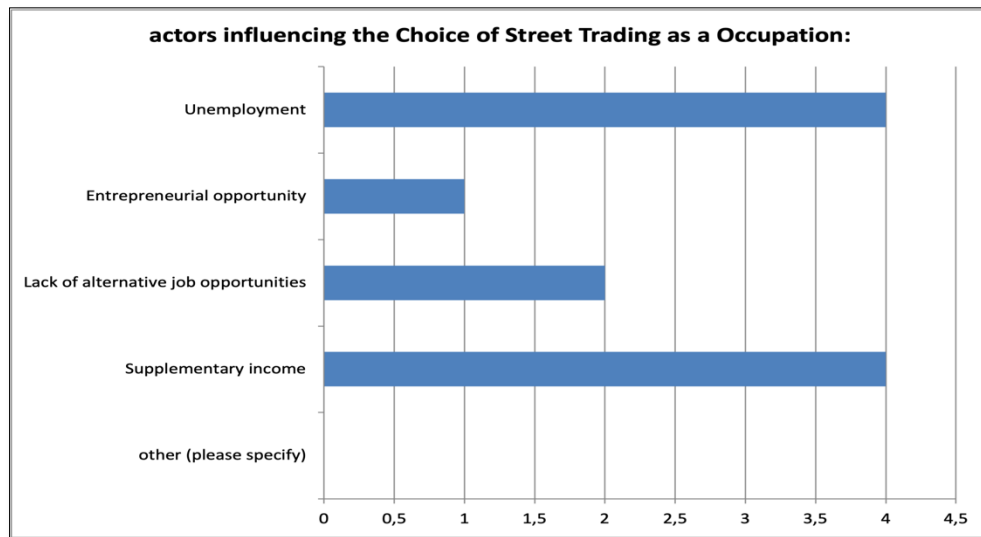


Figure 24: Presenting factors influencing the choice of street trading as an occupation.
(By the student)

The findings indicate that a significant proportion of street traders, 36.36%, are engaged in street trading due to unemployment. This suggests that street trading is a source of income and livelihood for those unable to secure formal employment opportunities.

Another 36.36% of street traders use street trading to supplement their income. This suggests that individuals already have some form of employment but must engage in street trading to bolster their finances. Alternatively, they undoubtedly represent the category mentioned above of students who depend on this work to provide a small income, as this can be attributed to the high cost of living, financial obligations, or the need to achieve specific financial goals.

Additionally, 18.18% of street traders cite the lack of alternative job opportunities as a reason for their engagement in street trading. This indicates that individuals may have faced limited options for formal employment, leading them to explore alternative avenues such as street trade. The lack of viable job opportunities in other sectors could result from various factors, including economic conditions, industry-specific challenges, or regional dynamics. The prominence of this reason emphasizes the need for initiatives to expand job opportunities and support economic diversification.

Furthermore, 9.09% of street traders view street trading as an entrepreneurial opportunity. This group represents individuals who perceive street trade as a chance to establish business ventures and exercise entrepreneurial skills. The presence of these individuals indicates a

proactive approach to entrepreneurship and highlights the potential for self-employment and economic empowerment through street trading.

Analyzing the reasons for engagement in street trading underscores the multifaceted nature of this sector and the diverse motivations driving individuals to participate. It reflects the impact of unemployment, the need for income supplementation, the lack of alternative job opportunities, and the entrepreneurial aspirations of street traders in Bordj Bou Arreridj.

IV.8.4 Navigating Challenges and Overcoming Obstacles

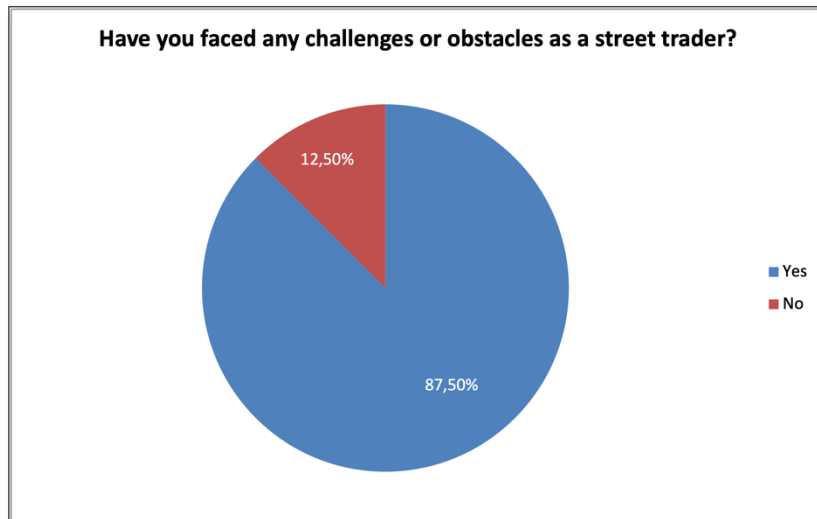


Figure25: Uncovering Challenges and Obstacles Faced by Street Traders. (By the student)

Based on the information provided, an analysis can be developed regarding the challenges street traders in Bordj Bou Arreridj face when dealing with local authorities, particularly the police. The data indicate that a significant majority, 87.5%, of street traders have encountered problems in their interactions with local authorities. These difficulties primarily arise due to the absence of licenses or needing a commercial register.

The high percentage of street traders facing obstacles suggests a prevalent issue within the city's regulatory framework or enforcement practices. The lack of licenses or commercial registration among street traders may stem from various factors such as bureaucratic hurdles, limited access to information about the necessary procedures, or financial constraints. The absence of proper documentation can lead to conflicts with local authorities, particularly the police, who enforce regulations and maintain order.

The encounters between street traders and local authorities can harm their businesses and livelihoods. Confrontations, fines, or confiscation of goods can disrupt their operations and

impact their income. Furthermore, frequent clashes with authorities may lead to mistrust, tension, and uncertainty among street traders.

In contrast, the data reveals that 12.5% of street traders have yet to encounter obstacles. This group consists primarily of merchants with licenses or a commercial registry. Having proper documentation and compliance with regulatory requirements can significantly mitigate challenges when dealing with local authorities. The ability of these traders to navigate the regulatory processes indicates the potential benefits of formalization and highlights the importance of clear guidelines and support in obtaining the necessary permits.

Analyzing street traders' experiences with local authorities underscores the need for improved regulatory frameworks and enhanced communication between street traders and relevant government agencies. Efforts should be made to streamline the licensing process, provide accessible information about requirements, and facilitate the registration of street traders. This can contribute to reducing conflicts and fostering a more supportive and inclusive environment for street traders to operate their businesses.

IV.8.5 The Demand For Street Traders' Products

Table 04: Analyzing the Market Demand for Street Traders' Products.

Answer	YES	NO
Percentage	100 %	00

Source: Data collection questionnaire by student on 15/05/2023.

Based on the provided information, an analysis can be developed regarding the demand for street traders' products in urban areas, where the demand is 100%. This signifies a significant and consistent demand for the products offered by street traders in urban areas.

The fact that the demand for street traders' products is at 100% suggests a high level of consumer interest and reliance on these products. This strong demand indicates that street traders are successfully meeting the needs and preferences of urban consumers. The popularity of street traders' products may be attributed to various factors such as convenience, affordability, unique offerings, and the cultural significance of street markets in urban areas.

The consistent demand for street traders' products reflects their role in enhancing urban areas' vibrancy and diversity. Street traders often provide goods that cater to specific consumer preferences and offer a wide range of options that may not be readily available in traditional retail establishments. This unique and specialized offering contributed to their appeal and continued demand.

Furthermore, the high demand for street traders' products may indicate the overall economic dynamics in urban areas. It suggests that consumers value the accessibility and affordability of street trade, which may be particularly relevant in urban environments where convenience and competitive pricing are critical factors in consumer decision-making.

IV.8.6 Insights From Street Traders

a) Unveiling The Street Trading Impact From The Traders

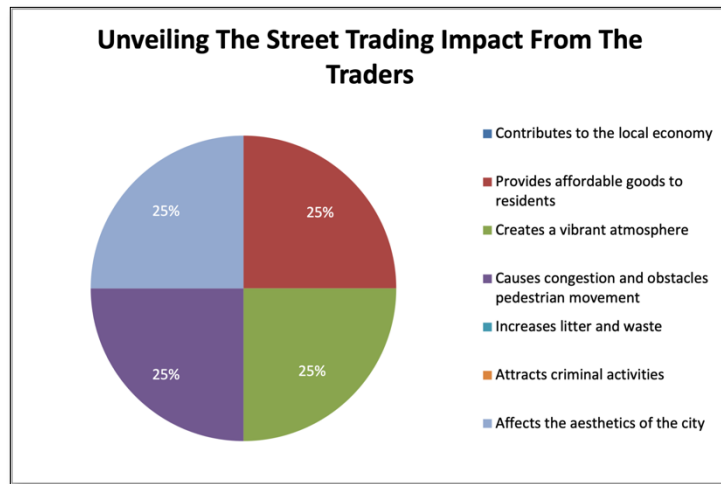


Figure 26: Exploring the Impact of Street Trading on the Urban Periphery. (By the student)

Based on the provided information, an analysis can be developed regarding the opinions of merchants on the impact of street trading on the urban area. The equal distribution of percentages among different viewpoints suggests that merchants acknowledge both positive and negative effects resulting from their activity.

Firstly, 25% of the merchants believe that street trading affects the aesthetics of the city. This viewpoint recognizes that the presence of street traders and their stalls may impact the visual appeal of the urban area. It implies that some merchants may be aware of the potential challenges related to the physical appearance of street trading, such as cluttered spaces or inconsistent architectural aesthetics. Addressing these concerns could involve implementing regulations or initiatives to enhance the visual integration of street trading within the urban landscape.

Another 25% of the merchants believe that street trading provides affordable goods to residents. This viewpoint acknowledges the positive impact of street trading on local communities by offering affordable and accessible products. The affordability of goods provided by street traders may cater to the needs of residents with limited financial resources

or contribute to a competitive pricing environment in the urban area. This recognition suggests that merchants understand the role of street trading in meeting consumer demands and supporting local economies.

Similarly, 25% of the merchants believe that street trading creates a vibrant atmosphere. This perspective acknowledges the positive social and cultural impact of street trading on the urban area. The presence of street traders can contribute to a lively and dynamic environment, attracting both residents and visitors. Street trading can foster a sense of community, cultural diversity, and interaction among individuals, enhancing the overall urban experience.

Conversely, the remaining 25% of the merchants believe that street trading causes congestion and obstructs pedestrian movement. This viewpoint acknowledges the potential challenges associated with the physical space and infrastructure when street trading activities are concentrated in specific areas. It highlights concerns regarding pedestrian flow, traffic congestion, or overcrowded sidewalks.

The analysis of merchants' opinions on the impact of street trading indicates a balanced understanding of the positive and negative effects associated with their activity. This recognition can serve as a basis for informed discussions and decision-making processes regarding urban planning, regulations, and policies related to street trading.

IV.9 Final recommendations

Through this comprehensive study, we aim to present valuable recommendations that can significantly enhance the situation of street traders in Bordj Bou Arreridj while fostering positive impacts on the urban environment. By analyzing the challenges, opportunities, and interdependencies between street trade and the urban landscape, we have gained valuable insights into the factors that influence street traders' livelihoods and the city's overall vibrancy.

a) Embracing a New Philosophy of Urban Planning in Bordj Bou Arreridj

In light of Algeria's status as a low-income country, it is crucial for urban planning mechanisms to adopt a different perspective on street trading. Rather than considering street trading an unacceptable activity, it should be viewed as an evolution of indigenous practices in response to the modern capitalist economy. With this in mind, it is recommended that the local municipalities of Bordj Bou Arreridj engage in a consultative process to develop an innovative policy that regulates street vending instead of seeking its elimination.

The first step in this process should be a comprehensive assessment of the existing street trading landscape in Bordj Bou Arreridj. This assessment should include an analysis of the

social, economic, and cultural significance of street trading within the local context. By understanding street vendors' unique dynamics and contributions, policymakers can develop a more informed and inclusive approach to urban planning.

Engaging in a consultative process is crucial to ensure all stakeholders, including street vendors, have a voice in shaping the policy. This process should involve active participation from representatives of street vendors, local businesses, relevant government agencies, community organizations, and urban planners. Open dialogue and collaboration will allow for identifying shared goals, addressing concerns, and generating creative solutions.

The policy framework developed through this consultative process should aim to regulate street vending rather than eliminate it. It should prioritize creating an enabling environment that supports the livelihoods of street vendors while also addressing concerns related to urban aesthetics, congestion, and pedestrian movement. This may involve establishing designated vending areas, implementing licensing systems, and ensuring health and safety regulations compliance.

Furthermore, the policy should be accompanied by initiatives that provide support and opportunities for street vendors. This can include access to training programs, financial assistance, and capacity-building initiatives to enhance their skills and entrepreneurship capabilities. By empowering street vendors, the policy can contribute to their socioeconomic development and integration into the formal economy.

Lastly, it is essential to continuously evaluate and monitor the implemented policy to ensure its effectiveness and address any emerging challenges. Regular assessments and feedback mechanisms will enable policymakers to make necessary adjustments and improvements based on the evolving needs and dynamics of street vending in Bordj Bou Arreridj.

b) Develop A Framework For Sustainable Regulation And Urban Integration

- Selection of Suitable Locations : The municipality should carefully choose appropriate locations for street vendors, considering factors such as the width of roads and sidewalks and the level of mechanical and human flows. By strategically selecting specific points, merchants and customers can benefit from accessible and safe trading environments.

- Fee Structure : Street vendors should be required to pay fees based on various factors, including the location of their activity, the nature of their business, the size and type of their carts or kiosks, and the duration of their exploitation (permanent or temporary). This fee structure will ensure a fair and equitable approach to revenue generation while considering street vendors' diverse needs and capacities.

- Establishment of a Periodic Control Committee : A dedicated control committee should regularly monitor street vendors and their products. This committee would be responsible for ensuring compliance with regulatory regulations and environmental and health standards. The committee can uphold the quality and safety of street vending practices by conducting periodic inspections.

- Traffic Management Measures : it is recommended to prohibit parking on both sides of the road. Additionally, organizing these areas with traffic signs and light signals will help regulate traffic flow and minimize congestion. The municipality can ensure smoother movement for vehicles and pedestrians by implementing effective traffic management measures.

- Waste Management Considerations : The municipality should provide adequate waste bins in areas where street vendors are permitted to operate. Encouraging selective waste collection and recycling initiatives can help manage waste effectively and promote environmental sustainability. By emphasizing the importance of proper waste disposal and recycling, street vendors can contribute to their working areas' overall cleanliness and attractiveness.

By incorporating these recommendations into the street vendor permit system, the municipality of Bordj Bou Arreridj can establish a well-organized and sustainable street vending environment. These measures will facilitate economic opportunities for street vendors while ensuring compliance with regulations, maintaining urban aesthetics, and addressing potential traffic and waste management challenges.

Regular evaluation and feedback from street vendors, stakeholders, and the community will be vital to assess the effectiveness of the implemented measures. This will enable necessary adjustments and improvements, ensuring the continuous development and success of street vending in Bordj Bou Arreridj.

Therefore, it is recommended that the municipality integrates these recommendations into its urban planning and regulatory framework, fostering an inclusive and supportive environment for street vendors while considering the city's unique characteristics.

c) Enhancing Street Trade: Investing in Infrastructure for a Vibrant Urban Environment

To improve the situation of street traders and promote a positive urban environment in Bordj Bou Arreridj, it is essential to prioritize investment in infrastructure that supports street trade activities. Enhancing the physical environment will create a more attractive, organized, and convenient space for street traders and customers. The following recommendations outline key infrastructure investments :

- **Designated Trading Zones** : Create designated trading zones within the city that provide a dedicated space for street traders to conduct their business. These zones

should be strategically located in areas with high foot traffic and accessibility, ensuring visibility and exposure for street traders. Designated trading zones will help regulate street trade activities, manage congestion, and improve the overall organization of street trading.

- **Properly Equipped Marketplaces** : Develop well-equipped marketplaces that cater specifically to street traders. These marketplaces should accommodate various types of street trade, such as food stalls, artisanal crafts, and merchandise. They should provide appropriate amenities such as stalls, counters, storage facilities, and utilities like water and electricity connections. Well-designed marketplaces will enhance street traders' professionalism and efficiency while attracting a larger customer base.

- **Infrastructure Improvements** : Make infrastructure improvements to support street trade activities. Install shelters or canopies to protect street traders and customers from inclement weather conditions such as rain or excessive heat. Provide seating areas where customers can comfortably enjoy purchases and interact with street traders. Invest in waste management facilities such as garbage bins and recycling stations to maintain cleanliness and hygiene within street trading areas.

- **Accessibility and Pedestrian-friendly Infrastructure** : Enhance the accessibility of street trading areas by improving pedestrian infrastructure. Ensure well-paved walkways, ramps for wheelchair access, and sufficient lighting to promote safety and ease of movement for traders and customers. Consider the installation of pedestrian crossings and traffic calming measures to prioritize the safety of pedestrians in areas with heavy foot traffic.

Investing in developing infrastructure that supports street trade activities will create a more organized, aesthetically pleasing, and customer-friendly environment. It will enhance the professionalism of street traders, facilitate their operations, and contribute to the overall vibrancy of the urban landscape. Additionally, it will attract more customers, boost local economic activity, and promote a sense of pride and identity within the community. Therefore, allocating resources and prioritizing these infrastructure investments is crucial for street trade's sustainable growth and success in Bordj Bou Arreridj.

IV.10 Recommendations for Future Research

Street trading has significant potential to revolutionize urban management, particularly in the context of the urban economy. Street trading not only generates income for municipalities but also plays a crucial role in supporting the livelihoods of marginalized groups. By acknowledging the economic possibilities associated with street trading and implementing

effective management strategies, cities can harness its advantages and create opportunities for vendors and the local economy.

To further comprehend the long-term effects of street trading on urban areas, it is recommended to conduct a comprehensive longitudinal study. This research should delve into the evolution of street trading practices over time and their impacts on various dimensions of urban life, including social, economic, and environmental aspects. By examining transformations in urban landscapes, community dynamics, and economic patterns, such research can provide valuable insights into the sustained influence of street trading.

By addressing this area of research, scholars can contribute to a deeper understanding of how street trading shapes urban areas. Their findings can inform evidence-based policies and practices for managing and integrating street trading sustainably and inclusively. This research can shed light on the economic opportunities and challenges associated with street trading, allowing the development of effective regulations and support systems. Ultimately, such efforts can foster urban environments that promote economic growth, social inclusion, and the overall well-being of cities.

IV.11 Conclusion

This chapter marks a significant milestone in our research journey, as we transitioned from the theoretical exploration of street trading to the practical side. Through direct engagement with local officials and street traders themselves, we were able to gain invaluable insights and access realistic data that deepened our understanding of the subject. This firsthand knowledge has empowered us to formulate concrete recommendations aimed at improving the often stereotyped image of street traders in Bordj Bou Arreridj.

Our interactions with local officials and the Municipal People's Assembly provided us with a crucial perspective on the licensing process and the municipality's interests in street trading. Through these discussions, we gained a nuanced understanding of the procedures and considerations involved, enabling us to view the topic from a more practical and context-specific standpoint. This direct contact with key stakeholders has been instrumental in bridging the gap between theory and reality, enriching our analysis with real-world insights.

Equally important was our engagement with street traders themselves, who provided us with firsthand accounts of their experiences, challenges, and aspirations. By administering a well-structured questionnaire and conducting interviews, we were able to capture a comprehensive picture of their daily realities. This direct interaction humanized the research process, allowing

us to empathize with their struggles and recognize the immense potential they possess in contributing to the local economy and the urban fabric.

Based on our findings and the wealth of data collected, we have formulated a series of recommendations aimed at improving the often stigmatized perception of street traders. These recommendations focus on enhancing the professional image of street traders, providing them with the necessary support and resources to elevate their businesses, and fostering a more inclusive and positive environment for their operations. By addressing issues such as licensing procedures, infrastructure development, capacity building, and collaboration, we aim to dismantle stereotypes and promote the recognition of street traders as valuable contributors to the local economy.

*General
Conclusion*

General Conclusion :

The culmination of our research across multiple chapters has shed light on the multifaceted nature of street trading, particularly within the Algerian urban context and more specifically in the city of Bordj Bou Arreridj. This general conclusion synthesizes the key insights gained and highlights the need for further research, policy development, and supportive measures to harness the potential of street trading for sustainable urban development.

In the second Chapter , we emphasized the underexplored and underregulated nature of street trading, not only in Algeria but also globally. The absence of comprehensive studies and regulatory frameworks signifies the urgency to bridge this knowledge gap and establish evidence-based policies. By understanding the impacts of street trading on urban areas, we can facilitate effective urban planning, economic growth, and social inclusion. Future research endeavors and legislative efforts should prioritize addressing this gap to foster sustainable development and support the livelihoods of street vendors.

the third Chapter delved into the intricate relationship between street trade and the city of Bordj Bou Arreridj, encompassing its urban, socio-economic, and climate aspects. This examination provided a comprehensive understanding of the city's physical layout, infrastructure, and demographic composition, allowing us to grasp the contextual factors that shape street trading dynamics. Such insights enable policymakers and urban planners to make informed decisions regarding spatial distribution, accessibility, and potential customer bases for street traders.

Chapter four marked a pivotal moment in our research journey, where we transitioned from theory to practice. Through direct engagement with local officials and street traders, we acquired valuable firsthand insights and realistic data that enhanced our understanding of street trading in Bordj Bou Arreridj. These interactions with key stakeholders, including the Municipal People's Assembly and street traders themselves, bridged the gap between theory and reality. We recognized the significance of licensing procedures, the municipality's interests, and the challenges faced by street traders. This deeper understanding allowed us to formulate concrete recommendations aimed at improving the often stigmatized image of street traders and supporting their businesses.

In conclusion, our research underscores the significance of recognizing and harnessing the potential of street trading for sustainable urban development. By furthering our understanding through research, developing appropriate policies, and implementing supportive measures, we can improve the conditions and perceptions of street traders. Through collaborative efforts, we

can transform street trading into a vibrant and inclusive economic activity that contributes to the social, cultural, and economic fabric of Bordj Bou Arreridj and beyond.

Appendices

A questionnaire for the study titled "Effects of Street Trading on Urban Areas "

➤ Demographic Information

1. Gender:

- Male
 Female
 Prefer not to say

2. Age:

- Under 18
 18-25
 26-35
 36-45
 46-55
 56 and above

3. Occupation:

.....

4. Educational Background:

- Primary School
- Secondary School /College
- University
- Postgraduate

5. What is your activity area?

➤ **Street Trading Experience**

6. How long have you been involved in street trading?

- under one year
- 2-3
- 4-5
- 5 and above

7. What are the reasons that led you to engage in street trading? (Check all that apply)

- Unemployment Supplementing
- income
- Lack of alternative job opportunities
- Entrepreneurial opportunity
- Other (please specify)

8. Have you faced any challenges or obstacles as a street trader?

YES

No

9. If yes, please elaborate

10. What type of products do you sell as a street trader?

11. How would you describe the demand for your products in urban areas?

12. In your opinion, what are the positive effects of street trading on urban areas?

13. In your opinion, what impact does street trading have on the urban area?

- Contributes to the local economy Provides affordable goods to residents Creates a vibrant atmosphere
- Causes congestion and obstructs pedestrian movement Increases litter and waste
- Attracts criminal activities Affects the aesthetics of the city

14. Is there anything else you would like?

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