

Women in The Informal Sector: Retrospect's And Socioeconomic Response in Dessie Town, Ethiopia: The Case of Parallel Trading

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This paper presents women and informal sector retrospective and socio-economic responses with particular emphasis to parallel trading in Dessie town Ethiopia. This study was carried out in Dessie town Ethiopia. Primary Data were gathered from parallel traders through questionnaire and observation, and secondary data sources were accessed from Dessie town trade and transport office and CSA (Central Statistical Agency). The paper has purely mixed explanatory sequential approach which is based on the collection and analysis of quantitative data to be followed and supported by a qualitative data. The finding of the study has shown that parallel trading is the first among alternatives for women's divorced or widowed and dependent hitherto to parallel trading. Women in parallel trading were engaged in retails of food items easily accessed in the local markets, in which more than two-third of households are dependent on the gains as well as become involved in the retails activity. Though, parallel trading economic responses were the bases for women's livelihood, its performance would not let women's and their dependent family members /household to have better house and access to education. In the study the socio-economic response of parallel trading were constrained by government regulations that exclude and discourage the trading, lack of access to finance, lack of premises and lack of smooth supply of inputs. So therefore, it is important for both local governments and organizations working on women affairs to reconsider their actions and create environment and the necessary support to encourage women and promote parallel trading grow and integrate to formal economic sectors.

Key Words: Informal sector-parallel trading, women, socio-economic, growth

Introduction


The term 'informal sector' has gained wide recognition in recent years, and there is still no consensus on its definition. The main problems confronted are the choice of an appropriate economic unit and the determination of the boundary separating the two sub-systems, formal and informal, Sethuraman (1981) cited in Chaudhuri & Mukhopadhyay (2010:13). The formal-informal sector dichotomy was first used by Hart (1971) cited in Chaudhuri & Mukhopadhyay (2010:13) provided the distinction on the basis of 'the organizational characteristics of exchange relationships and the position of economic activities vis-à-vis the state', mode of production, organization, scale of operation, technology, productivity and labour markets.

The concept of "informal sector" was first put on the development agenda by the International Labour Organization in the 1970s. It initially referred to survival and other unreported activities in peripheral segments of the economy (ILO 2002a). Over the years, a broader understanding of informality acknowledges the easy entry for the new enterprises, reliance on indigenous resources, family ownership

of enterprises, small scale of operations and low productivity, labour-intensive and adapted technology, reliance of workers on informal sources of education and skills, unregulated and competitive markets and lack of governmental support.

Informal sector forwarded by different authors and the ILO itself in developing countries is characterized with; the dominance of unincorporated small-scale units which produce and distribute goods and services, consisting largely of independent, self-employed micro-entrepreneurs or home-workers (in urban areas), as well as of household enterprises and subsistence farmers (in rural areas); operating as opposed to the administrative barriers of entering the official economy with regard to the formal processes of registration, licensing and inspection of enterprises,

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a relatively low level of productivity as the result of limited specialization, an insufficient deployment of capital, technology and skills, that can result in restrictions to growth and the realization of scale economies, low and unstable incomes, low employment security, poor working conditions, and exclusion from official social security benefits of those employed in the informal economy; No recognition under the law and hence no formal legal definition and enforcement of property and contract rights, combined with enhanced vulnerability to crime, predation, extortion, corruption and harassment by state authorities, restrictions in access to public services and infrastructure and thus reliance on private, informal institutional arrangements for representation, information, exchange, protection of property, credit, training, and social security (Matthias P. 2011:95).

The Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (1997) defines informal sector as follows:

- i. Sectors which are mainly engaged in market production.
- ii. Sectors which are not registered companies or cooperatives.
- iii. Sectors which have less than ten people engaged in.
- iv. Sectors which have no license.

The informal sector is a dynamic segment of the economy and the labour market. In a context of jobless economic growth, recurrent financial crises, economic downturns and highly-skilled labor demands by formal sector enterprises, in many countries around the world the informal sector not only continues to grow, but has also altered its characteristics in order to be able to adapt to changing conditions which would affect the local development (Ralf, 2001).

ILO (2002a) cited in Chaudhuri & Mukhopadhyay (2010:8) noted that out of the 42 countries studied, 17 had more than half of their total employment in the informal sector. Among the regions covered, sub-Saharan African countries have the highest proportion of informal to total employment. From the study, informal sector employ 43%, 45%, 72%, 77%, 58% and 41% work force from both sex in countries like Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, Burkina Faso, South Africa and Ethiopia respectively ILO (2002:19).

The nature and role of the informal sectors strongly influence their recruitment pattern. The presence of a vast multitude of women and child workers in the informal sectors of urban and rural economy is a well-documented fact that has been served as a tool to instigate local development. Jhabvala; 1998, Parthasarathy: 1996, cited in Biswajit (2001: 6), of the total working population in Bangladesh, over 92% are in the informal sectors and a vast majority (94 per cent) of them are women to be found

in this sector. Whilst in urban India 80 per cent of women workers are employed in informal activities like household industry, petty trades and services, building construction.

Though there is data unobtainability to state the exact number of women engaged in informal sector (parallel trading) in Ethiopia, different research report discloses that large number of women in a way that was not expected find themselves in the informal sector. For instance, Central Statistical Agency report, 52% (CSA, 1994), 59.99% (CSA, 2003 p. 26) and 61% (CSA, 2011) of women were engaged in the informal sector. The number of women engaging in the informal sector is increasing particularly because of alarming rate of migration from rural to urban areas. They search work in the formal sector but most of them find themselves jobless and they join the informal sector to secure employment.

According to CSA (2006) report, self - employment accounts for over 80%, whereas, the rest belongs to wage employment in the informal sector. Self-employment sector such as street vending, retail trade and local drinks are activities in which an enormous number of women are engaged to help themselves and sustain their life from the suffers of poverty.

In developing countries poverty is even growing due to the uncontrolled rapid population growth, which is not equal with degree of economic growth. This resulted in serious social and economic hazards in which Ethiopia is part, in turn bring rapid urban population growth as a result of rural-urban migration. As a result, the number of unemployed people seems increasing. On the other hand, informal sectors play an important role in securing employment for large number of women in Ethiopia not only accompany them with stuff but also provide them with necessary goods and services. So, informal sector (parallel trading¹) provides significant contribution to the local economic development pertaining to employment output in many African countries (ILO, 2002 p.19) & (Matthias, 2011 p.98). However, in Ethiopia this sector has got marginalized and much less emphasis in general and in Dessie in particular. Hence, hitherto there is no study on women and informal sector (parallel trading) resulted in unfathomed knowledge gap. Therefore, this study is conducted mainly on the retrospective and socio-economic response of informal sector (parallel trading) and women with particular emphasis in Dessie town. The specific objectives include:

1. Assessing the driving factors that lead/cause women to parallel trading activities.
2. Assessing the socio-economic status of women in the sector.

- Exploring the challenges on the operation and growth of parallel trading.

Materials and Methods

Description of the study area

The study was conducted in Dessie town which is located in North East Ethiopia at 401 km's road distance from Addis Ababa along the highway to Mekele. As the 1986 master plan indicated the town has an area of 56.46 km² (5,646 hectares) and have a sub-tropical climate with an altitude of 2,470 and 2,550 meter above sea level or (N 11° 8' 0" E 39° 38' 0"). The amount of rainfall ranges from 1105-1325 mm, which of 70% precipitation is in summer (may-September) (CSA, 2007, p. 51). In 2007 the population of Dessie town was more than 151,174 consists of 48.23% male and 51.77% female (ibid, p.8) and during 2008 estimated to be more than 200,000 (Dessie town planning and program office, 2008). Majority of the people in the city was engaged in more than 6,500 business entities/trade dominant and commerce, government and private employees (Dessie town trade and transport office, 2010), but 12,321 (18.4%) of the population in the town is unemployed (CSA 2011, p.214).

Research Design and Data Sources

The (design) used in the research is Mixed Sequential for both qualitative and quantitative methods. Employment, income and expenditure to (social issues) of people engaged in the trading, housing, education, health status is used as the main variables in the study. The data on the operation and growth of parallel trading were collected in the survey from April-May-June 2014.

Both primary and secondary data were used to undertake the study. Primary data congregated from those engaged in parallel trading, using questionnaire and observation. Secondary data generated in the study came from Dessie town trade and transport report, CSA and other published and unpublished sources and Medias were being consulted.

Sampling Technique and Data Collection

During the study random sampling techniques were used to take samples from the total of 206 parallel traders determined using the unknown sample size determination formula (Foddy, 1988:105) cited in (Sarantakos, 1998: 159):

$$\text{Sample Size} = PqZ^2/E^2$$

P: population estimate (15%)

q: refers to the value derived by subcontracting P from 100; (85%)

Z: refers to the level of confidence (1.96 preferred level of confidence by the researchers)

E: refers to the maximum deviation tolerated from the proportions (a deviation from the population percentage, 5%).

$= 15 \times 85 \times 1.96^2 / 5^2 = 4898 / 25 = 196$. Therefore, 206 respondents including return rate (5% of the respondents).

The data (both primary and secondary) were collected during the study. Questionnaire was used to collect primary data from 206 purposively selected respondents who are running the informal business. The questionnaire was designed for collecting primary data from the sample or selected parallel traders. Information was also gathered through direct observation of those engaged in the sector.

Method of Data Analysis

Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected and analyzed from the view point of research objectives. The collected data were entered into SPSS version 20.1 and analyzed by using explanatory sequential analysis: begin with a quantitative data to be followed and supported by a qualitative data involving exploration with a few cases or individuals. Averages, mean, percentages, tables and figure were used for the analysis of the collected data (Creswell, 2009).

Results and Discussion

The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents (women's), informal sector activities, women and major factors that lead to informal sector (parallel trading), sources of startup capital, the sector socio-economic impact; employment extent, monthly income of women, housing situation, health care affordability and education accessibility and working conditions. The support made by any external bodies including government offices like (Trade and transport office) and non -governmental bodies in the study area, and the challenges to the operation and growth of parallel trading are presented in this part of the study.

Socio-Demographic Characteristics

In the study, women's socio-demographic characteristics are explained in terms of age, marital status, educational background and family size.

The respondents were asked to indicate their age, marital status, educational background and family size in order to get an insight about the demographic characteristics of the respondents and to see if the personal background information is related with causes for the engagement in the sector. In the following paragraphs below, the data (Table 1) pertaining to such variables are presented.

Majority of the respondents (39%) and (30%) were between the age of 19-34 and 35-44 years, 8% of the respondents were below the age of 18, and 23% of them are above the age of 45 years. All but 8% of the respondents are above the legal minimum age to start work. This indicates that except 8% (found in the Minimum Age Convention prohibited by (ILO, 1973) and ratified by Ethiopia, working in the expense of their schooling) of the respondents, all are found in the legal age requirement to work to say confident that informal sectors are best job alternative for those at the age of maturity.

Among those engaged in the sector, 16% of them were married and the unmarried women were about 25%. A little above half (59%) of the respondents were widowed or divorced. From this one can draw a point that parallel trading has been best

able to be accessed when women's are being widowed or divorced and unmarried.

From the survey, parallel trading created employment opportunity for those women's who are illiterate (46.8%), write and read (36.8) and also those attended the primary and secondary school constitute (17.6%) of the total sampled. Majority of women's in parallel trading were found illiterate and low level of educational status, and thus higher level of education needed was low in parallel trading. This figure tells us that when women's levels of education move to a higher level the degree to which parallel trading became the first employment option would be made less, and proves the 'inverse relationship'² between education and informal sectors employment what was reported by (Nzinga & Tsegay, 2012, p.21) which may hamper the prospects of expansion of the business.

Women's constitutes of 26% and 41% were engaged in parallel trading with a family size of 1-3 and 4-6 members per a family respectively. Family size in parallel trading in Dessie town can be seen from the point that when the numbers of family size increases there has been an increasing of women's entrance to parallel trading, and strongly support the study provided by (CSA, 2011)³.

Table 1. Age, marital status, levels of education and family size of respondents (198/206)

Characteristics	Percent	Number of the respondent/parallel traders
Age	%	N
<18	8	19
19-34	39	77
35-44	30	58
>45	23	44
Marital status	%	N
Married	16	31
Unmarried	25	50
Others (widowed & divorced)	59	117
Level of education	%	N
Illiterate	46.8	93
Write and read	36.6	72
Primary	11.6	22
Secondary	6	11
Family size	%	N
None	14	28
1-3	26	51
4-6	41	82
>6	19	37

Source: own survey, Dessie, 2014

Informal sector activities: parallel trading

The studied respondents have been working in parallel trading having an item to be consumed, called food items³ and non-food items constitutes of (78%) and (22%), respectively (Table 2). The data obtained

through observation also strengthens the above figures in a way that women's were most likely to provide goods/items that have temporary span of time to be taken, and from the respondents, the easy and accessibility of food items in the surrounding area pull them to get in to retailing.

Table 2. Items/activities and women in parallel trading (198/206)

Item/s/Activity	Percent	Number of respondents/parallel traders
Food and Drinks/to be consumed	78%	155
Non-food/textile, cosmetics	22%	43

Source: own survey, Dessie, 2014

Respondents were asked to indicate the reasons why they found themselves in parallel trading and their former occupations. The following table presents the response to this question.

Major Reason's driving women to parallel trading activities

Table 3. Women's Reasons to parallel trading and Former occupations (198/206)

Reasons to parallel trading	Former occupations			Percent
	Dependent on Husband's Income	Searching Formal Employment	Other private business	
Searching better income				14%
Marriage(Divorced/widowed)				67%
Securing livelihood independency/self-sustenance				19%
Percent	65.7%	24.3%	10%	100%

Source: own survey, Dessie, 2014

As indicated above, the reasons forced Women's in the parallel trading includes marriage (Divorced and widowed), securing livelihood independency/self-sustenance and search for better income constitutes of (67%), 19% and 14% respectively. Parallel trading was found as the last retreat and backing for women's with problems of marriage. Turning to the analysis of women's former occupations before parallel trading, we can see that the largest numbers (65.7%) of them were dependent on husband's income. Those who were searching formal employer account for 24.3%. The above figure shows that livelihood dependent woman's confronting with divorce and/ or widowed lacking spontaneity to refrain from parallel trading.

Women and Financial situations and parallel trading in the study area

Informal businesses (parallel trading) are characterized by the easy entry and exit and low capital base (World Bank Group, p. 1). Supporting the above report, survey data depicted in table 4 prevails that most women's start to operate parallel trading by small business with an average of (550 ETB or 27.5 US\$)⁵. On the other hand, the average monthly income of the sampled population stood at only 720 ETB or 36 US\$ and help people to lead in to capital accumulation and investment. Being the source of income and employment opportunity also does to raise the economic status of women and local economies grow.

Table 4. Initial capital and monthly income of Women’s in parallel trading (198/206).

Items	Min.	Max.	Mean
Initial capital(ETB)	150	750	550
Monthly income(ETB)	402	1600	720

Source: own survey, Dessie, 2014

As summarized in Figure 1 below, the major sources of initial capital to start parallel trading ventures in the informal sector may include family savings (36.7%), borrowed from relatives (29.3%) contribute much more than the formal interest based creditors constitute of (11%). The low possibility to access initial capital from formal interest based creditors in

the study area is an indication to us that formal financial institutions are not in a position to provide them credit to run business in the sector, in turn affects the prospects of business expansion.

This is mentioned by numerous studies as among the effect of sectors informality⁶ (World Bank Group, p. 1), (Asmamaw, p. 16), (ILO, 1972) and (ILO, 2000).

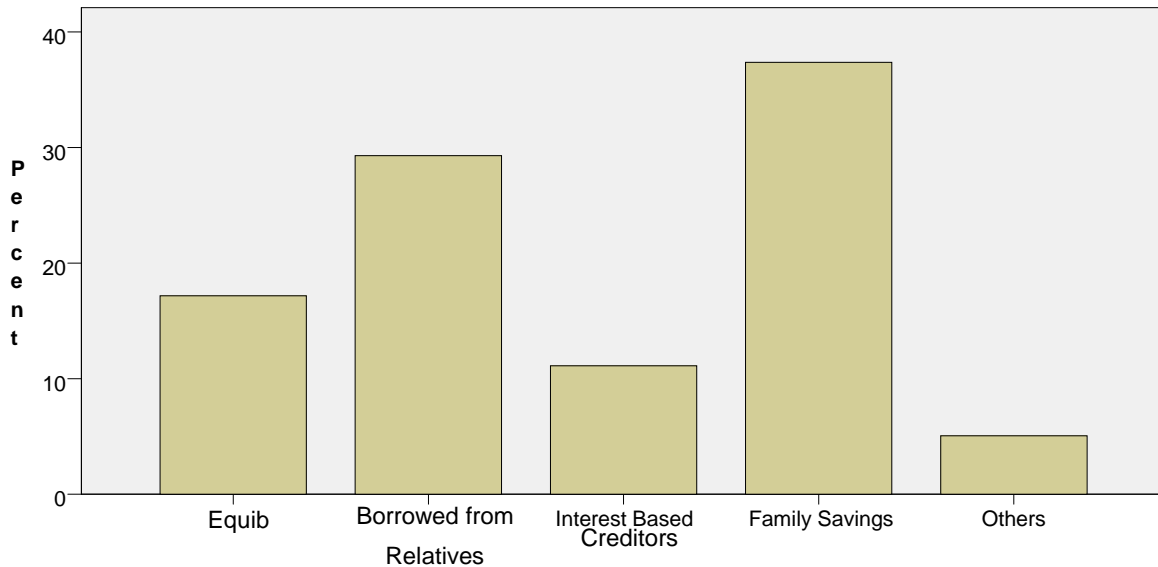


Figure 1. Sources of initial capital to start working in parallel trading (198/206) Source: own survey, Dessie, 2014

Informal sectors/parallel trading: Socio-Economic responses

In spite of the fact that the gain is not enough, various research efforts have also consistently shown that informal sector is an integral component of total national economies through employment opportunity and household consumption security, (ILO, 2002 p.22), (Armando, 2002 p.16).

The data from the table below shows that, a little above two-third (78%) of the respondent’s household was dependent on income generated by women house head involving in parallel trading. This figure

indicates that parallel trading was not only the source of income for the owners but also the basis of survival livelihood for family members.

Basudeb et al (Ed) (2006) stated that family members may start to work as young laborers in the same occupation of their mothers to help the family reach a subsistence level income. Likely of the above report, in this study majority of the respondent’s family members (80%) were involved in parallel trading activities. So that, parallel trading is not an individual or personal occupation rather the study proves that it’s an occupation of family members, at least playing an assisting role.

Table 5. Percentage distributions of respondents by household occupational status and Household involvement to parallel trading (198/206)

Respondents household occupational status	Percent	N
Dependent (Yes)	78	155
Independent (No)	22	43
Household involvement in Parallel trading	Percent	N
Yes (be involved)	80	158
No (not be involved)	20	40

Source: own survey, Dessie, 2014

Women in parallel trading and Social sectors response /improvement

Informal sectors not only contribute to the economic growth but also have greater roles in improving and in the changes of social dimensions like housing, health and education to the owner and family members, (Ebisa, 2012, p.5), (Armando, 2002).

From Table 6 beneath, out of the total sampled population, 36% of the respondents have been living on their own house (irrespective of the standard), 59% of them are living in a house that are rented (from government and private), and 5% of them are living under slum and squatter housing conditions.

When a little above half of the respondents (59%) were living in houses rented, it's possible to say that they are found with less capacity to have their own private house effected from the low level of income generating capacity of the sector (parallel trading), shown in Table 4.

Respondents were asked about the affordability of health care service. About 71% of the respondents (income dependent up on the gain from parallel trading) were not able to found health care services in affordable manner. The remaining (29%) respondents say that health care services are reasonably priced and affordable.

Table 6. Percentage distributions of women in parallel trading by Housing situation, health care affordability and education accessibility (198/206)

Items	Percent	Number of respondents
Housing situation	%	N
Own house	36	71
Rented house	59	117
Other (slum, squatter)	5	10
Health care affordability	%	N
Yes (I can afford to buy)	29	57
No (hard to afford)	71	141
Education accessibility	%	N
Yes (accessible)	56	111
No (not)	44	87

Source: own survey, Dessie, 2014

Member countries of the United Nations promised and committing themselves to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) including achieving universal primary education by 2015 (Todar & Smith, 2012 p.23).

Informal sectors (parallel trading) for (56%) do serve owners in educating their family. This indicates that, more than half of them have got access to educate their family through involving in parallel trading. However, the remaining (44%) of them have faced difficulty to find access to educate their family. Due

to the above fact in the study area, a little below half (44%) of boys and girls dependent up on parallel trading activity found difficulty to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Women in parallel trading and support from external organizations

Respondents were asked to indicate the support made from governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Table 7. Support from Local government(s) and Non-governmental bodies (198/206)

Support from Local government	Support from non-governmental bodies		Percent
	Yes	No	
Encouraging			24%
Discouraging			76%
Percent	10%	90%	100%

Source: own survey, Dessie, 2014

As the response of this questions summarized in table above, 90% of parallel traders in the study area have got nothing support from non-governmental organizations whereas, 10% of the respondents received supports and keep them awkward to grow and develop at least subject to micro business level. The majority (76%) of the respondents said that local government's approach and treatments were discouraging. For the reason that parallel trading in its nature is trading in parallel, street or pavement (CSA, 2011); local administrators have faced challenges⁷ from parallel traders in administering the spaces for the purpose planed. So that, the attitude (prevent or showing disapproval of the sector) of local adminis-

trators towards parallel trading were noticed as the thing that hinders the promotion and growth⁸ of the sector.

Major Constraints of Informal Sector/parallel trading Development

The problems encountered and the constraints imposed on the informal sector have adversely affected its growth and development. In developing countries, the sector encounters a range of problems ranging from institutional to market constraints⁹(Ferej, p. 2) cited in (Asmamaw, p. 17).

Table 8. Major challenges of women in parallel trading (198/206).

Items	Total	Percent
Lack of conducive Work place	83	42%
Lack of access to finance	72	36%
Lack of smooth supply of inputs	37	19%
Low demand for informal sector products	6	3%
		100%

Source: own survey, Dessie, 2014

The data obtained from respondents (parallel traders) indicated that obstacles that hampered informal sector growth and development were lack of conducive work place (42%), lack of access to finance (36%), lack of smooth supply of inputs (19%) and low demand for informal sector products (3%).

The uneasy accessibility of premises in a short distance to customer combined with places that are easily accessible but found around sewage and far from the consumers brought lack of work place as the major challenge to parallel trading growth and development. The second major reason (lack of access to finance) were occurred due to unfavorable government regulations in which collateral requirements to access formal financing were complicated and difficult to fulfill the requirements, together constitutes of (78%), and express indirectly that institutional constraints were required as a prior condition for parallel trading to perform lower than the expected level. Shortage and irregularities in the supply of inputs combined with low demand for informal

sector products constitutes (22%), and confirm that informal sectors were facing to a small extent with market restrictions.

Conclusions and Recommendations

This paper has examined the informal sector of parallel trading as a sector and women retrospective and its socio-economic responses. We have shown that parallel trading sector is dominated by less educated women, operated by the legal age requirement to work, divorced and widowed in marital status, women in parallel trading increase when the number of families also increases. The major pushing factors for the involvement of women in parallel trading were marriage obstacles (divorce and widow) and sustenance. However, most of them find themselves jobless and dependent on the patriarchal gains before they joined parallel trading.

The study find out that the most important source of initial capital were family savings, bor-

rowed from relatives much higher than formal interest based creditors, because of this the business were found with low initial capital reflected on the income of parallel traders tend to be smaller. Though the gain is smaller and majority of women's household were dependent on the gain from street net to afford health care service and help their family members secured in accessing education, many women's were not inhibit in and under slum and squatter settlements.

In general, parallel trading has such and the like socio-economic role in the society, its growth and performance is at low stage due to the destabilization approaches of local governments, lack of work place and lack of access to finance. Lack of smooth supply of inputs also contributed its own share to the slow growth of informal sector/parallel trading in the study area.

Therefore, it is commendable to give sufficient attention by local governments in creating environments that are friendly to parallel trading through recognition, licensing, credit facility or financial assistance and work premises to help grow and graduate to micro and small business level. Also, for the organizations and institutions (NGOs) working on women's uplifting, this is the right time to revisit their strategy to strengthen work on women's capacity building and address challenges hampered parallel trading from performing the expected and significant level enabling to fulfill the pertaining demands of women's and their dependent households.

Notes

1. Called street, pavements, sidewalk or open-air selling, or called Street Net. The concept embraces all aspect of this business; the term does not designate the place where the business activities take place nor the manner of business.
2. The increases in educational attainment support the claim that the decreases in labour force participation rates are due to increases in schooling.
3. Informal sectors remain an alternative for large numbers of families in a widespread and growing phenomenon.
4. Food Items including vegetables, fruits, bread Nsolo J.Mijere, (2000 p.66), local foods including enjera', 'ቆሎ' (dried cereal /grain foods) of barley, Lewz Ocholoni and fast foods like 'patty potato', 'potato chips/crisp', 'sambusa or Samosa', 'pastini' in Italy called 'pasticcio', and production and sell of local drinks such as 'teji', 'tela', 'areki', 'shameta', Ebisa, D. (2012 p.3), and hot drinks like tea and coffee.
5. The exchange/Conversion of 1 US\$ is equivalent to 20 ETB (Ethiopia Birr) accessed from the, National Bank of Ethiopia, 2015.
6. The absence of institutional and legal regulations, because they are informal it doesn't mean criminal ra-

ther activities that are not recognized, recorded, protected or regulated by the public authorities and outside the scope and official statistical enumeration and government regulations, and beyond formal systems of labor and social protection. No recognition under the law and hence no formal legal definition and enforcement of property and contract rights, combined with enhanced vulnerability to crime, predation, extortion, corruption and harassment by state authorities.

7. Street sellers (among the causes/factors) mentioned by the town trade and transport office in the study area is that "street sellers are among the factors for ill-transportation flow in the town". In response, the office in the study area have plane to find a little by little solution to keep the footway free for safe track for a person walking, (ATV, 2014), which has been broadcasted by Addis TV saying that "Addis Ababa trade and transport office recruit police squads have been graduated responsible for keeping the town free from street sellers" (Addis TV, 18/05/15). (translation by author)
8. Few informal enterprises, except perhaps some survival activities, operate in total isolation from formal firms. Most source raw materials from and/or supply finished goods to formal firms either directly or through intermediate (often informal) firms. Sourcing and supplying of goods or services can take place through individual transactions but are more likely to take place through a subsector network of commercial relationships or a value chain of sub-contracted relationships. The linkage help informal sector grow and develop to join to micro, small and medium business level which is comfortable to the legal regulation of formal enterprises (Basudeb et al (Ed), 2006 p.75).
9. Institutional and market constraints to informal sectors include: financial, legal, working space, inputs and products market related restrictions.

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