

Interdepartmental Project on the Urban Informal Sector

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DISCUSSION PAPER NO. 2

**LOCATIONAL STRATEGIES
FOR INFORMAL TRADING
AND SERVICES**

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Note: The Discussion Papers are preliminary documents circulated informally in a limited number of copies mainly to stimulate discussion and to obtain critical comments.

Culled from "Identification of appropriate locations for informal sector activities in Dar es Salaam" by Ms Pushpa Pathak.

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IV: LOCATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR INFORMAL TRADING AND SERVICES

As stated earlier, the main focus of this report is relocation of informal sector activities that is usually concentrated in the centre of the city, which includes the city centre as well as Kariakoo market areas. It is also mentioned that alternative locations have to be identified close to the city centre, in order to allow informal sector activities to operate with minimum effect of displacement. The target group is those operators who use public space, such as, streets pavements, road reserves, porches and other public places and obstruct smooth movements of people, goods and traffic.

According to one estimate, the cleaning up operation conducted in February 1995 displaced 50,000 informal sector operators and workers in the city centre (Schulze, 1995). The displaced persons included petty traders, hawkers, as well as those engaged in services, repairs and manufacturing. Many of them were also women. These activities were conducted from structures of different types, namely, containers, kiosks with foundation, kiosks without foundation, immovable stall, stand table, movable table, box, rag, cart and cycles, and hawkers carrying goods in their hands or on their bodies. The target predominantly consists of Machingas (petty traders), Mama Ntilie (Women cooked food sellers) and persons engaged in personal services and repairs.

The relocation strategies for the informal sector activities should take into consideration the interests of the major stakeholders. The interests of the three key groups of stakeholders concerned with such relocation are:

- City Council - Allowing economic activities to operate within the legal and regulatory framework at authorised locations, and generating revenue over and above the cost of providing basic services to these operators.
- Informal Operators - Employment and income maximisation without insecurity and harassment.
- Consumers - Having access to efficient market distribution system providing goods and services at shortest travel distance and affordable prices.

Another important consideration regarding the relocation exercise is that land is the most crucial input. The significance of land related issues has been emphasised by various scholars and planners concerned with the urban informal sector development in Dar es Salaam (for example, Micheal and Decker, 1995; Lwoga, 1995; and Nyumayo, 1993). It is important to note here that all the land in urban areas of Tanzania is owned by the state and is available for urban use under the leasehold system. Three durations of lease are common, namely 33 years, 66 years, and 99 years, depending on the nature of land use and population density. The customary land tenure is still prevalent in the periphery of urban areas which is governed by a different set of by-laws. Such urban land tenure means that it would be relatively simple and inexpensive for the city council to provide publicly owned land for location of informal sector activities. At best it will mean paying displacement compensation, if the land is currently occupied. On the other hand, in the present liberalising market based environment, land is likely to become a major speculative asset even in the leasehold system, and hence, will become all the more inaccessible for the informal sector.

It is generally agreed that decongestion for the city centre of Dar es Salaam is desirable. It is also important in this context to consider the reasons for failure of earlier attempts to decentralise industrial and commercial functions from the city centre. The first attempt to decentralise urban functions was made by the Master Plan, 1979-99. Unfortunately, the recommended community and district centres have not been developed. In most cases the specified land has been used for some other purpose, mostly for residential development. Some scholars of Ardhi Institute had proposed to study the feasibility of developing new town centres in Dar es Salaam (Kyessi, Lekule and Lerise, n.d.). The study was not undertaken due to lack of interest on part of the government as well as financial support from national and international agencies. However, following the recommendations of the Working Group on petty trading, the City Council identified two sites for relocation of informal sector activities; namely, Makumbusho and Temeke Stereo. Both have not been able to deflect significant numbers of informal sector operators from the city centre. A site visit and informal interviews with a few informal sectors operators and residents in each area reveals the following shortcomings of these locations.

Makumbusho:

The identified plot is situated in the middle of a low and middle income residential area. The distance between city centre and this area is about 7 kms. Water supply and sanitation services have been provided. There is an old market presently operating in the area. In addition, significant number of businesses are conducted in the residential area, which includes food and drinks stores, general stores, restaurants and bars, fruit and vegetable shops, and tailoring and barber shops. The residents of the area do not welcome the idea of settling the 'outside' traders and service operators here. They think that they have the first right to have access to shop-space in the market if the city council decides to develop the area and construct stalls for informal sector activities.

Temeke Stereo:

The site developed by the City Council is located at about 10 kms. distance from the city centre in predominantly low income residential and commercial area. Four sheds have been constructed, which have concrete open stalls of different sizes. Some toilet and water facilities have also been installed. The stalls are offered on monthly fees of 200 to 600 T.Shs. But most stalls are still unoccupied. Following reasons were given by the few informal sector operators belonging to Temeke area, who have started conducting their business from these stalls:

- (i) Distance from the city centre;
- (ii) Low income levels, hence, limited purchasing power of the residents;
- (iii) Competition from the existing shops and services, and also those new shops and stalls which prefer to operate outside the built sheds for reasons of greater visibility;
- (iv) Lacks a core or lead function which will attract large numbers of clients; and
- (v) Does not offer the same quantum of demand by different income group people that is available in the city centre.

Zanzibar:

The City of Zanzibar has also experimented with shifting informal trading away from the city centre. On 1 January 1995, about 500 petty traders were removed from Darajani area, which is a cloth, electronics and other household goods markets located on the main road very close to the passenger and goods jetty in the harbour. These traders were given an option to operate from an open space in the inner section of the market known as Kijanguni area. Some of the second hand clothes sellers have moved there, but the bulk of the traders have refused to accept the new location. The main reasons for their refusal were:

- (i) Competition from the existing traders;
- (ii) Distance and invisibility from the harbour, which restricts easy accessibility of clients who come by boats from the mainland for bulk purchase;
- (iii) A large number of petty traders being sub-contracted sellers of the big shops which operate from containers placed along the main road.

These three cases sum up the limitations most relocation experiences encounter. It also provides contrary evidence to three myths associated with the attempts to relocate informal sector activities. First, there would be no competition and resistance from the existing operators. Second, it is more suitable to locate informal sector activities in low-income areas, as the relatively cheaper low quality goods and services provided by this sector are largely consumed by low-income people. Third, informal sector trading and services can flourish without a core or lead sector.

After giving due consideration to the limitations of various experiments with relocations of informal sector activities as well as to the need for decentralization of city functions in Dar es Salaam, I propose a following three-stage locational strategy:

1. Immediate Response
2. Short-term Strategy (2-5 years)
3. Long-term Strategy (5-10 years).

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

The immediate policy and action response is expected to provide quick relocation of informal sector operators who have already been removed from the City Centre. These operators are now located along major roads and other public places in the city and are waiting for an opportunity to come back to the City Centre. Therefore, an attempt has to be made to resettle them in a planned and systematic manner, which will add to the productivity and service provision of the city. There are following three possible locational options which can cater to the existing demand for informal sector space.

1. The City Centre

The need for some informal activities within the central area of the city to cater to the demand of offices and commercial establishments can not be ignored. The services needed in such areas are: cooked food, soft drinks, cigarettes, newspapers, stationery and shoe-shining. Cities in South and South East Asia have adopted stabilization strategies to provide for these services in the city centres. Even cities in the developed countries such as Washington DC, allow location of a few kiosks and stalls near the offices, which sell a whole range of small items needed for day-to-day functioning of people.

A few Stabilisation strategies of informal trading and services suitable for Dar es Salaam city centre are:

- (i) closing of certain streets on selected days of the week for temporary operation of informal sector;
- (ii) using small bits of vacant space available near parking areas and at road junctions;
- (iii) locating permanent kiosks or stalls all over the city centre by adopting a need-based standard, such as, one stall for every 4 or 5 office buildings; and
- (iv) allocating space to women cooked food sellers near high demand areas.

It is important to lay down well defined standards for the size, structure, design and cleanliness for stalls to be located in the city centre which will conform to the aesthetic and functional expectations of the city. A GTZ/SIDO/SDP Project has already identified possible locations in the city centre (Michael and Decker, 1995). Minister of Labour and Youth Development has set up a Technical Committee to examine the feasibility of these locations. I hope a workable solution will emerge from this rigorous exercise.

2. Kidongo Chekundu

This plot of about 6.5 hectares is located very close to Mnazi Mmoja in the city centre. Kidongo chekundu was proposed to be an open space in the 1979 Master Plan. It has now been illegally occupied by motor garages and repair workshops for trucks. An attempt should be made to relocate the repair workshops outside the city centre, for instance in Temeke - Madenge, which already has few workshops and repair facilities. This area can be regularised and developed as a transport centres, for parking and servicing of inter-city trucks and other large vehicles. Such centres have been established at the periphery of many large cities in India. This will help in preventing heavy vehicle movement and vehicular congestion in the city centre. Mnazi Mmoja is larger open arae with a few built facilities, which should provide enough lung-space for the City centre.

The vacated plot should be used to set-up a well planned informal sector market. This will have all the advantages of being close to the city centre. Since it will be planned and regulated it will also not have many negative consequences for the city centre.

This market should have a wide range of selling spaces, that is, permanent kiosks, stalls, stands and tables, as well as movable table, box, basket, rag, cart and standing places for persons selling a few items in their hands or on their bodies. It has been observed that permanent stalls of a standard size and design are often expensive to build and not desired by the informal sector operators. Smaller spaces for trade and services will also be able to accommodate bulk of the operators who have been displaced and will allow optimum use of prime commercial land located right in the city centre.

3 Drive-in-Cinema

Driver-in-Cinema is located about 5-6 kms. north of the city centre, near a high and middle income residential area. There is an empty plot adjacent to the cinema, which measures about 0.5 hectare. Conflicting claims are being made for the use of this prime land. But a decision has not been taken as yet by the concerned authority.

The recommended land-use for the plot in the Master Plan is partly residential and partly to be used as a car park. The cinema can be a good core function, which attracts large numbers of people of all income levels. There is also a city bus terminus near the plot. Two types of commercial development options can be considered for the area:

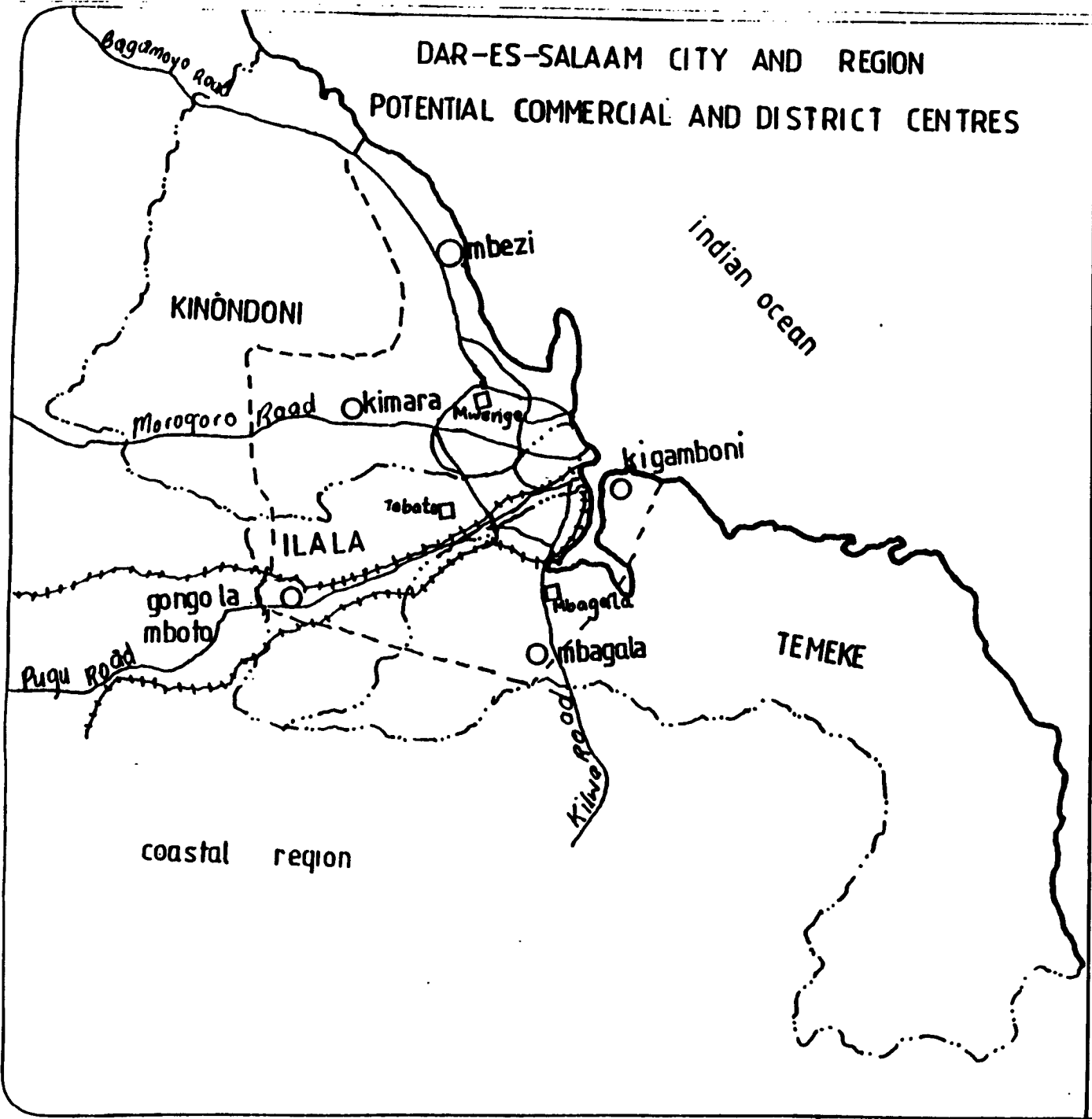
- (i) A temporary market only for informal trading and services to coincide with the show times. This will allow multiple use of open space also as a play ground or public meeting place at different times of the day.
- (ii) A combination of formal sectors shops and informal sector businesses of different sizes. Considering the high income levels of the residents in the vicinity of this plot, one can even think about building a modern super market, along with providing space for petty trading and services. A combination of two kinds of commercial spaces has one advantage, that a part of the profit from the sale of formal sector shops may be able to provide financing for the informal sector work space creation

SHORT-TERM STRATEGY

It is now widely accepted that periodic removal and relocation of unauthorised informal sector activities is very expensive and does not offer a sustainable solution. Often, the relocated operators come back or new ones take their place, which happens to be the best location in the city. Therefore, more realistic system of urban planning and management has to be evolved which allows informal sector to find space on a regular basis as the city grows. Both short and long term strategies are visualised as suitable mechanisms for incorporating urban informal trade and services in the planning process. These strategies also conform to the decentralisation principle adopted in the Master Plan of Dar es Salaam.

Short term strategy to be implemented in the 2-5 year period is aimed at decentralising the congested city centre by developing commercial sub-centres (map 2). These sub-centres should have formal commercial functions and offices as well as informal sector activities. The size of these centres, building standards, number of informal establishments per formal establishment should be worked out according to the felt demand and land availability. The criteria for identifying sub-centres should be as follows:

DAR-ES-SALAAM CITY AND REGION POTENTIAL COMMERCIAL AND DISTRICT CENTRES



- (i) Distance about 5-10 kms from the city centre;
- (ii) location along a major arterial or linking road;
- (iii) proximity to relatively densely populated urban area; and
- (iv) should already have development of at least some commercial activities.

According to our assessment through site visits, the possible locations for three commercial sub-centres one in each of the three districts, is as follows:

District	Commercial Sub-Centre
Kinondoni	Mwenge
Ilala	Tabata
Temeke	Mbagala

LONG-TERM STRATEGY

The long term locational strategy of developing district centres to be implemented in the 5-10 year period is supposed to decentralise and also to meet the increasing demand of a growing city. However, in addition to the functions of the commercial sub-centres, the district centres should also act as whole sale markets for agricultural produce. The criteria for identification of these centres is as follows:

- (i) located at about 10-12 kms. distance from the city centre;
- (ii) should be near major arterial roads;
- (iii) proximity to medium density residential land use; and
- (iv) should be easily accessible to rural agricultural areas of the city.

The possible locations of district centres are:

District	District Centre
Kinondoni	Mbezi Kimara
Ilala	Gongo la Mboto
Temeke	Mbagala bus terminus Kigamboni

However, a detailed feasibility studies of these potential centres, and other suitable centres identified using the same criteria, should be conducted to ascertain the number and nature of establishments to be developed, financing, pricing and cost recovery, and maintenance.

V. OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES

Approach to Developing Sites For Informal Trading and Services

There are a number of approaches to providing assistance to the urban informal sector activities, which have been tried in various countries at different points of time. Such as: somehow coping up with the informal sector vs. encouraging the informal sector; exclusive vs. interegrated development of informal sector; and minimalistic intervention vs. comprehensive sectoral planning for specific informal sector activities.

While suggesting appropriate locational strategies for informal trading and services in Dar es Salaam I would suggest that if not directly encouraging at least an accommodating policy approach should be adopted. Secondly, spatially integrated approach will be more suitable for petty trading and services as these activities perform better in conjunction with a core economic function. For this reason it will be better to develop new sites to establish commercial activities, offices and formal shops as well as informal sector activities. Also, it will be appropriate to provide space for informal trade and services in the existing markets, even if the scale of such provisions is relatively small.

Finally, it is recommended that general minimalistic approach be adopted for developing sites for petty trading and services. As has been noted earlier, access to space to conduct the business is the most crucial input for informal sector activities. It is also quite clear that given the financial position of the city government it is not possible to adopt a comprehensive approach to provide support for all the inputs required by activities in their sector. In this case, the minimalistic approach of providing one of the key inputs and allowing private initiative to establish and enhance their economic activities seems to be appropriate. In this case, the key input is legal access to sites for business, in the form of built stalls or open space. By providing access to work-sites, the government could play a facilitating role and maximise returns to the economy, both in terms of employment and income generation for people and revenue generation for the local government.

However, some other important inputs can also be provided to strengthen the functioning of this sector for those entrepreneurial persons who wish to enlarge the scale of this operations. The major supporting input in this category is easy access to credit. Credit can be extended through a government programme of making it obligatory for commercial banks to offer loans at lower interest rates, invariably to be used as initial capital. In addition, peoples organisations can be guided to set up savings and credit cooperatives for extending small loans at really low interest rates. These loans can also be utilised by small enterprises as working capital.

Financing Land Development and Construction

Financing land development and construction activities in the integrated commercial sub-centres and district centres can easily come as a cross-subsidy from the formal sector. These areas will be financially viable, therefore, resources for the development of this centres can be generated by borrowing money from the debt market and recovering the cost from sale of offices, commercial spaces and formal shops.

It is well known that informal sector operators do not have the capacity to pay for the capital cost of construction of the work sites. Therefore, development of informal sector market, and also construction of stalls and kiosks in the city centre, will have to be undertaken by the city council with the financial support from donor agencies or the private sector. Resources generated from a combination of these two sources can also be envisaged. The private sector can either be invited to develop an entire market or to sponsor building of a certain number of stalls and kiosks on the condition that these are used as retail outlets for their products. Fahari Food Products, a bottling company for Pepsi-Cola, has already expressed its intention to extend financial support for this kind of arrangement. Other private companies interested in sponsoring similar informal sector activities can also be explored.

Also, the City Council and central government will have to take a policy decision regarding the provision of government subsidy for development of sites and construction of stalls for informal sector activities.

Lastly, it is important to note that provision and maintenance of basic services in these sites will be the responsibility of the City Council, with emphasis on full cost recovery.

Tenure

Stalls and kiosks constructed in the city centre, in the informal sector market and in the integrated centres, should be made available to the informal sector operators on rental basis. Purchase of these units, either outright purchase or buying on installments, will be beyond the affordability level of most genuine small informal sector operators.

When subsidised commercial space, often below market prices, is made available to low-income people it invariably changes hands. The sale of the site or shop in itself becomes a method of generating incomes for poor people. As a result the relatively better-off business people occupy the space and informal sector operators begin to use public places for their economic activity all over again.

Another argument against offering ownership tenure to informal sector operators is the possibility of consolidation and upgrading of shops as incomes grow, so much so, that it may not remain a market for the informal sector.

However, those informal sector operators who have generated adequate incomes and wish to have a permanent shop can be encouraged to acquire shop space in regular formal markets on ownership basis. In this way, sites developed and stalls constructed for informal sector operators will be available for those who really have a low affordability level for a relatively longer period.

Licensing and Rent Recovery Mechanisms

A legal framework for licensing and regulating the informal sector operators already exists, in the provisions of the Human Resource Development Act. But this act does not facilitate legalised access to land or shops for operation of these activities. Therefore, a new licensing and rent recovery mechanism will have to be designed. This mechanism should enable licensing and regulating the number of operators, cost of provision and maintenance of basic services as well as some revenue for the City Council.

One of the relevant mechanisms for this purpose is an yearly composite license fee, which includes license fee plus servicing cost. This method of revenue collection involves interdepartmental tax sharing, between the licensing authority and water and sanitation department of the city council. This mechanism is also difficult to administer in the case of irregular or seasonal informal sector operators who may not wish to pay an yearly rent for the market space.

The second available mechanism is a dual system of revenue collection. That is yearly license fee, and monthly rent for permanent stall owners and daily fee for movable structures such as small tables, trays, boxes, baskets, mats and human body. Daily fee collection can be facilitated by a ticketing system. Each operator can purchase a ticket at the entrance, sold by a few employees of the local authority. The number of gates and staff requirement would depend on the size of the market and number of small operators purchasing daily ticket. In addition one ticket inspector, who will conduct random checks of daily ticket, will also be necessary in every market. Needless to the say that monthly and daily fee amount should be commensurate with the nature of the structure and scale of operation.

Identification and allocation

Now that informal sector operators have already been removed from the city centre, identification and relocation of these operators involves more complicated and lengthy procedure. Secondly, the short and long term strategies proposed here will be able to accommodate new entrants in the informal sector. Therefore, the following procedure for identifying both kinds of deserving operators for allocating developed sites can be adopted:

- (i) Advertisement in mass media inviting applications, stating possible locations, nature of trade, the amount of license fee and rental charges and other terms and conditions for operation of specified business;
- (ii) Screening of applications for ascertaining eligibility and categorisation of different types of applicants, such as already displaced persons, new entrants, women and disable persons; and
- (iii) Drawing specific number of lots from each category.

Some priority should be given to special category of operators, as well as relatively smaller operators while identifying eligible persons, such as:

- (i) already displaced persons;
- (ii) Women entrepreneurs;
- (ii) Self-employed owner-operated enterprises;
- (iv) Small operators with maximum two wage or non-wage employees;
- (v) Persons who belong to families who have no other major source of income, particularly from the formal sector; and
- (vi) Permanent residents, or those who have been in the city for more than 3 years.

some attempt should be made to reach genuine informal sector operators, rather than to provide developed sites and stalls to operators working for larger establishments on sub-contracting or commission basis.

People's Participation and Organisation

People's participation in the planning, design and management process can certainly can help in efficient use of scarce resources available to the City Council. Petty traders and service operators in the informal sector, therefore, should organise themselves to increase their visibility, strength in numbers and bargaining power. These organisations can be either activity based and/or location based. Organisations which emerge from a common base and conditions and have common goals to achieve by collective effort and are more likely to be successful.

However, I am not sure about the effectiveness of the prerequisite of belonging to an association for obtaining a license or space for conducting business. This may encourage emergence of spurious organisations, which may not have common needs, problems and aspirations necessary for collective initiative and bargaining for assisting small operators in the informal sector. This may also hamper individual initiative and growth of certain types of informal sector activities.

VI. MAJOR CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Four major conclusions can be drawn from this study on identification of appropriate locations for informal sector activities in Dar es Salaam.

First, various attempts have been made to remove and relocate petty trading and services in many developing countries. Similar attempts have also been in Tanzania, particularly in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar cities. These have met with limited success, largely due to inadequate understanding of the functioning of the informal sector markets by planners and policy makers. Other important reasons for failure of these attempts are three popular myths associated with the attempts to relocate informal sector activities. First, there would be no competition and resistance from the existing operators. Second, it is more suitable to locate informal sector activities in low-income areas, as the relatively cheaper low quality goods and services provided by this sector are largely consumed by low-income people. Third, informal sector trading and services can flourish without a core or lead sector.

Second, although the Master Plan of Dar es Salaam was based on the principle of spatial decentralisation of city functions and also incorporated development of small businesses in the hierarchical system of marketing and commercial activities, it did not specifically address the space related needs of the urban informal sector.

Third, Dar es Salaam has recorded population growth of about 7 per cent per annum between 1988 and 1992. Given the current liberal and market oriented economic policies of the Government of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam is likely to continue to grow at equally fast pace in the near future. As it is, about 70,000 persons are added to the informal sector in Dar es Salaam every year. High population growth will inevitably lead to further increase in the magnitude of persons engaged in the informal sector. It will be a major challenge for the local government to provide work space and infrastructure for the ever increasing volume of informal sector activities in the city.

Fourth, the present attitude of the Government of Tanzania towards urban informal trading and services is that of ambivalence, in the sense that informal sector will be accommodated as long as it does not mean encroachment on public places. The critical issue in this regard, therefore, is identification of locations which are acceptable to both the Government and the informal sector operators.

Major recommendations of the study can be summarised as follows:

General Recommendations

1. Adoption of a positive attitude towards the urban sector in general, and evolving efficient urban planning and management strategies in particular.
2. Recognising positive role of the informal sector and providing space for its smooth operation in urban economy.
3. Review of the Dar es Salaam Master Plan for incorporating the land requirements of the informal sector in a systematic and sympathetic manner.

4. Making more concerted efforts to decentralise the functions of the city centre, both for the formal and informal sector activities.
5. Encouraging diversification of employment and income generating opportunities in the informal sector, particularly in productive activities falling in the small manufacturing, processing and repairs category.

Locational Recommendations

1. The immediate policy and action response is expected to provide quick relocation for informal sector operators who have already been evicted from the city centre. Three locational options recommended for this purpose are: (i) location of a few informal sector units at carefully selected sites in the city centre to cater to the demand of employees and visitors to offices and commercial establishments; (ii) constructing an exclusive market for informal trading and services at Kidongo Chekundu after relocating the motor garages and repair workshops which have illegally occupied this space; and (iii) developing a temporary market or a combination of formal shops and informal sector businesses at the empty plot adjacent to the Drive-in-Cinema.
2. The short-term strategy of developing Commercial Sub-Centres to be implemented in 2-5 years is aimed at decentralising the congested city centre and incorporating the future space related needs of the informal trade and services. The possible locations of three such centres are Mwenge in Kinondoni district, Tabata in Ilala district and Mbagala in Temeke district.
3. The long-term strategy of developing District Centres to be implemented in 5-10 years is also suppose to decentralise commercial activities and to meet the increasing demands of a growing city. The potential sites for District Centres are Mbezi, Kimara, Gongo la Mboto, Mbagala Bus Terminus and Kigamboni.
4. All the Commercial Sub-Centres and District Centres should be developed as integrated sites for formal commercial functions and offices as well as informal sector activities.
5. Detailed feasibility studies of these potential centres, and other suitable centres identified using the same criteria, should be conducted to ascertain the number and nature of establishments to be developed.

Operational Recommendations

1. A minimalist approach for supporting informal sector activities should be adopted in order to avoid 'over-management' of this sector which goes against the flexibility and growth dynamics of the informal sector.
2. By providing legal access to work-sites, which is one of the key inputs for informal sector activities, the government should play a facilitating role.
3. A wide range of work-sites should be developed for the informal trading and services

including: (i) permanent fully built stalls and stands; (ii) partially built covered stalls and sheds; and (iii) open paved floor space to be used for keeping movable tables, boxes, baskets, mats and carts.

4. Financial support for developing exclusive informal sector markets to meet the immediate space related needs of the sector can be obtained from donor agencies and/or private sector. Financing informal work-sites in integrated commercial sub-centres and district centres should come as a cross-subsidy from the formal sector commercial establishments.
5. Informal sector operators should not be expected to pay for the capital cost of land development and construction. They should, however, be required to pay for the basic services, such as, water supply, sanitation and electricity.
6. Work-sites developed for the informal trade and services should be made available to individual operators on rental basis.
7. A suitable licensing and rent recovery mechanism has to be devised to ensure regulation of the number of operators, recovering the cost of provision and maintenance of basic services as well as generating some revenue for the City Council.
8. Priority should be given to already displaced persons, women and relatively smaller operators while identifying eligible persons for allocation of developed legal work-sites.
9. People's participation should be solicited in the planning, design and management of informal sector work-sites.
10. There should be consensus between various government agencies concerned regarding the locational strategies to be implemented for relocation and further space development for the informal sector activities.