

world class cities and the urban informal economy

inclusive planning for the working poor
durban - south africa april 24th 25th, 2006

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the working poor and the Brazilian government

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clandestine geometries

vulnerabilities – inclusive policies

lack of public assistance – inclusive policies

inclusive urban policies

public policy – a case study

the working poor and the Brazilian government

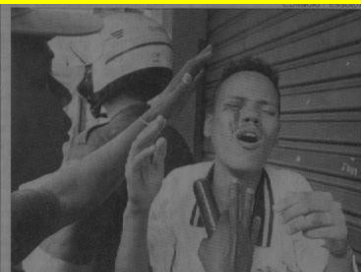
lack of recognition of the diversity of the different groups on the streets.

oppressive over-regulation/turn street vending illegal impose on street vendors unreal regulation in order to banish them

perform using **violence** and repression

use of the welfare budget to **expel** working poor from the city, in order to persuade them to return to their native city

build barriers in order to curb working poor circulation or remain in public space.



Rapaz é ferido no rosto: guarda e fiscal também se machucaram



Mulher tenta se livrar de fiscais e guardas: durante a ação, cinco pessoas foram detidas; todas acabaram sendo liberadas em seguida



Com medo da confusão, e até por ordem dos camelôs, muitos lojistas fecharam as portas

Tumulto, feridos e presos na repressão aos ambulantes

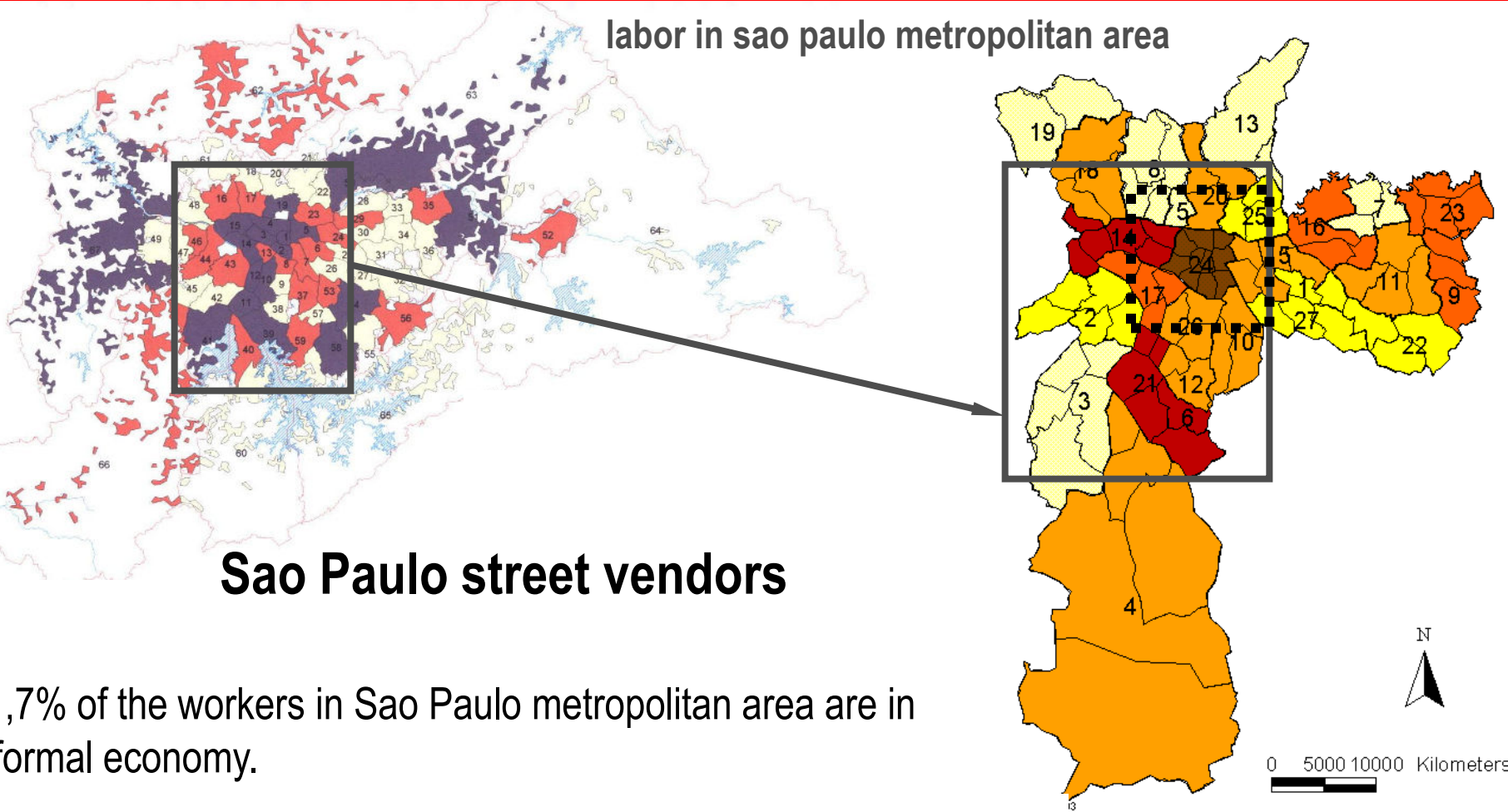
informal sector in Brazil: 54,9% are informal workers (Dupas, 2004-dados IBGE)

street vendors in Brazil: they are only 7% of all informal workers =711.825 in 2003. (IBGE, 2005)



street vendors in the city of Sao Paulo

labor in sao paulo metropolitan area



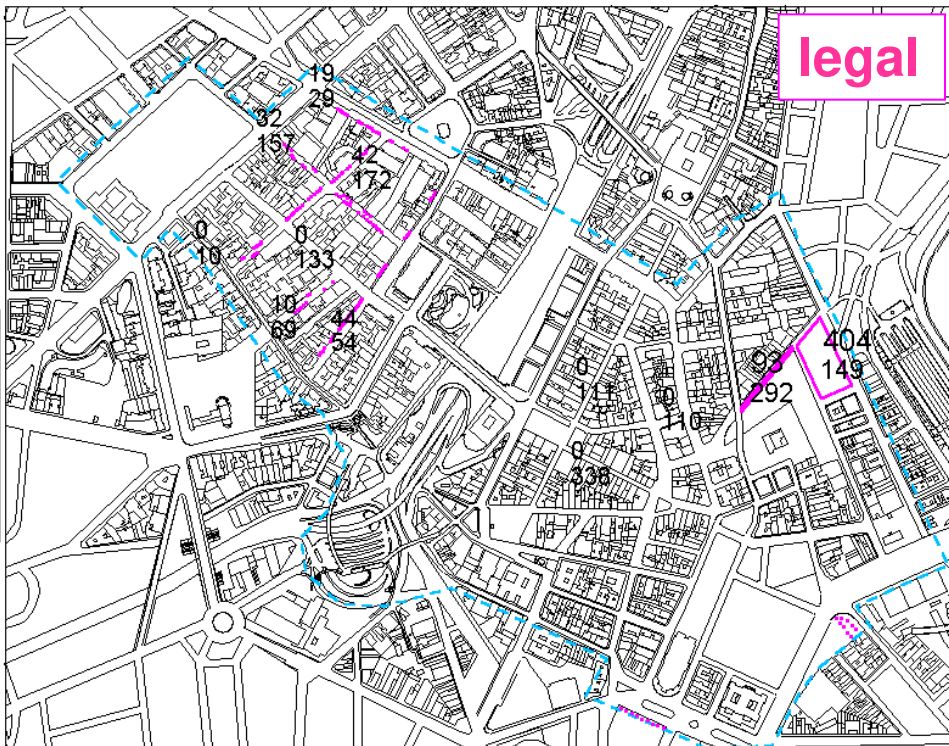
Sao Paulo street vendors

41,7% of the workers in Sao Paulo metropolitan area are in informal economy.

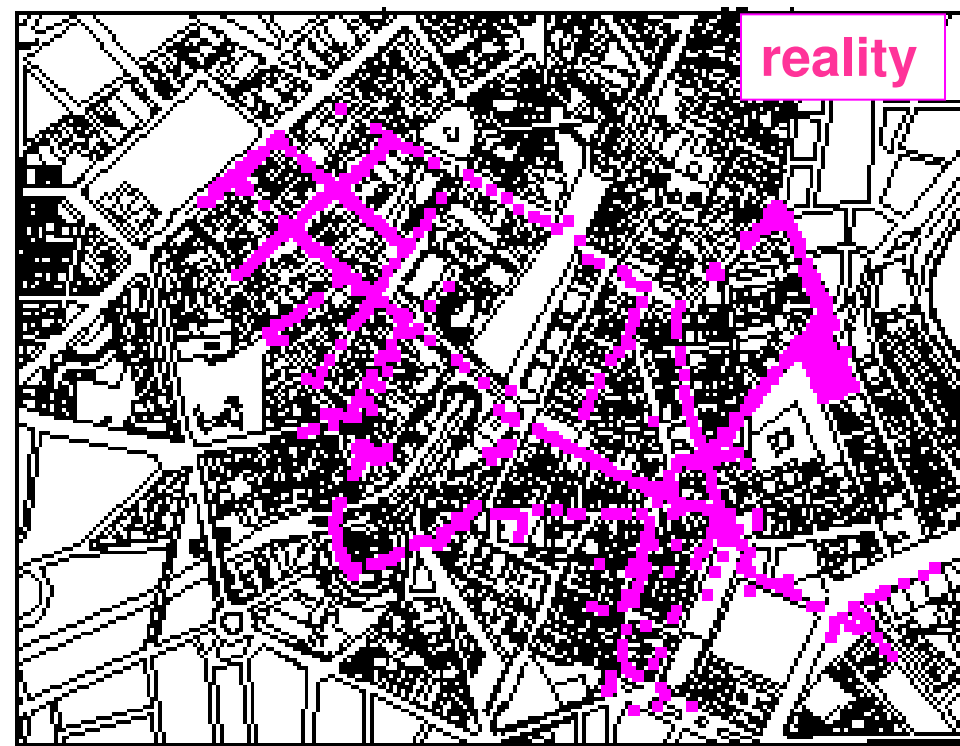
73.000 street vendors are estimated in the city of Sao Paulo

GENDER: 75% men (high risks), AGE: 62% from 24 to 55 years old, EDUCATION: 60% lack of elementary, and WELFARE: only 13% included in the welfare system.

clandestine geometries: downtown Sao Paulo



954 licenses in downtown Sao Paulo



10-15.000 street vendors in public space

Less than 10% have licenses: Clandestinity as a rule = vulnerability

Contradictions and distortions: there is a black market for the spot use, a business around few opportunities of licenses; rent of spot in a public space is 10 times higher than private space; 30 times higher than the annual license paid to the municipality.

Informal welfare inside street vending = between license holder and his employee

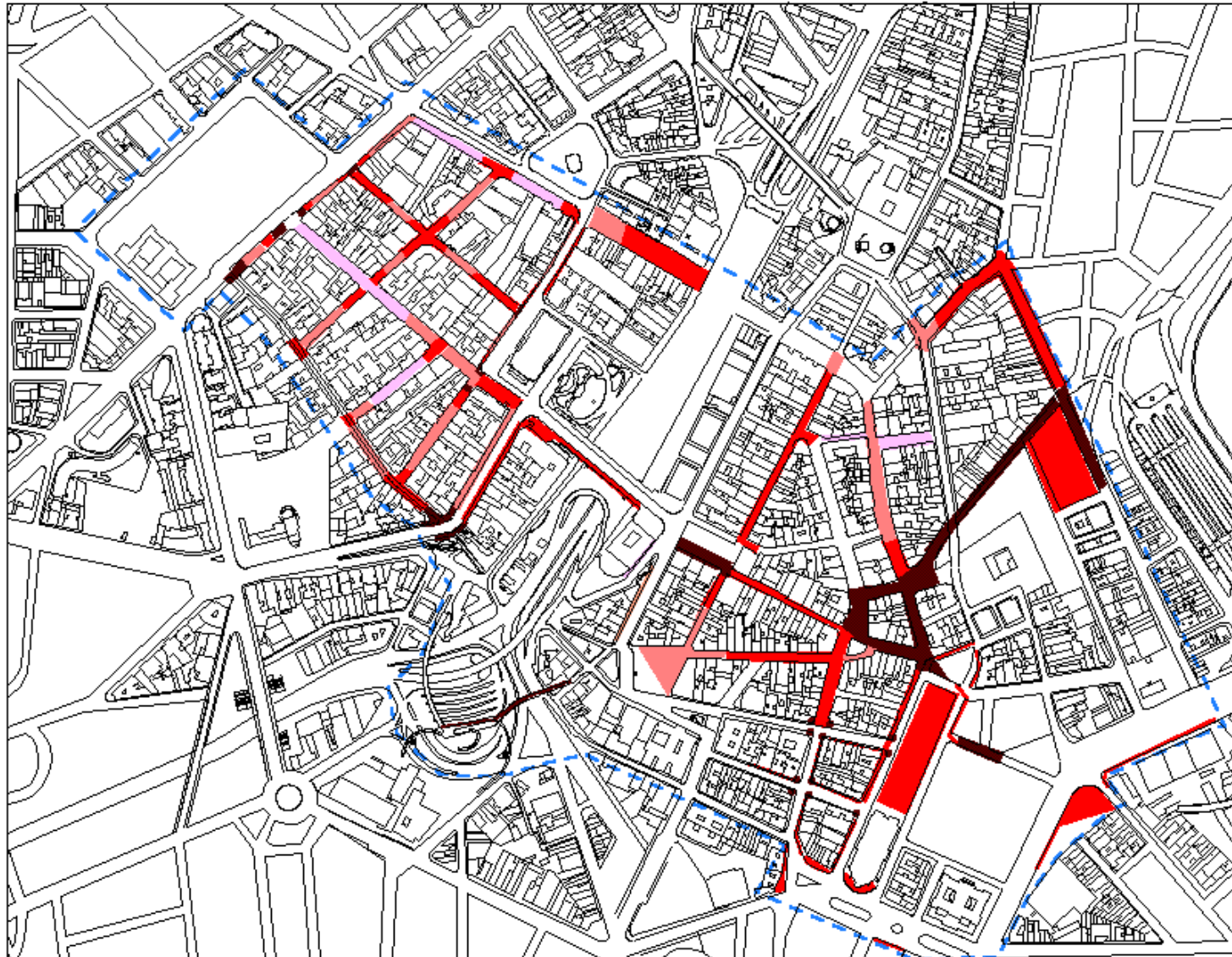
clandestine geometries: downtown Sao Paulo

Street vendors remaining in public space (in hours)

legenda

- Quadras
252
253
- Lotes
253
● Permanência
- Permanência
12 horas
9 horas
6 horas
3 horas ou menos
- Permanência1
12
9
6
3
- Perímetro em estudo

fonte: levantamento
Luciana Itikawa

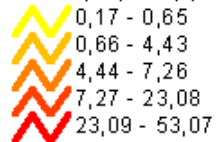


clandestine geometries: downtown Sao Paulo

Bribes collected monthly per square meter in public space

legenda

índice propina (\$) mês/área (m²)



Quadra1

252

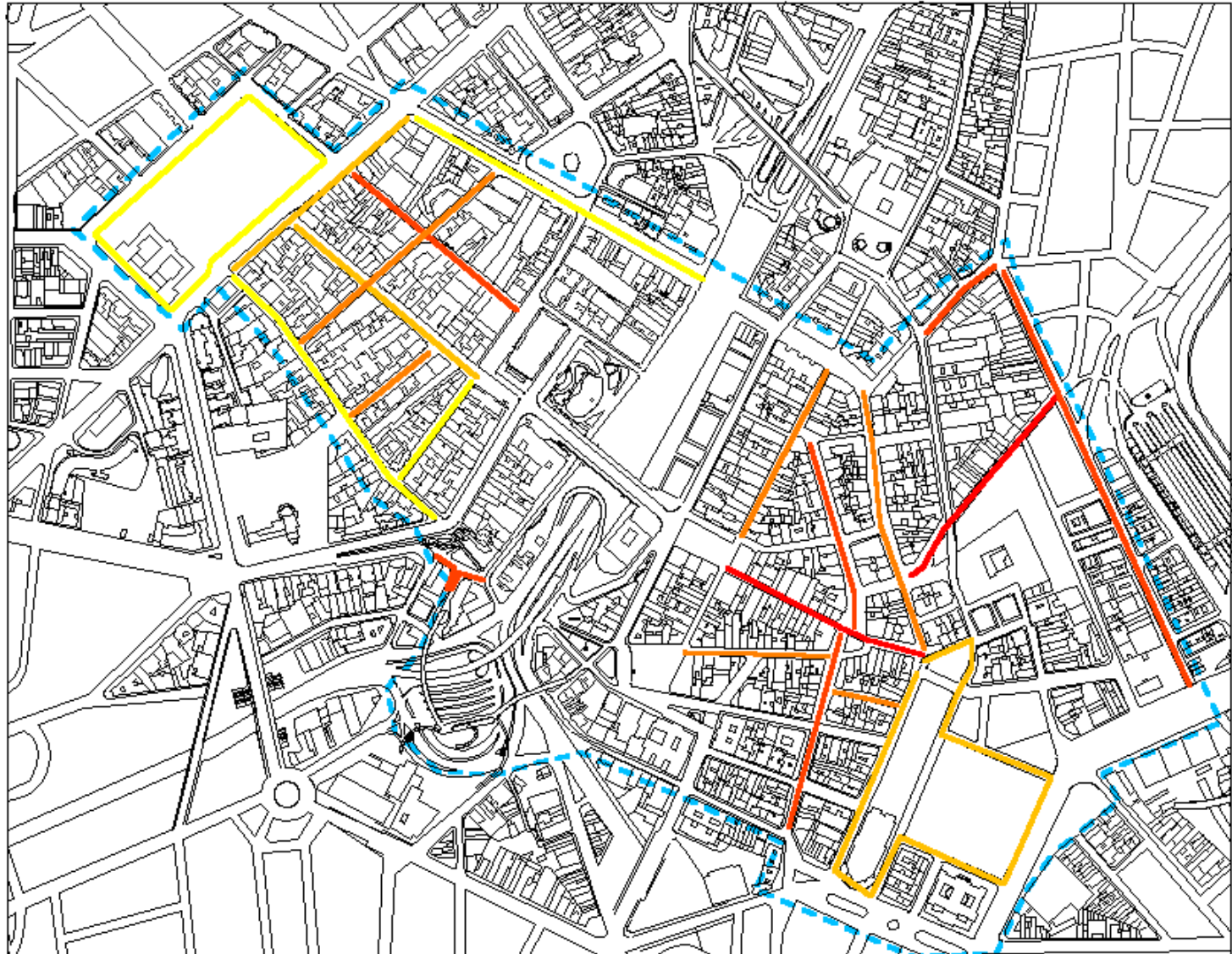
253

Lotes1

253

Perímetro em estudo

fonte: Ouvidoria da Prefeitura e levantamento próprio





violence

corruption

patronage

inclusive policy

- Allow citizens to report anonymous formal accusation against police abuse;
- Community participation in security issues.

- Create corruption-risk map;
- Public city budget issues available on internet;
- Community input through decision-making process

- Community control in city council affairs;
- Counterbalance decision-making through participatory budgeting



social security

institutional isolation

lack of specific credit

legal/ technical assistance

empowerment

work place

inclusive policy

Specific public or private spots, strategically located according to nearby variables – pedestrian flows, retail and administrative activities.

Link among street vendors and different activities in private spaces, especially those that encourage complementary relationships

Allow occupation in downtown vacant lots, especially those located where there are strong labor and housing demands. Urban tools applied in case of real estate interest retaining.

Urban Land Reform in preferential areas

Overcome contradiction between

LEGALLY VACANT PRIVATE SPACES x
**HIGH CONCENTRATION OF ILLEGAL STREET
VENDORS IN PUBLIC AREAS.**

- Fiscal incentives towards inclusive projects such as popular markets;

- Public Properties: Build Popular Markets;

- Private Properties: Desapropriation of the inactive areas through the use of the Progressive Urban Land Tax;

- Promote legal and permanent ownership of the work stations through public financing.

Progressive Urban Land Tax: is meant to curb speculation in order to ensure the social role of property in the Priority Occupation Urban Areas.



Popular market – Sao Paulo metropolitan area (Diadema)

- Public area, public budget, strategic place;
- 241 work stations;
- Democratic selection process - public lottery;
- Management by the workers association;
- Governing council composed of 4 workers representatives and 4 public officials;
- Weak ownership of the work stations.

Thank you

