

Social Engineering Through Street Vendor Licensing in Urban Informal Economy Governance

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Abstract. *This study aims to analyze street vendor licensing as an instrument of social engineering in urban informal economy governance and to assess its effectiveness in supporting urban spatial order while protecting the right to a decent livelihood for informal economic actors. The research employed a normative legal research method using statutory, conceptual, and analytical approaches. Secondary data were collected from legal regulations, policy documents, court decisions, and recent scientific literature related to informal economy governance and urban spatial planning. The novelty of this research lies in its examination of street vendor licensing not merely as an administrative regulatory mechanism, but as a social engineering instrument capable of transforming the relationship between the state, urban space governance, and informal economic actors. Unlike previous studies that primarily focus on enforcement and public order dimensions, this study emphasizes the empowerment-oriented function of licensing within the framework of constitutional economic rights and inclusive urban governance. The results indicate that the Indonesian legal framework has normatively provided constitutional and juridical recognition for the protection and empowerment of street vendors. However, in practice, licensing policies are still predominantly implemented as instruments of administrative control and spatial discipline rather than mechanisms for economic integration and social protection. The study further finds that street vendor licensing can function effectively as an instrument of social engineering when implemented through participatory, transparent, inclusive, and empowerment-based approaches. Based on the research, it is concluded that a paradigm shift from control-oriented governance toward empowerment-oriented governance is essential to ensure that*

street vendor licensing contributes to orderly urban spatial planning and the fulfillment of the right to a decent livelihood.

Keywords: *Economy; Governance; Licensing; Livelihood; Vendors.*

1. Introduction

Street vendors are an important part of the urban informal economy, playing a strategic role in providing employment, access to daily food, and supporting the economy of low-income groups (Badan Pusat Statistik 2022). Since Keith Hart introduced the concept of the informal economy in the 1970s, which was further developed by Portes, Castells, and Benton, it has been concluded that the informal sector is not a marginal phenomenon but rather a pillar of the urban economy, especially for vulnerable groups. Therefore, regulations on street vendors always have implications for the balance between urban spatial planning and the economic sustainability of small communities (Citaristi 2022).

In Indonesia, the urgency of regulating and licensing street vendors has become increasingly prominent in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, when a decline in job opportunities in the formal sector has prompted a large wave of workers to switch to the informal sector as their main source of livelihood. Academic data shows a significant increase in the number of street vendors between 2020 and 2023, as well as high dynamics of relocation and adaptation of survival strategies (Dayanti and Harianto 2022). This condition requires legal intervention that not only maintains public order but also ensures the protection of the right to work and a decent life for street vendors (Sari and Nurhuda 2023).

Juridically, the existence of street vendors and policies regulating them have strong legal legitimacy. The Constitution, through Article 27 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution, guarantees the rights of citizens to work and a decent livelihood, so that street vendor licensing policies must be in line with this constitutional mandate. Furthermore, Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises stipulates that the central and regional governments are obliged to empower, protect, and develop small businesses, including informal businesses. This regulation emphasizes that street vendors are not merely objects of control, but subjects of economic development.

Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2012 concerning Coordination of Street Vendor Management and Empowerment serves as the national legal umbrella that regulates street vendor management through data collection and licensing, guidance and empowerment, and the provision of adequate business locations. This regulation positions street vendor licensing as a legal instrument to improve welfare, not merely a tool for controlling order. On the other hand, Government Regulation No. 5 of 2021 concerning Risk-Based Business Licensing opens access

for small and informal businesses, including street vendors, to obtain legality through a Business Identification Number (NIB). Thus, the street vendor licensing policy has normatively shifted from a paradigm of prohibition to one of legalization and economic inclusion.

However, problems arise at the implementation level. A number of studies show inconsistencies between national regulations and regional policies, inconsistencies in licensing mechanisms, and the dominance of a control approach over an empowerment approach (Amelia, R., & Hidayat 2022). Many local governments have adopted regional regulations that emphasize the management of public spaces but are not balanced with the principle of protecting informal businesses. As a result, street vendors remain in a position that is legally vulnerable in normative terms but informal in practice (Prasetyo, A., Lestari 2023).

Global phenomena show similar patterns. In Chennai and Nagpur (India), the legalization of street vendors through mass registration created social conflict due to the implementation of zoning that was considered discriminatory and the slow issuance of permits (Bhowmik, S. K., & Saha 2021). This shows that licensing as a legal mechanism does not automatically create justice without the support of inclusive policies and consistent enforcement.

From a socio-legal perspective, law is not sufficiently understood as a text of norms, but as a mechanism that interacts with social reality (Cotterrell 2017). Street vendor licensing does not stop at administrative procedures but performs a function of social engineering: changing the relationship between the state, informal entrepreneurs, capital owners, the surrounding community, and the urban spatial structure. This approach is important for examining how licensing affects access to public space, the right to work, urban economic flows, and power negotiations between actors (Friedman 1975).

Therefore, there is a significant academic gap: research on street vendors has tended to be normative, discussing applicable regulations but not examining the effectiveness of implementation and its impact on social welfare and informal economic governance. This study fills this gap by examining street vendor licensing as an instrument of social engineering in urban informal economic governance to produce a more equitable, effective, and pro-small community theoretical understanding and policy recommendations.

Various previous studies on the informal sector have positioned street vendors as economic actors who make a significant contribution to the urban economic structure. Classical social and economic studies describe the informal sector not merely as a peripheral phenomenon, but as a crucial component that supports economic resilience, especially in the context of developing countries. Contemporary research in Indonesia shows an increase in the number of street

vendors in the period 2020 to 2023, accompanied by the dynamics of relocation, changes in business patterns, and evolving economic adaptation strategies in response to social pressures and urban space. Thus, street vendors are not only a socio economic phenomenon but also one that cannot be separated from the framework of law and public policy.

Although the issue of street vendors has been widely studied, previous studies have generally focused on the socioeconomic characteristics of street vendors or on normative regulatory issues. On the one hand, studies that highlight the welfare and socioeconomic conditions of street vendors provide an important picture, but they have not yet linked this in depth with the implications of legal policy. On the other hand, studies that focus on regulation tend to stop at examining written regulations without discussing the effectiveness of their implementation and their impact on the lives of business actors in the field. Thus, there is still a research gap that has yet to be filled, namely studies that combine legal and social analysis to understand how licensing policies affect economic behavior, power relations, and urban governance structures.

Based on this gap, this study positions street vendor licensing not merely as an administrative mechanism to regulate the use of public space, but as an instrument of social engineering that has the potential to change the patterns of interaction between the state, informal economic actors, capital owners, and urban communities. Through the legalization of street vendors' businesses, the state is actually implementing a social intervention strategy to create order, improve economic accountability, encourage the empowerment of small businesses, and ensure the protection of citizens' rights to work and access to economic space. This approach requires a comprehensive understanding that involves analysis of legal texts, policy practices, and social responses arising from the implementation of licensing.

By adopting a socio-legal perspective, this article seeks to show that the success of informal economic governance is not only determined by the accuracy of legal norms, but also by how the law negotiates with social realities. Licensing can be an effective social engineering mechanism if it is able to reduce conflicts over space use, create legal certainty for street vendors, and increase economic justice in urban spaces. Conversely, licensing also has the potential to deepen inequality if its implementation is inconsistent, discriminatory, or emphasizes control over empowerment. Therefore, this study not only seeks to map the licensing procedures for street vendors, but also to assess the extent to which licensing actually plays a role in social engineering in regulating the urban informal economy.

Based on this line of thinking, the scientific contribution of this study lies in its attempt to combine legal analysis, social policy, and empirical dynamics of the informal sector within a single framework. The novelty of this research lies not

only in its subject matter of street vendors, but also in its perspective that views licensing as an instrument of social transformation that determines the direction of governance of the informal economy in urban areas. Thus, the findings of this study are expected to add value to the development of legal science, public policy studies, and urban governance practices, while offering recommendations that are more equitable, inclusive, and favorable to small communities.

Considering the dynamics of regulation, the complexity of implementation, and the urgency of the role of law in regulating the informal economy without negating the livelihoods of small communities, this research is necessary to examine in depth how street vendor licensing functions as an instrument of social engineering in the governance of the urban informal economy, as well as to assess its effectiveness in urban spatial planning and the fulfillment of the right to a decent livelihood for street vendors.

2. Research Methods

This study employed a normative legal research method focusing on the analysis of legal norms governing street vendor licensing within the framework of urban informal economy governance (Rizkia and Fardiansyah 2023). The research was conducted by examining the gap between *das sollen*, namely the constitutional and regulatory ideals concerning the protection and empowerment of street vendors, and *das sein*, namely the practical implementation of licensing policies that still tended to emphasize administrative control and public order approaches. The study applied statutory and conceptual approaches. The statutory approach examined relevant legislation concerning local government authority, urban spatial planning, and street vendor regulation, while the conceptual approach analyzed the function of licensing through the perspective of social engineering theory developed by Roscoe Pound, which viewed law as an instrument for directing social change and balancing social interests. Secondary legal materials were obtained from legislation, scientific journals, books, policy documents, and relevant legal doctrines. The collected data were analyzed qualitatively using normative legal analysis to evaluate the consistency, effectiveness, and legal orientation of street vendor licensing policies in supporting inclusive urban governance and the protection of the right to a decent livelihood. The findings of the analysis were subsequently formulated as recommendations for participatory, equitable, and empowerment-oriented licensing policy reforms.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Street Vendor Licensing Regulations as an Instrument of Social Engineering

Street vendors (PKL) are the most tangible representation of the urban informal economy, which has grown in response to limited employment opportunities in

the formal sector. The existence of street vendors is not only related to micro-scale economic activities but also reflects the power relations between the state, marginal economic actors, and the management of public space. Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2022 shows that the number of street vendors in Indonesia has reached around 3.5 million people (Badan Pusat Statistik 2022). This fact confirms that the legal regulation of street vendors cannot be placed solely within the framework of public order, but must be positioned as an integral part of a fair and sustainable urban economic development strategy.

From the perspective of modern legal theory, law is not only understood as a set of social control norms, but also as an instrument of social engineering that serves to direct changes in behavior and social structures towards desired goals. In the context of street vendors, licensing serves as a tool to transform informal economic practices into more organized, legal, and integrated practices within the urban economic system. A number of recent studies show that micro-business licensing that is designed to be simple, proportional, and inclusive can increase business resilience, reduce spatial conflicts, and expand access to legal protection for small businesses (Chen 2016). Thus, street vendor licensing is not merely an administrative mechanism, but a strategic instrument in managing social change in urban spaces.

Constitutionally, the legal regulation of street vendor licensing has strong legitimacy. Article 27 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia affirms that every citizen has the right to work and a decent livelihood. This norm provides the basis for street vending activities as a form of self-employment in the informal sector, which is a manifestation of constitutional rights that must be respected and protected by the state. Therefore, street vendor licensing policies should not be aimed at eliminating sources of livelihood, but rather at creating safe, orderly, and sustainable working conditions.

In addition, Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution guarantees the right of every person to recognition, security, protection, and certainty of fair law. This constitutional guarantee has direct implications for the practice of street vendor licensing, particularly in relation to the continued existence of discrimination, unclear procedures, and inconsistent application of regulations at the regional level. When street vendors have met the administrative requirements but still do not obtain a permit or lose their business space without a clear legal basis, this situation reflects the state's failure to fulfill its constitutional obligation to provide legal certainty and protection.

Article 33 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution emphasizes that the national economy is organized based on the principles of economic democracy with due regard to justice, sustainability, and balanced national progress. This principle of economic democracy places micro-businesses and the informal sector, including

street vendors, as part of the national economic system that must be given room to grow. Thus, the legal regulation of street vendor licensing must be understood as an instrument of economic justice distribution, not merely a tool for controlling urban space.

This constitutional mandate is further elaborated in Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, which emphasizes the simplification of business licensing, especially for micro and small businesses. This law changes the licensing paradigm from a bureaucratic approach to a facilitative approach, which is then operationalized through Government Regulation Number 5 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing (Williams, C. C., Schneider 2020). Within this normative framework, most street vendor activities should be classified as low-risk businesses that only need to be registered through a Business Identification Number (NIB). However, the findings of this study indicate that these norms have not been fully and consistently implemented at the regional level.

In practice, the legal regulation of street vendors in the regions is still dominated by local regulations on public order and spatial planning. Several local governments have established regulations on zoning, operating hours, and hygiene standards for street vendors. Jakarta Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2007 on Public Order, for example, provides a legal basis for the regulation of street vendors in public spaces. However, the results of this study show that the approach used in these regulations tends to focus on control and order rather than empowerment, so that street vendors are more often positioned as objects of administrative supervision rather than subjects of local economic development.

The main problem in regulating street vendor licensing is not the absence of legal norms, but rather the practice of their implementation. Discrimination in the granting of permits, limited location quotas, unclear operational standards, and the continued existence of informal practices in the licensing bureaucracy are the main obstacles. A report by the Jakarta Legal Aid Institute noted that in the 2021–2022 period, many street vendors who had met the administrative requirements still did not obtain official permits due to abuse of authority and weak coordination between agencies (Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Jakarta 2022). This situation creates legal uncertainty and increases the vulnerability of street vendors to eviction and criminalization.

From the perspective of social justice and state administrative law, discriminatory licensing practices reflect the state's failure to uphold the general principles of good governance, particularly the principles of legal certainty, justice, transparency, and proportionality. Unequal access to licensing encourages street vendors to remain in illegal zones, which ultimately exacerbates public space conflicts and reduces the effectiveness of law as an

instrument of social engineering(Skinner 2021). In such situations, the law loses its transformative function and only serves as a tool of social control.

The results of this study also confirm that the participation of street vendors in the licensing policy formulation process is a key factor in the effectiveness of legal regulations. Empirical research shows that the involvement of street vendors through policy dialogue, trader associations, and public consultation can increase policy legitimacy and compliance with established rules(Sari 2023). Such participation allows licensing policies to be designed contextually in accordance with the real needs of street vendors, such as access to strategic locations and business certainty.

In the context of international comparison, the practice of regulating and licensing street vendors in various developing countries shows a trend towards an approach based on economic rights and social inclusion. A study on the zoning and legalization of street vendors in Bangkok shows that the integration of spatial planning policies, traffic analysis, and simple licensing can create urban order while improving the welfare of traders and local revenue(Chaiyaporn 2021). Similar findings are also shown by international studies which conclude that the legalization of street vendors through easily accessible licensing has a positive impact on income stability and the quality of public spaces(Organisation 2022).

When compared to these international practices, the legal regulation of street vendor licensing in Indonesia still tends to be sectoral and administrative in nature. Although national licensing reforms have opened up opportunities for the integration of street vendors into the formal economic system, a paradigm shift at the local government level has not yet been fully realized. Without a shift in orientation from control to empowerment, street vendor licensing risks remaining an instrument of control rather than a transformative tool of social engineering.

Thus, the legal regulation of street vendor licensing has a strategic role in shaping fair and sustainable urban informal economic governance. When licensing is designed and implemented based on constitutional mandates, the principles of economic democracy, and the principles of good governance, the law can serve as a bridge for integration between the interests of the state and the economic sustainability of informal actors. Conversely, if licensing continues to be positioned as a mere administrative tool, social conflict and legal uncertainty for street vendors will continue to recur in the dynamics of urban development.

3.2. Effectiveness of Street Vendor Licensing in Urban Spatial Planning and Protection of the Right to a Decent Livelihood

Street vendor licensing is at the intersection of interests between urban spatial planning and the protection of the right to a decent livelihood. This condition cannot be separated from the fact that the informal sector is still the mainstay of national employment. The Central Statistics Agency notes that more than 60 percent of Indonesia's workforce works in the informal sector, including street vendors, so licensing policies that regulate these activities have a direct impact on the welfare of millions of citizens (Badan Pusat Statistik 2023). Therefore, the effectiveness of street vendor licensing should not be assessed solely from the perspective of urban spatial order, but also from its ability to guarantee the basic economic rights of the community.

Normatively, the direction of national policy has shifted towards simplification and inclusion of micro-enterprises. Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation explicitly places micro-enterprises as a priority in business licensing reform in order to expand access to legality and create jobs (Republik Indonesia 2020). This policy is further elaborated through Government Regulation Number 5 of 2021, which introduces a risk-based business licensing approach, whereby low risk businesses only need to be registered without complex licensing procedures (Republik Indonesia 2021). Conceptually, street vendors fall into the category of low-risk businesses that should have quick and non-discriminatory access to licensing.

However, research shows that the effective implementation of PKL licensing still faces serious obstacles at the implementation stage. An evaluation of the implementation of the Online Single Submission Risk-Based Approach (OSS-RBA) system shows that the limited digital literacy of business actors, the unpreparedness of local officials, and weak coordination between the central and local governments hinder PKL's access to business legality (Kementerian Investasi/Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal 2022). This condition shows a gap between national legal norms and administrative practices at the local level.

In the context of urban spatial planning, the regulation of street vendors is still dominated by a public order approach through restrictive local regulations. Various local regulations on public order and spatial planning tend to treat street vendors as objects of control, rather than as subjects of economic activity that must be protected and empowered. Reports from legal aid institutions show that the practice of controlling street vendors is often not accompanied by the provision of suitable alternative locations, resulting in the loss of livelihoods for traders (Lembaga Bantuan Hukum 2022). This practice is normatively contrary to the objectives of licensing reform, which emphasizes the empowerment of micro-enterprises.

From the perspective of state administrative law, licensing has the function of providing legal certainty and protection of citizens' rights. When street vendors who already have a Business Identification Number (NIB) continue to be targeted for enforcement without a clear mechanism for objection or compensation, licensing loses its meaning as an instrument of legal protection. This uncertainty demonstrates the weak application of the principles of legal certainty and justice in government administration(Ridwan 2020).

Within the constitutional framework, this practice is also problematic. Article 27 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees the right of every citizen to work and a decent livelihood, while Article 28D paragraph (1) guarantees fair legal certainty. Therefore, the regulation of street vendors through licensing should be designed to balance the interests of urban spatial order with the protection of citizens' economic rights, rather than sacrificing one of them.

International experience shows that a participatory approach to legalizing and regulating street vendors is more effective than repressive strategies. Studies by the International Labor Organization and WIEGO show that cities that integrate street vendors into spatial planning through flexible zoning and simple licensing tend to experience a decrease in public space conflicts and an increase in vendor income. These findings confirm that inclusive licensing can serve as a productive instrument of social engineering.

Thus, the effectiveness of street vendor licensing in urban spatial planning and the protection of the right to a decent livelihood is highly dependent on the harmonization of laws and regulations, consistency in implementation, and a paradigm shift in government apparatus from control to empowerment. Without such changes, licensing has the potential to become an administrative control tool that actually undermines the constitutional goals of the welfare state.

3.3. The Concept of Social Engineering in Street Vendor Licensing

Social engineering in law is understood as a conscious and planned effort to use legal instruments to direct changes in behavior, interaction patterns, and social structures of society towards the goals desired by the state. In the context of street vendor licensing, the law does not merely function as a restrictive norm or control tool, but as a means of social transformation that aims to integrate informal economic activities into a more orderly, fair, and sustainable urban economic order. This concept is in line with progressive legal views and the theory of law as a tool of social engineering, which emphasizes the active role of law in shaping social behavior, not just responding to violations(Pound and DeRosa 2017).

In the context of PKL licensing, social engineering is realized through policies that encourage a shift from unprotected informal business practices to legal businesses recognized by the state. Socialization, guidance, and training programs organized by local governments are concrete examples of the use of law as an educational and persuasive instrument. Empirical studies show that assistance and socialization programs for licensing in big cities such as Jakarta and Surabaya have contributed positively to increasing street vendors' legal awareness of the importance of business legality(Sukardi 2022). This awareness is the foundation for behavioral change, where compliance is not built solely through the threat of sanctions, but through an understanding of the benefits of the law for business continuity.

In fact, legalization through licensing has a direct impact on the economic stability of street vendors. Research by Airlangga University shows that street vendors who are officially registered in the licensing system have a 30 percent greater chance of accessing formal capital compared to street vendors who do not have a permit(Universitas Airlangga 2021). This finding reinforces the argument that licensing performs a socio-economic function, namely opening access to productive resources that were previously closed to informal economic actors. Thus, licensing acts as a bridge for integration between the informal sector and the formal economic system.

From a legislative perspective, the social engineering approach to street vendor licensing gains legal legitimacy from national policies oriented towards empowering micro and small businesses. Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation emphasizes that the simplification of business licensing aims to create jobs and improve community welfare(Republik Indonesia 2020). This provision is reinforced by Government Regulation Number 5 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing, which places low-risk micro businesses, including most street vendor activities, under a simple and inexpensive registration scheme(Republik Indonesia 2021). Conceptually, this regulation shows a paradigm shift in law from a repressive approach to a facilitative and inclusive approach.

However, the results of this study also reveal sociological and psychological barriers that hinder the effectiveness of social engineering through licensing. Many street vendors still show resistance to licensing policies due to negative stigma, historical experiences of crackdowns, and distrust of government officials. Reports from civil society organizations show that experiences of eviction and crackdowns without dialogue reinforce street vendors' perception that licensing has the potential to increase their vulnerability rather than provide protection(Lembaga Bantuan Hukum 2022). This situation shows that social engineering cannot succeed if the law is only enforced as a coercive instrument without the support of a persuasive approach.

Conceptually, this failure can be understood through the theory of legal effectiveness, which emphasizes the importance of compatibility between legal structure, legal substance, and the legal culture of society. When licensing norms have been simplified, but the bureaucratic culture and power relations at the local level remain repressive, the law loses its engineering power. Therefore, the success of social engineering through street vendor licensing requires a change in the attitude of government officials from law enforcement oriented to service and empowerment oriented(Ridwan 2020).

In international practice, a participatory approach to social engineering has proven to be more effective. The Bangkok city government in Thailand, for example, involves street vendor representatives in the process of formulating zoning and licensing requirements. This participation not only increases compliance with regulations but also builds a sense of ownership and legitimacy of policies among vendors(Chaiyaporn 2021). Global studies conducted by the International Labor Organization and WIEGO show that a dialogue-based approach and recognition of informal economic rights result in higher levels of compliance compared to a unilateral enforcement approach(Organisation 2022).

By placing street vendors as subjects of policy, rather than merely objects of regulation, social engineering through licensing can function as a mechanism for structural transformation. The participation of street vendors in policy formulation reinforces the principle of economic democracy as mandated by Article 33 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution, which emphasizes justice and sustainability in the national economic system. In this context, licensing is no longer understood as a tool to restrict business space, but rather as a constitutional instrument to guarantee the right to a decent livelihood.

Thus, the results of this study show that the concept of social engineering in street vendor licensing has great potential to increase the effectiveness of urban spatial planning while strengthening the protection of the economic rights of informal business actors. However, this potential can only be realized if licensing policies are implemented consistently, participatively, and in a manner oriented towards empowerment. Without a paradigm shift and the strengthening of an inclusive legal culture, licensing will continue to be perceived as a threat rather than a means of socio-economic integration. Conversely, when the law is enforced as a humanistic and equitable instrument of social engineering, street vendor licensing can become an important foundation for sustainable urban informal economic governance.

4. Conclusion

This study concluded that street vendor licensing has a strategic function as a legal instrument and a means of social engineering in urban informal economy governance. Although the Indonesian legal framework has normatively provided

constitutional and juridical legitimacy for the recognition, protection, and empowerment of street vendors, its implementation has not yet effectively supported orderly urban spatial planning and the fulfillment of the right to a decent livelihood. The main obstacle was not the absence of legal norms, but the dominance of a control-oriented regulatory approach, weak policy synchronization between central and local governments, and limited participation of street vendors in policy processes. As a result, licensing tended to function more as an administrative control mechanism than as an instrument of economic integration and legal protection. This study further found that street vendor licensing could function effectively as a transformative social engineering mechanism if implemented through participatory, inclusive, transparent, and empowerment-oriented policies consistent with constitutional principles, economic democracy, and good governance. Therefore, the government should strengthen policy harmonization, simplify licensing procedures, increase bureaucratic capacity, and ensure active involvement of street vendors in policymaking to create more equitable and sustainable urban informal economy governance.

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