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DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

RESEARCH TOPIC

**THE GROWTH OF INFORMAL SECTOR AND URBAN MANAGEMENT
CHALLENGES. THE CASE OF ZENGEZA 4 IN CHITUNGWIZA.**

BY

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the Chasi family, my three loving sisters Memory Chasi, Masline Magodoro, and Brenda Chasi, my two brothers Tendai Chasi and Marvellous Chasi, my parents Mr and Mrs Chasi whom has supported, inspired and guided me through their commitment in attaining excellence. My family has inspired me undoubtedly to be original and to always aim for the best in all endeavours be it academic, social, economic and spiritual.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to examine the growth of informal sector and how it has several impacts on urban management in Chitungwiza Zengeza 4 which led to challenges on resources such as water, housing, sewer system and waste management, affecting development according to (the basic needs approach) hence challenges on the deliverance of the local authority and affecting the nation at large. Particular attention is on when and how the informal sector rose in Chitungwiza, the extent at which it has affected the local authority; how the local authority is dealing with the informal sector and the strategies they have put across to curb the problems, the successes and failures. Particular attention has also been given to the extent on the people and type of jobs they do and their participation in the informal sector and the city fathers. Semi-structured questionnaires and interviews were used to collect the information from the selected respondents. The results were based on the information captured in the questionnaires and qualitative face to face interactions. Women tended to participate in culturally defined activities such as selling of both new and second hand clothes, sweets, airtime, sewing bedcovers and sofa covers, fruit and vegetables while men ventured in activities that are more technical such as sofa making, bed making and other kitchen property. Challenges were faced since 1985 but skyrocketed during the 20th century particularly in 2010 after the Operation Murambatsvina which had disturbed the informal sector in 2002. This research pays particular attention to 2010-2014.

ACRONYMES

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CM	Chitungwiza Municipality
ESAPs	Economic Structural Adjustment Programmes
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
GPD	Gross domestic product
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immune Virus
LR	Land Reform
SWM	Solid Waste Management
ZHDR	Zimbabwe Human Development Report
ZIMPREST	Zimbabwe Program for Economic and Social Transformation
ZIMRA	Zimbabwe Revenue Authority
ICBT	Informal Cross Border Traders

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INTRODUCTION

The growth informal sector has been a burden to urban management and most local authorities and the nation at large in terms of the economy and contribution to the GDP. The informal sector has become one of the major employers with an estimate of 3 to 4 million people while the formal sector accounts for about 1, 3 million people Tibaijuka, (2005) and Coltart (2008).The formal sector had limited opportunities and it had shrunken due to the economy dilapidation caused by ESAP, hence lack of employment, lack of education, and high rates of urbanization gave rise to the informal sector.

This research therefore, sought to examine the extent at which the informal sector has affected urban management and caused pressure on resources hence under deliverance of the local authority. It shall focus on Zengeza 4 in Chitungwiza as it is one of the places where there are many people and in particular women involved in the informal sector and lack of management by the local authority.

BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Since the attainment of independence in Zimbabwe informal sector was operating and the growth of informal sector can best be described by urbanisation which took place after independence as people were now free from the Smith regime which restricted them rural to urban migration, between 1982 and 1992, Zimbabwe's urban population grew twice as that of the rural areas as the urban population grew from just under 2 million to 3.2 million and by 2000 the number was at 4.8 million, according to Mabogunje, A. L. (1999) .Hence this caused an influx and pressure on the resources such as housing services, and according to the 2012 National Census Report, house owners constituted 59% of the population while the remainders were either lodgers or tenants.

56% of the households had dwelling units without electricity, only 38% of households had their main source of water on their premises and only about 33% of households mostly used flush toilets. It is, therefore, imperative to explore this existing gap in housing provision since there is a specific Ministry (Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and Housing), pressure on water whereas people could spend a week without running water in taps because the water would not have been treated due to lack of funds by the local authorities and also because of a large population which had to be supplied, pressure on sewer system there has always been pipe bursts and they do not get repaired and finally waste management bins do not get collected and as a result many dumping sites causing pollution and health hazard to the communities. Evidence of this was the unprecedented appearance of large squatter settlements in and around various towns for example, Chirambahuyo settlement in Chitungwiza which had a population close to 30,000 in 1979) Murisa, T. (2010). Thus due to population rise there has been high unemployment rates versus low death rate, thus informal sector rose but had an adverse impact on urban management as the local authorities are facing challenges with resources such as housing and according to Gwerume T.E(2009). The serious shortcomings in basic urban services, land, housing and urban transport and the severe shortage of fiscal resources for local governments mean that urban firms and workers experience prematurely the downside of urban concentration diseconomies such as high land costs, degraded public areas, threats to public health and emerging crime which are all potential threats to their existence and security in these urban spaces. With the rapid rural-urban migration, urban areas have been haunted with ever increasing problems of unemployment, lack of adequate infrastructural services and basic housing. This has culminated into growing human insecurity in these urban spaces, with most urban dwellers finding themselves in a 'destitute' situation and even poorer than they were in rural areas.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The participation or involvement of both men and women in the informal sector is bringing about urban crisis and urban management challenges in as much as it is sustaining their livelihoods. Informal sector has become a major labour force and can be conceptualised to mean employment and production that takes place in small, unregulated and/or unregistered enterprises ILO, (2002); Chant, (1999). Informal sector therefore can simply mean economic activities that lack government regulation and contribute little to nothing in terms of tax. The operators do not have fixed or permanent places of operation and therefore their activities and participation is the root cause of various problems of urban management on the part of local authorities. Consequently, the formal urban economy has lost glamour in favor of the informal one as actors have taken advantage of its easy of entry Chirisa, (2007; 2009) Tibajuka, (2005). Indicators of informal sector include:

- Low entry barriers
- Low exit barriers
- Low capital
- Unregistered/ unregulated enterprise
- No fixed place of operation
- Unreported/recorded tax evasion

Urban management can be conceptualised to mean, direct efforts toward common goals, benefits from co-ordination of expenditures and human actions, focus resources on high priority targets and organize and initiate essential tasks which competition, confusion, inertia or neglect leave

undone that is efficiently utilization of scarce resources, vastly expanding the resource pool available for the needs of urban life Michael Mattingly (1995). It is also important to conceptualise urbanisation because the growth has come about because of urban growth without industrialisation. Hence urbanization is the process by which large numbers of people become permanently concentrated in relatively small areas, forming cities, country is considered to urbanized when over 50 per cent of its population live in the urban areas Long (1998). Usually modernization is due to push factors that is rural to urban migration and in this instant people were migrating because they were now free from the Smith regime and also due to the fact that cities where industrialised. In the urban areas people work in modern sector in the occupations that facilitate national economic expansion. This means that the old agricultural economic is changing to a new nonagricultural economy. This is the trend, which will create a new modern society. Therefore urban management challenge is defined by the objectives which motivate the management effort. Lack of proper and enough housing for the citizens, lack of running water, lack of proper waste management and employment amongst others are some of the indicators of urban management challenges. The examination of urban management challenges in this research will pay more attention on the following four resources because there is much pressure on these resources in Chitungwiza (Zengeza 4)

- Housing services
- Water services
- Sewer system services
- Waste management

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The informal sector has dominated the city of Chitungwiza and has been a barrier to sustainable development because people do not pay tax and that means no contribution to the economy and hence their profits benefit the people at family level and the country doesn't get to grow economically and increase its GDP due to lack of contribution of the informal sector. Also the informal sector has given rise to urbanisation hence increased population and problems on the carrying capacity of the town in terms of housing resources, water, sewer system and waste management. The municipality start encountering problems such as delivering, currently the sewer system always leaks especially at Pagomba shopping centre and in the people's homesteads, people can go for two months without running water in taps and hence most of them resort to fetching water from little rivers which flow from industries with infected water which is not safe for human consumption, bins never get collected hence many dumping site which are a hazard to health and houses are inadequate and few hence people live squattered in small houses meant for small families, and those who acquired stand some got the stands in wet lands and swampy areas which are hazard to health. This research therefore, sought to examine how the informal sector has impacted negatively on urban management and how the local authority is dealing with the problems. The research focused on the informal sector in Zengeza 4 in Chitungwiza, Zimbabwe.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the research are on the negative impacts of the informal sector on the deliverance of the local authorities and management of urbanisation.

- To examine the extent to which the people in Chitungwiza participate in the informal sector in Zimbabwe.
- To examine how the informal sector has affected local authority on urban management particularly in Zengeza 4
- To examine how the municipality is dealing with challenges caused by the informal sector that is successes and failures

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- When and what gave rise to the growth of informal sector in Chitungwiza (Zengeza 4) Zimbabwe?
- How has the informal sector affected urban management by the local authority?
- What are the challenges faced, how are they being solved?
- What are the success and failures of the local authority in resolving the urban management problems?

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The researcher used the human security approach in explaining the various issues surrounding the informal sector and urban management challenges. The human security approach to development looks at development as the protection of individuals from a wide range of threats to their well-being and security unlike the misconception which was made when people used to think that its military security. This was to be achieved through a wide range of measures and policies, from the local and community levels to the national and international arenas. The Human Development Report (HDR 1994) thus defined human security as including ‘...safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease and repression, protection from sudden and hurtful

disruptions in the patterns of daily lives, whether in homes, jobs or communities'. In essence, human security suggests that if security policy and security analysis are to be effective and legitimate, they must focus on the individual as the referent and primary beneficiary. According to Newman (2010), human security is 'freedom from want' and 'freedom from fear' that is positive and negative freedoms and rights as they relate to fundamental individual needs. And from an African perspective Cilliers (2004) in the draft African Non-Aggression and Common Defence Pact states: 'human security means the security of the individual with respect to the satisfaction of the basic needs of life, it also encompasses the creation of the social, political, economic, military, environmental and cultural conditions necessary for the survival, livelihood and dignity of the individual, including the protection of fundamental freedoms, the respect for human rights, good governance, access to education, healthcare and ensuring that each individual has opportunities and choices to fulfill his or her own potential.' This, therefore, is evidence to the fact that human security as an approach to modern development has permeated international, regional and national boundaries. Hence in as much as the theory emphasizes the security of people in almost all spheres of life there are challenges between informal sector and urban management why because for people to have security they venture into these small businesses and income generating activities due to unemployment but this is a disaster to the local authorities in the sense that there is overpopulation and pressure on resources thus making it impossible to deliver standard conditions to the urban populace. The main aim of this research is to investigate on the challenges being faced by the Zimbabwean urban planners and authorities against the increased population of the human security agenda, and how they are dealing with these challenges so as to improve the welfare of people and the area Zengeza.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

The fact that Chitungwiza was colonially planned along apartheid lines to serve as a dormitory for Greater Harare makes it a unique and interesting research area. The latter's space problems are, arguably, being absorbed by the former hence intensifying the demand for space in Chitungwiza townships. The desire to examine the impacts of the growth of informal sector on the urban management in Zengeza 4, the growth of the population versus low death rate and limited employment opportunities due to economic hardships, of course the informal sector improve people's livelihoods but on the expense of the municipality, city and country at large because of deliverance in terms of resources and the carrying capacity of the urban areas hence pressure on resources such as land for housing purposes, water, waste management, sewer management, infrastructure development especially roads. Zengeza 4 in Chitungwiza has been selected to be the area of study because it is a high density suburb which is heavily concentrated with people involved in the informal sector. Hence this study is crucial

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research is qualitative in nature and therefore employed qualitative research methodology. The researcher understood actual experiences and issues like why people venture into informal sector, how they are benefiting, and the problems they are posing to the local authority and how they are taking the measures put by the local authority, the problems faced by the municipality and how they are dealing with these problems in terms success and failures. It enabled the researcher to capture information beyond just answers as the researcher could analyse the attitudes, behaviour and emotional attachments to responses. Creswell (2003) describes

qualitative research as an effective model that occurs in a natural setting that enables the researcher to develop a level of detail from being highly involved in the actual experiences.

RESEARCH APPROACH

The research approach used by the researcher is based on analytical research which is concerned with existing data or facts and makes a critical review of the same with a view of understanding the situation. A qualitative research is concerned with describing phenomenon in words to gain an understanding of the issues being researched. It is also concerned with subjective assessment of opinions of detailed experience and even their expressions. A hypothesis is not being tested in this type of research methodology and the main data collecting methods are in depth interviews, focus group discussion and participation observation (Kothari 2003).

POPULATION

Parahoo (1997:218) defines population as “the total number of units from which data can be collected”, such as individuals, artifacts, events or organisations The research was conducted in Zengeza 4 under the Chitungwiza Municipality Head office. According to the 2002 Population Census the town had a population of 321, 782. However, its true population is closer to 1 million (ZHDS 2005). The city houses many formal as well as several thousands of informal entrepreneurs specializing in various trades, legal and paralegal. Chitungwiza is located approximately 30km south of Harare. It was formed in 1978 with three residential areas which are: Seke, Zengeza and St Mary’s to form a residential dormitory for the capital city Harare. Chitungwiza received full municipal status in 1981 and it is currently the third largest after Harare and Bulawayo and, fastest growing urban centre in the country. The fact that Chitungwiza was colonially planned along apartheid lines to serves as a dormitory for Greater Harare makes it a unique and interesting research area. Chitungwiza has several suburbs Seke which has sections

which are named after alphabetical order from Unit A to Unit P, Zengeza which has sections which are named after numbers and there Zengeza 1 to Zengeza 5 and St Mary's. there is a shopping centre in Makoni which forms the commercial and administrative hub of Seke North Administrative Area of the Greater Chitungwiza town. There is also a shopping mall in Mkoni Unit L known as Town Center. In Zengeza there is a market at Chikwanha where several activities take place informal and formal businesses there is also Pagomba shopping centre..

SAMPLING SIZE

The researcher had focused on people participating in the informal sector and 20 people including men and women in Zengeza 4 were used through purposive sampling. The researcher interviewed two Head of Departments that is the Works and Housing Departments from the Chitungwiza municipality. Ten men and ten women were interviewed out a population of almost two hundred people who are participating in the informal sector in Zengeza 4. This is one of the most common sampling strategies, which groups participants according to preselected criteria relevant to a particular research question Family Health International (FHI, 2006). Sample sizes are flexible prior to data collection; depend on the resources and time available, as well as the study's objectives. This method therefore was useful, as it enabled the researcher to gather much data against the time available for the data collection in the area of study. More so, it enabled the researcher to collect data from the relevant respondents hence saving time and resources (FHI, 2006)

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

The informal sector in Zengeza 4 has got many people both women and men who are participating hence this makes it impossible to carry out interviews to almost everyone hence the researcher used purposive sampling. Sampling is of utmost importance because it saves time and resources and still brings about results and inline with this. Sampling can be generally defined as an act of selecting a part from a whole for the purpose of providing insight on the characteristics of a whole (Fridah, 2002). Thus sampling was crucial as it served time and resources during the research as a certain group of people represented the rest of the people operating in the informal sector.

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Data collection for this research was done through the use of questionnaires, informant interviews, discussions and review documents. Data collection was conducted in the respondents' language of preference and group discussion guide were translated to Shona which is the main language used in Chitungwiza among the participants of the informal sector, English was used on the interviews conducted in the Municipality and Shona was used in the interviews of the informal sector.

INTERVIEWS

The research approach adopted included interviews, as interviewing is the favorite methodological tool for qualitative research as it involves the art of asking questions and listening to the response Denzin, N. K., Lincoln, Y. S. (2005). Semi structured interviews and structured were used in this research and they were more preferable to carefully capture the relevant information that provide answers to the research issue and also to save time and really

get to the issue instead any other relevant information. Toad on, semi structured interviews enabled the researcher to capture personal experiences and challenges encountered by the citizens of Zengeza women during their respective economic activities and in the private sphere. In this research, a number of men and women participating in the informal sector were interviewed particularly those in Zengeza 4.

QUESTIONNAIRES

This is a method of gathering information through structured and semi structured questions and respondents provides answers on a face to face basis. The research used semi structured questions and according to Opdenakker (2006) this approach allows focussed responses and further exploration of those issues deemed important. Questionnaires are of utmost importance because they save time and enable the researcher to gather both qualitative and quantitative data from a wide range of respondents.

DESKTOP RESEARCH

The researcher also conducted an in-depth study of the available literature on the subject under study, both on the area of study and broadly on the theme informal sector and urban management challenges. Desktop research was also useful to the researcher in that it enabled the researcher to find broader statistics and find the knowledge gap. Thus, desktop research helped the researcher to avoid duplication of other scholars and researchers' work.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Ethical issues have been considered so as to ensure that the research upholds and adheres to all ethics. The researcher obtained permission from relevant authorities prior to commencement of the research that is Midlands State University, local authority Chitungwiza Municipality Zengeza 4. A detailed consent form was drawn to acquire permission from respondents to participate in the required research standards. To ensure accuracy various data sources were used and questionnaires were filled in and interviews recorded in real time during the interviews.

LITERATURE REVIEW

THE INFORMAL SECTOR IN SOUTH AFRICA

It is of paramount importance to understand what informal sector is, Chirisa (2013) defines the informal sector as the production and marketing of goods and services outside the established formal sector. Hence this implies that the informal sector is not contributing to the government and GDP. The mainly consist of selling of small commodities which range from vegetables, fruits, mobile recharge cards, roasted meat, roasted maize, and other small convenient goods which generate small profits.

South Africa has made significant progress in both economic and social development since the end of apartheid in 1994. Human rights are part of the national discourse, enshrined in one of the most progressive Constitutions in the world; governance issues and challenges are freely and openly debated in a free press and with a highly dynamic civil society. Multi-party elections are held regularly, in accordance with the South African Constitution (1996), and there is a delineation and separation of powers amongst the three spheres of government. More people are

accessing health care, with free health care services available to all pregnant women and children under 5 years of age. More children are receiving education, and more vulnerable groups are protected by a robust social protection system. People living with HIV and TB have gained increased access to antiretroviral treatment (ARVs) and other forms of treatment, care and support. In 2011, 56% of the population with advanced HIV infection had access to ARVs, compared to 14% in 2005 according to 1HCT Campaign and Treatment Expansion Review report, NDOH (2011.). In as much as South Africa is making progress and has successes there are problems which the country is facing which include persistently high levels of poverty and inequality, and associated problems of high unemployment especially among the youth, hunger, violence and crime. According to the Government's *Development Indicators (2011)*, one out of every three South Africans in 2009 lived below the poverty line of R422 a month, which represents a decrease, from one in two in 1994, but which is still a very high figure for an upper-middle income country. Much of the poverty and inequality is driven by high levels of unemployment and under-employment that have disproportionately affected the majority of the black population. This is largely due to the legacy of apartheid and current economic downturns worldwide. The internationally comparable unemployment rate in 2011 was 24.9% according to Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) 2011

In South Africa, the informal activities are largely low income activities which include liquor retailers or shebeens, spaza (grocery) shops, house shops that particularly specialise in selling small items, such as chips and sweets, cool drinks, cigarettes and frozen meat. More so, women venture into hair dressing, which ventures can be labelled as culturally defined or stereotypical

activities, while men might specialise in technical activities, which include car repairs, tire mending and electrical repairs (Wills, 2009).

The informal sector has become common and popular in South Africa and Zimbabwe, it has become a panacea to poverty as it enhances income and food security but has long lasting effects on the development of the country as it burdens the local authority. The informal sector transactions are not included in national records in South Africa. The informal sector also contributes to an estimate about 28% of South Africa's GDP (SALGA, 2010) thus it is an important sector in the South African's economy. With all transactions recorded the informal sector contribution to the GDP might be higher in most developing countries.

THE INFORMAL SECTOR IN EUROPE

The informal sector in Europe is known by different names such as the underground market and the shadow economy in almost 30 countries Hazans (2011) and the European Commission (1990) also defines it as in parallel or shadow economy. In Europe the informal sector started due to immigration of people from the African continent hence caused an influx on the cities in Europe and the immigrants caused pressure on in the largest cities for instance London from 1800 to 1910 to multiply its population by seven, from 1.1 million to 7.3 million according to UNDIESA, (1998) Gilbert et al., (1982), where already negligible resources for investment in basic services-roads, water supplies, drainage, housing-are placed under even more pressure. Many individuals who are part of the informal economy, as well as those planning to migrate to the cities in chase of non-existent jobs, do not possess the education, skills, and knowledge to be able to compete with workers already in the formal economy or to be able to function as part of it Daniels, P.D (1993). As seen from this perspective, mega-cities present numerous problems, but

they also offer economic and social opportunities that may outweigh the disadvantages Richardson, (1989, 1993). Their success at dealing with some of their problems will depend on effective management of their economies, both formal and also the fact that formal sector will be flooded people resorted to informal commerce and other services, of which itinerant street vendors are amongst the most visible, are symbolic of the informal economy in cities Jones, 1988; Cross and Balkin, (2000). They sell anything from water to state-of-the-art electronics, introduce some social stability and offers the prospect of new economic opportunities and a better quality of life Mingione, (1996). There are thousands of street vendors in all the megacities and they are one of the clearest indications that capitalism does not need to be taught or that the poor and the migrants can be entrepreneurs without the need to be wealthy. Some scholars argue that the informal sector contributes a large percentage to the GDP given that those engaged in the informal economy are, by definition, anxious to be invisible from the prying eyes of the authorities, it is enormously difficult to gauge its true size, but estimates by the IMF () for the period 1988–2000 suggest that it accounted for 14–16% of GDP in 21 advanced economies, all members of the OECD, Schneider and Enste, (2002). For the period 1999–2001, Italy and Greece had informal economies of 27% and 30% of GDP, respectively. This is so because they engage in drug trafficking, gambling, tax invasions, illegal coping especially music hence these activities have got huge profits.

THE INFORMAL SECTOR IN ZIMBABWE

Structural Adjustment Programmes and the Informal Sector

Many scholars have identified structural adjustment programme as one of the major contributors to the emergence of the informal sector. Structural adjustment programmes SAPs were dictated

to Less Developed Countries (LDCs), by developed countries in the 1980s to 1990s. The SAPs came with conditions which affected many job losses in the formal caused many job losses in the formal sector. More so, the independence of Zimbabwe saw the removal of migration restrictions that were established by the colonial powers to regulate and discourage the influx of people from rural areas to urban areas mostly women. Many women lived in rural areas depending on farming while men worked in towns and cities to generate income for his rural family. More so, the influx into urban area was an attempt to escape from rural poverty as the successive colonial regimes neglected the development of rural areas (Dhemba, 1999). Urbanisation occurred at a very fast pace, far exceeding the rate of industrialisation resulting in an escalation of urban poverty. This led to overstretched infrastructure, straining of social services, unemployment and an acute shortage of housing (Dhemba, 1999).

Retrenchment in both the public and private sector was also a major cause of urban poverty in Zimbabwe as this was occurring on a massive scale hence urban poverty became a major phenomenon in most cities. Most people ventured into the informal sector because employment was hard to secure due to lack of education and skills. (Gumbo, 2001), reportedly cites that ESAP passed a great deal of problems on people participating in the informal sector, as it affected their health, accommodation and increased competition on very low demand. This is justified as income to spend declined and also many joined the informal sector including the men who had lost their jobs. The work of women intensified in the private sphere as women became bread winners in most households. (Gumbo, 2001), gave an overview of the participation of women and men in the informal sector between 1992 and 1995 respectively as:

Lack of education and informal sector

In Magaba Mbare, it was realised that about 10% of the interviewed female operators never went through formal education, while men attained formal education but did not proceed to the tertiary level and this explains the cultural inequalities between men and women as men were allowed to go to school while women were discouraged for going to school. Majority of men and women (about 40%) in the sector were school drop outs at different levels due to family poverty Manyanhire,O,I (2007). Thus many of the operators are not highly educated to take up professional jobs in the formal sector leaving them no choice than to work in the informal sector for survival.

Independence and informal sector

To add on informal sector in Zimbabwe has also been as a result of rural to urban migration, hence the cities had many people versus few resources as planned and also because there was high growth rate versus low death rate and thus people flooded in line with this Murisa, T. (2010).is of the view that Chirambahuyo settlement in Chitungwiza which had a population close to 30,000 in 1979 hence there was a serious rise in population in the cities. Because of lack of lack of employment there was no other option for the citizens rather than to venture into the informal sector so as to meet the harsh economic conditions which were as a result of ESAPs and lack of education to get employed in the formal sector.

Challenges on the local authorities in Zimbabwe

The growing and intensification of the informal sector proves to be a way of alleviating poverty in urban livelihoods but impose serious challenges on urban management hence the local

authority under delivers, these challenges include according to Newman et al (1996) Waste & Emissions Solid, Liquid & Hazardous Wastes Waste water Air Pollution, Greenhouse Indoor Air Quality Noise Newman et al (1996) pressure and overpopulation on ecological resources which include clean water, clean air, food, shelter, warmth, and other resources necessary to sustain life. If the quality of human life is addressed, there may be additional resources considered, such as medical care, education, proper sewage treatment and waste disposal. Overpopulation places competitive stress on the basic life sustaining resources, leading to a diminished quality of life according to the population control strategy of development. Therefore this means that if people are overpopulated the local authority can not be able to manage the resources and provide the best quality deliverance. Many scholars point out that the Town and Country Planning Act (1946), the Vagrancy Act (1960), the Urban Councils Act and the Vendors and Hawkers By-laws (1973) are some of the pieces of legislation that were enacted to discourage the growth of informal activities in urban Zimbabwe (Dhemba, 1999), the local authority has also introduced paying fines to the vendors. Thus these are some of the measures used by the local authority to deal with the informal sector through paying subscriptions, operating on designed areas.

Operation Murambatsvina and the informal sector.

Operation Murambatsvina Policy was imposed in a bid to be the base of development and economic growth, it disrupted many livelihoods but it was a blessing in disguise in the sense that it was a strategy which controlled the overpopulated areas and discouraged informal activities which wasn't benefiting the government but was just burdening it with is a blamed directive as many scholars argue that it disrupted the livelihoods of many people and was inconsistent with the millennium goal of sustainable livelihoods (Sigauke, 2008). Thus in as much as the informal

sector contributed to good living conditions of the participants, it has brought about challenges on the local authority in terms of urban managements and adequate resources.

CHAPTER ONE

1 ORIGINS OF INFORMAL SECTOR IN ZIMBABWE

1.1 WHY THERE IS INFORMAL SECTOR IN ZIMBABWE

The informal sector in Zimbabwe has been as a result of de industrialisation due to several policies which were implemented hence these policies hindered foreign direct investment which affected the formal employment and led to the growth and development of informal sector. Hart (1971, 1973), introduced the concept of the informal sector as a part of the urban labor force, which takes place outside of the formal labor markets, he also considered the informal sector as almost synonymous for the categories of small self-employed. Hence the informal sector has absorbed significant numbers of job seekers who participate in very small production units which utilize a very low level of technology and skills and which produces very low incomes. The informal sector in Zimbabwe has been one of the major employers since the attainment of independence in the 80s because there was high urbanization due to rural urban migration which transpired due to the fact that there were no longer restrictions from the Smith regime which didn't allow movement of people. The international labour organisation in 1985 and the Gemini in 1991 reveal that the share of informal economy employment grew from less than 10% of the labour force in 1982 to 20% by 1986-87 and 27% by 1991 Kanyenze et al, (2003) as cited in Nkululeko , Ndiweni J (2014). By 1996 the sector employed 1.56 million people compared to 1.26 million in the formal sector Gumbo (2001). The economic decline intensified in 1998 and reached its peak towards the end of 2007 and 2008 as a result of the adoption of Economic Structural Adjustment Programmes (ESAPs) under the guidance of the international financial institutions and the land reform programme. This resulted in many thousands of formal sector

workers, mainly civil servants and workers in state-owned enterprises, being retrenched and rendered unemployed (international labour organisation; 2004) as cited in Nkululeko J Ndiweni (2014).

These policies gave rise to informal sector and they include:

- ESAPs (Economic Structural Adjustment Programme)
- ZIMPREST
- Land reform program
- Indigenization policy

1.2 ESAPs AND INFORMAL SECTOR IN ZIMBABWE

The Zimbabwean ESAP came as a result of the lame economy and debt that the new government inherited and the inappropriate economic policies adopted at independence. The government of Zimbabwe tried to combat unemployment and increase manufacturing output by adopting numerous reforms that transformed the economy into more of market oriented, hence the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP) of 1991 and 1992 Dr Matunhu (2012). The aims of ESAPs were

- GDP growth of 5% annually (1990-1995)
- A rise In investment to 25% of GDP
- An increase in savings also to 25% of GDP
- Export growth rate of 9% a year
- A halving of the budget deficit to 5% of GDP from 10.4%
- A slow-down in inflation from 17.7% in 1990 to 10% during the ESAP period
- A 25% reduction of the civil service

- A reduction in direct subsidies from Z\$629 million in 1990/91 to Z\$60 million

The Zimbabwean economy had been able to mobilise savings but however not much investments were channeled back into the economy but to other economies because the economy lacked the incentives to woo investors to invest into the country. The government on the other hand has been borrowing on the market to finance unproductive expenditure. Linked to the whole question of liquidity, Zimbabwe experienced acute shortages of foreign currency. The shortage of foreign currency was largely a result of lack of investment. Investors were unwilling to invest where they were no adequate incentives and guarantees. Naturally, without investment, critical economic variables such as unemployment, inflation and GNP are bound to suffer. This lack of investment resulted in high unemployment and galloping inflation because there was too much money chasing too few goods –because when investment is low production is also low. These problems forced the economy to start import scarce commodities: hence there was a budget deficit exerting, in turn, pressure on the local currency to depreciate, and this made imports unaffordable. Seeing these dangers, the government embarked on an outward-looking policy to promote investment and boost exports so as to lower and subsequently do away with the budget deficit. Because the government has taken an aggressive stance on this issue, local manufacturers including cooperatives who are not involved in exporting will necessarily be left vulnerable and will eventually become nonexistent. The expectation was that SAPs, will restore economic efficiency and resuscitate economic growth in the formal sector by creating an enabling environment for market forces, export promotion and foreign investment, and by realigning structural relations in favor of productive activities and tradable. The rationale and policy thrust for SAPs has been based on the assumption of the formal sector as the prime mover of the

economy so that the implications of structural adjustment programmes for the urban informal sector have not been adequately addressed on both the theoretical and policy levels Mhone G,C,Z (1993). The Zimbabwean government tended to promote exports by liberalizing trade through removing the various exchange or price controls and opening up the economy, where the market forces of supply and demand will play a major role in determining the prices of goods. The removal of trade restrictions definitely would attract investors, but this was an evil to those who were not involved in exporting. The following are the implications to cooperatives and other local producers.

➤ ***Competition***

The influx of foreign investors, who were mostly multinationals, created stiff competition for the indigenous manufactures. These foreign investors were financially stable and got the resources, better technology so as to push prices and establish markets for themselves hence disadvantaging the local producers and forced them out of the business because of poor resource base.

➤ ***Export promotion programmes***

Export promotion programmes rendered the local producers useless because the foreign investors (multinationals) were given first preferences and thus multinational were given a competitive edge over our local manufactures and resulted in the removal of our local producers from the business. This can be evidenced by the fact that local producers if they needed forex they would be served after the multinationals thus they would queue up for foreign currency at the central bank while multinationals get first preference.

➤ *Currency valuation*

The Zimbabwean dollar was, between July and September 1991, devalued by 35% vis-a-vis the currencies of its major trading partners. This development crippled the local manufacturers who imported production inputs. Thus the goods they produced would be sold with high prices so as to make profits either on the foreign or domestic market. Hence this brought a stiff competition with the investors as their prices would be a bit lower thus leading to closure of a number of local producers.

➤ *Inflation and loanable funds*

The Zimbabwean money market has for a long time been haunted by an over-supply of money. In a bid to deal with this the government tightened the money market by reducing loanable funds and increased interest rates, Hence this made it difficult for the indigenous and local producers to borrow money for their businesses therefore affecting people.

To add on in its first year of Operation the ESAPs was almost derailed by a drought which ravaged Southern Africa in 1992. The drought was the worst Zimbabwe has experienced since 1967. The combination of ESAP and drought has left the individual cooperators and the average Zimbabwean worse off. Thus ESAP and the drought dealt a double blow to the cooperative sector in Zimbabwe and to Zimbabweans in general. It may be expected that the urban informal sector in Zimbabwe had evolved in a manner that reflected the colonial and post-independence economic distortions. This has had negative impacts whose shockwaves are still felt even now. ESAP resulted in inter alia, widespread unemployment, decline in standards of living, increase in prices of basic commodities and massive school dropouts Saunders (1996), Mc Garry (1993)

Vambe (2008). The declines in economic welfare in the formal sector gave rise to the urban informal sector. This is so because millions of people lost their jobs through retrenchments while at the same time the formal job market shrunk creating conditions for the expansion of the informal sector Saunders (1996). A study by the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries found that in November 2000, at least 1.7 million people were making their living in the informal sector. In that same year, 9 684 workers were retrenched while in the last 18 months a further 90 000 people are estimated to have been forced out of formal employment and would naturally have been forced to become small traders Kumbawa (2002).

Hence this had an impact on all spheres of life for the Zimbabweans. Most children dropped out of schools thus levels of education decreased and inline with this Mupedziswa.R and Gumbo.P (2001) are of the view that during the ESAP period, some children dropped out of the formal school system as their parents were not be able to afford both the school fees and related costs and also because the previously rule that primary education was free was reversed, many people were left jobless and had no means or source of income hence even health problems started emerging as some people especially women ventured into prostitution and the was a high prevalence of the pandemic HIV AIDS and other diseases reports have shown out that during the period December 1992 to October 1993, 57 (38.5%) respondents who participated in the informal sector in Harare out of 148 respondents reported being ill with various unspecified illnesses, while in October 1995, some 42 (29.6%) out of the 142 respondents reported having been ill in the two year period between October 1993 and October 1995 Mupedziswa and Gumbo (1998). Accommodation also became a problem because there were now too many people in the cities who didn't have employment hence high population versus low or limited

resources or the carrying capacity and versus low death rate and also limited jobs in the formal sector as companies closed up.

1.3 ZIMPREST

The ZIMPREST programme which was supposed to have been launched in 1998. Due to the weaknesses and shortcomings of ESAP, it sought to restore macro-economic stability, poverty alleviation as well as facilitating public and private savings and investment. The country used to be a net exporter of food, and during the first 10 years after independence in 1980 the economy performed relatively well Zhou (2006). The government poured investment into schools and health care, and improvements were reflected in a rising Human Development Index (HDI). However, since the early 1990s, the country has faced a range of economic problems. These built up during the 1980s and were in part caused by external factors including a series of droughts, coupled with global recession and falling demand for Zimbabwe's exports. However, by 2000 the country's economy was in severe decline. The average annual income fell from US\$950 in 1980, to just US\$400 by 2000. Life expectancy declined from 56 years in 1970-75, to 37 years in 2000-2005 UNDP, (2005), and by 2003 the HDI was lower than at independence. In its strategy to eradicate poverty, ZIMPREST prioritized employment creation. It aimed at creating an enabling platform for entrepreneurship, developing human capital and involving various stakeholders in the process. However, its inauguration came at a time when resources had already been allocated through the three-year rolling budget system. There was also a mismatch about the supply and demand for foreign currency. Two years into the ZIMPREST, the budget deficit was still at 10 % of GDP, inflation above 50% and unemployment around 60% according to Zhou and Zhou (2012). The export sector performed poorly in terms of the US dollar;

exports collapsing from about 12 per cent in 1996 to about 20 per cent in 1999 Zhou (2012) ZIMPREST suffered from lack of international financial support to fund programme implementation. It was also too ambitious, encompassing a host of goals to be achieved: poverty reduction, land reform, employment creation, institutional reforms, decentralization, and others, without clearly spelling out the budgetary implications of each one of these policy objectives. Hence this again contributed to the growth of informal sector.

1.4 LAND REFORM PROGRAMME AND THE INFORMAL SECTOR

Agriculture being the backbone of Zimbabwe's economy and the biggest employer the fact that it was disturbed contributed greatly to unemployment hence giving room to the rise and growth of the informal sector as both the fast track and land reform caused de-industrialization. Although the causes of unemployment extent to pre-colonial period, they were so severe after independence and more so, after the year 2000. Hence, unemployment has not been an issue of concern in Zimbabwe until the turn of the new millennium when the country entered into a decade of serious economic crisis that lasted until February 2009. As a result, industrial capacity utilization declined dismally, companies closed, and thus giving birth to a thriving informal sector. The immediate impact on the economy was stern deterioration in the external sector. During this aforementioned interval, 1999-2009, the two economic evils, unemployment and inflation soared to unacceptably high levels. The combination of collapsing agricultural and industrial sector, together with uncertain political risk turned the economy from glory to gloom. Ncube, M. (2000)

This joblessness environment was exacerbated by high population growth rate relative to the economy's ability to create work, and negative investment perceptions caused by government programmes, such as the fast track land reform programmes and partial application of the indigenisation law. With such unfavorable economic environment and the continual contraction of the formal sector, economically unemployed people were forced to join the informal sector, whilst the general country was made to over rely on manufactured imports.

Fast track land reform also had an impact on the rise and development of informal sector this is evidenced by about 90 per cent of whom had left their farms properties because these had been compulsorily acquired under Sections 5 and 8 by the government. More than 50 per cent of farm workers had lost their jobs as a result according to FCTZ, (2002). Most of the farms which had been acquired by the government had decreased production with about 90% and 60 had stopped production completely hence, the loss of permanent and seasonal jobs arising from the decline in commercial farming meant that farm workers no longer received regular incomes. This led many job losses and left the rest of Zimbabweans jobless and leaving them no option than to just venture into the informal sector due to de-industrialization. This affected a greater percentage of the country and places affected included Mashonaland East, Manicaland, Matabeleland, Chiredzi as production in farms and plantations decreased due to the "jambanja" the fast track land reform. Data from October-November 2002 suggests that job losses continued and increased. In line with the big decline in production on commercial farms, it was estimated that in Midlands Province, farm employment levels had dropped by 70 per cent. Similarly, 90 per cent of farm workers in Mashonaland West had lost their permanent status. Most become short-term contract workers (field interviews, October 2002). In the two Matabeleland provinces, data suggested that the farm workforce had been reduced by up to 65 per cent. An estimated 80 per cent of workers

interviewed in Mashonaland East had no permanent employment. In Masvingo province there had also been large lay-offs but most workers had not received severance packages according to FCTZ (2002). Although no precise estimates are possible of the number of farm workers who lost their jobs between 2000 and 2002, the commercial farmers themselves estimated them at over 200,000 (CFU, 2003). The changes brought about by land reform, including the subdivision of farms, reduced the incentive to employ permanent labor on both the new farms, and the few remaining white-owned commercial farms. Therefore a bitterly disputed Fast Track land reform programme (since 2000) which resulted in the transfer of land mostly from experienced white commercial farmers to inexperienced African, mostly absentee landowners or to smallholder producers poorly supported by agricultural extension and support services. Thus the fact that people were rendered their jobs when whites left contributed to unemployment hence no other option but to be self employed in the informal sector. The land reform also had an impact to the country in the sense that the whites who were experienced and who made production go and now that the blacks were in control they could not make that production continue fact that new people who were inexperienced were given farms contributed to dilapidation of the economy hence the rise and growth of informal sector.

1.5 INDIGENISATION AND INFORMAL SECTOR

The rationale behind the promulgation of the policy was to empower black populations who were disadvantaged in the colonial era and to give to them a chance to partake in the national economy through owning businesses and generally increasing their stake in the corporate sector. Upon attaining political independence from Britain in 1980, the Zimbabwe Government committed itself to empowering the historically marginalized members of society to ascend out of poverty

and under-development especially the previously marginalized social groups like residents of rural areas must be empowered to develop their communities. . The economic challenges forced Zimbabweans to wage a bitter war against their colonizers. Thus failure by the government to empower the blacks out of poverty could be translated as failure to deliver on the expectations of the very people who had, directly or indirectly, participated in the liberation war, hence the indigenization policy. In 1990, the Indigenous Business Development Centre (IBDC) was formed to promote black entrepreneurship by allocating state assets to black Zimbabweans on preferential terms Dr Matunhu (2012).According to Matzyszak (2011), the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment General Regulations [2010] were gazetted on 29 January 2010, designated to come into effect on 1 March of the same year. The Regulations stated that every business enterprise with an asset value of US\$500 000 or above must, within five years, define an indigenous Zimbabwean as ' n 1980, the new black-led government inherited a racially polarized nation. Whites (urban communities) lived in opulence while Africans (mostly in rural areas) lived in abject poverty and underdevelopment

The aim of indigenization policy was to empower people to develop, this was done through controlling the interest and shares which was 51% - 49% to foreign owned companies This right was given to any person who, before 18 April 1980, was disadvantaged by unfair discrimination on the grounds of his or her race, and any descendant of such person, and includes any company, association, syndicate or partnership of which indigenous Zimbabweans form the majority of members or hold the controlling interest Matunhu (2012). The indigenous policy became an evil instead of uplifting people's lives, it became a challenge in the sense that foreign owned business adopted the wait and see attitude and it shows that the indigenization policy was being abandoned before it was fully implemented. And again the policy greatly empowered the urban

populace as compared to the rural folks and the majorities of Zimbabweans were in rural areas by then and didn't have the capacity to raise capital. In line with this Matzyszak (2011) claims that the indigenization policy in Zimbabwe has been drafted to enrich those who are already rich. For example, the indigenization policy forced capital to fly out of the country leaving the businesses to collapse and rural communities to descend deeper into poverty. This has been witnessed when in 2000 the government took over land from whites and parceled it to indigenous Zimbabweans. Production on farms decreased drastically and the country changed its position from being the 'bread basket' of Southern Africa to a net importer of food grain. A series of events, starting in the 1990s, further contributed to the dramatic decline of Zimbabwe's cities and the indigenization policy is one them. Therefore this brought much harm to the Zimbabwean economy than it had already been damaged and hence led to the mushrooming of the informal sector in Zimbabwe.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMAL SECTOR IN ZIMBABWE (CHITUNGWIZA –ZENGEZA 4)

The emergence rise and growth of informal sector has been as a result of economic hardships and lack of opportunity in the formal sector hence emerged as a source of livelihood. These hardships were as a result of economic reform programmes which were implemented with the attainment of independence. Informal sector has been a vibrant a very popular sector as it employs many people and also due to its characteristics i.e. low entry barriers and low exit barriers. Also because the formal sector is employing very few people compared to the population of the educated and according to Mupedziswa.R and Gumbo.P (2001) they share the same sentiments that the education system, which expanded greatly after independence, churns out about 300,000 young persons a year. The formal job market can only absorb about a tenth, thus leaving the rest to seek their livelihood in the informal sector. The informal sector is increasingly becoming one of Africa's key mechanisms for coping with growing poverty, particularly in urban areas. The Herald (1996) noted that in Zambia, the informal sector was growing faster than the formal sector; the Zimbabwean experience has not been very different from that of its other counterparts in the sub-region. As noted by the Herald (1996:9) In line with this Mupedziswa.R and Gumbo.P (2001) are of the view that -The hue and cry and a feeling of hopelessness that accompanied the launch of the harsh economic reform programme five years ago is dissipating among Zimbabweans. A new work ethic, marked by a proliferation of backyard industries is now taking shape. The informal sector, once derided as an exclusive presence for an uneducated and unskilled individual with no prospects of gaining a job in the formal sector, has become the life

line for a growing number of Zimbabweans, from retrenched professionals and highly skilled workers to retirees and others entering the job market for the first time.

Also the informal sector rose because the government had allowed the activities in a bid to relax some of the colonial dose in 1994 hence informal sector was en-cooperated, flea markets stalls, shacks and home industries. However this move created the flood gates of the informal sector activities in most urban areas. Thus the informal sector became a reserve army and a seedbed of the unemployed as noted by Gibson and Kelley (1994) Chirisa, (2007; 2009). About a decade later, the sector was labeled as ‘trouble causing’ to the economy Vambe (2008). Hence the government embarked on the clean up campaign which was Operation Murambatsvina in 2005 and destroyed the formerly permitted structures because they were now dominating the country. But within a decade the informal sector had re-emerged and flourished again all over the cities this is evidenced by Harare stands which are plugged by street vending, illegal transport operators, money changers, informal settlements, urban agricultural activities, educational informality and small enterprises. And even up to date informal sector is prevailing and causing problems on the management of urban areas or cities they operate in.

2.1 ACTIVITIES AND SOURCES OF GOODS FOR TRADE IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR

Most of the sampled and interviewed respondents were young women and middle aged women of 20-40 years. Gumbo (2001), gave an overview of the participation of women and men in the informal sector between 1992 and 1995 respectively as:

YEAR	FEMALE %	MALE %
1992	49	40.8
1993	54	42.6
1995	50.7	19.3
1998	41.2	35.3

Source: Gumbo, 2001.

There are several areas which people ventured into and these included (CBT)cross boarder trading, cooked food, sewing- bed covers, seat covers, dressmaking, fruits and vegetables, sweets, freezits yoghurts', brooms, cobra, paraffin, roasted maize, drinks, buns, cooked food, crotchet work amongst others.

2.2 PLACES OF OPERATION

The activities in the informal sector vary and they range from so many activities and hence the type of activity would determine the place of operation. In this research the researcher obtained that the majority of the people operates along road sides, outside designated areas, backyards, around shopping centers or malls, door to door service, pavements in busy streets such as highways were there is a lot of activity and people as well as public transport amongst other places. In Zengeza 4 at every 15meters interval is an informal trader selling either clothes or food stuffs. Such sites are not permanent and gazetted trading spots by the local authorities in Chitungwiza and the most popular places where informal activities take place are shopping centres for instance Chikwanha shopping centre and Pagomba as well as in busy streets and highways. People just occupying every open space available especially along roads where many people pass through. At such sites, there are no public toilets and water for sanitation and hygiene. Some of the women even operate where sewer leaks and flow everywhere posing and

hazard for the women operators especially at “GOMBA”. Operating at such open spaces exposes people who are buying to outbreaks of diseases such as cholera, typhoid amongst others. And at problem to the local authority at large as they would not be able to manage and properly maintain the areas to the standards or conditions they should always be in for instance dealing with sewer and rubbish everywhere in the streets and shopping centres.



Trading sites in Zengeza 4

The places of operation clearly shows that it is very easy for people to partake their informal activities as they do not operate in designated areas hence it becomes one the factors why it is very easy to venture into informal sector as many people operate along roads and can easily move from one place to another especially street vendors who sell small items such as tomatoes sweets, freezits amongst other small things. One response amongst the 5 who are into open air catering who sells fresh chips, salads and burgers said that:

Pagomba is the ideal place for is business because it allows him to have a wide range of customers as many of the Chitungwiza employees comes to buy, also the fact that it is near bars and he doest have to pay rentals.

2.3 REASONS FOR JOINING THE INFORMAL SECTOR

Lack of employment due to closure of companies, retrenchment, government policies, poverty, family expansion, are some of the major factors which are or have contributed to the venturing of informal sector. The informal economy had effectively become the mainstay for the majority of the urban population, 70% of who are estimated to be officially unemployed, and 75% living below the poverty line according to Chirisa, I (2009). By 2004 it had accounted 40% of all forms of employment. Another indicator of the importance of the informal economy is provided by associations of informal traders, the biggest one of which has memberships of 1.8 million. Besides flea markets, vending stalls and home-based service industries, cities and towns throughout Zimbabwe witnessed the growing phenomenon of street hawkers and makeshift stands, many of which were supplying the same range of goods sold by stores in front of which they plied their business, clearly violating the rights of the formal sector which continued to pay taxes.

LACK OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

First of all, the low rate of industrialization and productivity, and the presence of surplus labor are listed as principal reasons why a dualistic system arose in the cities of the third world Breman, (1980). In addition, closure and lack of a stable economy is hindering the growth of new industries and functioning of the existing ones. It is accepted that due to the old economic mechanism low technology and intensive use of cheap unskilled and semi-skilled labor that these countries have, informal activities emerge and grow quite rapidly. This is basically one of the reasons why the informal sector in less developed countries and Zimbabwe to be particular is considered to be a surviving sector.

TRANSPORT

Congestion in the transport sector also led to the growth of informal transport popularly known as “mushikashika”. This resonates with the classical model of the informal sector which states that when the formal sector shrinks, the informal sector expands Gibson and Kelley (1994). Hence this rose due to the fact that there was now strict controlling by the rank marshals hence Commuters have developed incidental informal bus stops, also when the weather changes if its rainy season bus fares rise and the mushikashika will be having reasonable prices. Hence the rise growth and development of informal sector even up to date “mushikashika” is still operating.

LOW ENTRY AND EXIT BARRIERS

The fact that informal sector is very easy to venture into and get out, makes it very easy for many people to venture into informal activities. This can be evidenced by the fact that little capital is needed thus if one has \$20 or even \$50 one can start a business because most of the businesses are very small such as selling sweets, freezits, vegetables and other small items.

POVERTY

Poverty has been one of the drivers of informal sector in Zimbabwe and particularly in Chitungwiza Zengeza 4. This is so because most of the people there are not formally employed and have no other means of survival hence venturing into informal sector. Reasons for joining the informal sector was diverse, though almost all the respondents indicated hardships as the main push factor. By hardships the respondents meant that food was scarce, they could not afford rent, clothes, school uniforms and school fees for their children. However one respondent shared

that she joined the informal sector due to the desire to buy property, suggesting that food was not much of a problem but the goal was to raise money for buying home property and assets. Most of the respondents pinpointed food scarcity as the major drive as others shared that, before they ventured into the informal sector they could afford only one meal a day showing that food insecurity played a huge part as a push factor.

LACK OF FORMAL EMPLOYMENT

The formal sector was not able to provide jobs and even up to this date it still can not provide jobs to all. The rapid growth in the number of increasingly educated people unable to penetrate the formal sector inevitably means that they must and will have to fend for themselves. The Business Herald (1998) reveals that out of 300 000 school leavers churned out by the country's education system, the formal sector only has room for 70 000. The remaining 230 000 thus have to find their own means of earning a living. Hence, having no other choice but to venture into informal sector. Other women joined the informal sector as they wanted to help their husbands with income as it was not enough to support the family and meeting all the day to day expenses including school fees, clothing and accommodation. One respondent shared that her husband was retrenched from the formal sector where he was working in butchery in Zengeza 2, which meant that there was no source of income in the home and as a result pushing her to start selling second hand clothes “mabhero” in the streets.

EMPOWERMENT REASONS

Most people especially women joined the informal sector as a way of empowering themselves rather than to just sit around doing nothing. This can be evidenced by one respondent who shared

that she started selling on the road so as to raise registration fees for her 'O' Level examinations with the hope that when she passes she can join the prison services which has a more stable income than the informal sector. To her, the informal sector is a hard jungle to survive, she pointed that she will leave the streets when she pass her examinations. Others also got their inspiration from church members. One lady of the age range 60s noted that she was motivated by her fellow church (ZAOGA F.I.F) counterparts to start selling as it would alleviate poverty in her home.

FAMILY EXPANSION

More so, others had left parents and siblings in rural areas who looked up to them for food and school fees. In order to fulfil all the responsibilities, they ventured into the informal sector so as to get income to support their parents and siblings. Also due to expansion of the family as many people had migrated from rural to urban pressure on resources increased and became a need to look for something that would bring food on the table. Hence due to economic hardships people were forced to venture into informal sector.

2.4 PROBLEMS THEY ARE CAUSING TO THE CITY FATHERS

The informal sector activities have got several impacts on the management of the cities, hence burdening the city fathers as they are suppose to deal with those problems they would have caused. Therefore the city father has tried to come up with strategies and measures to deal with the challenges they are facing due to the growth and development of the informal sector. Thus chapter three

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 URBAN MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

The world is fast urbanizing as such, hence sub-Saharan cities will continue to face novel challenges in the planning and management of urban life. The research is going to focus on mainly four challenges which include:

- Water
- Sewer
- Housing
- Solid waste

3.1.1 WATER MANAGEMENT

Running water has been one of the challenges which the city fathers of Chitungwiza are failing to address. The informal sector has affected the council in the sense that there is too much demand for water thus too many people due to urbanization for the carrying capacity of the local authority which it can't sustain and hence the things they sell especially those who sell vegetables and fruits sell them unwashed at times or they fetch water from unsafe sources like wells which would have been dug in open spaces which are wetlands and at times these wetlands would have a mixture of sewer and the water. Hence this has affected the health of the consumers at large. Dating back to before independence and just after the 1980's the sources of water especially drinking were safe because there was sufficient management but ten years later it became a mess.

Chitungwiza water comes from the City of Harare and has been supplemented by shallow wells and deep boreholes. The daily consumption of water ranges between 30 to 45Ml/day. Water pricing is on a sliding scale but averages \$0.38 per m³. Residents receive water at least once per week but most have not been paying for the service citing poor service delivery. The proportion of people receiving water is under 50% and water availability is between 50% and 60%, and is worse in the Seke Area. The municipality has 95% piped network coverage with a conveyance capacity of 40Ml/d. Yet, some housing areas are not connected to this piped network system. The municipality has a storage capacity of 47Ml and bursts of the pipelines is frequent. This is because scientists, legal experts, economists and administrators in charge of water have traditionally regarded the resource as a technical or economic issue that they could effectively manage on their own Petrella, (2001). However, in recent years this conception has changed drastically due to several factors that, according to Soares (2001), include:

- a) The increasing pollution of water sources such as rivers, lakes and underground aquifers,
- b) Rapid population growth in major urban settlements,
- c) Soil erosion and dam siltation,
- d) Conflicts between farmers and city dwellers over increasingly strained water supply systems,
- e) Competition for water between countries and regions.

Chitungwiza, residents have dug wells, some less than one meter deep. The wells are dug in areas that are reserved by council for the flow of sewage or storm water. These areas look swampy but they are not naturally swampy: they are wet because of water running off from blocked sewage pipes. Some of the water is salty or rusty owing to various elements of sewage and decomposing material from dump sites. Soaps, detergents, rotten food, excretion and metals

form part of these harmful elements. Yet people are surviving on this water. As one resident said: *We just do not have an option. The tapes are dry weeks on ends. We need drinking, washing and toilet flushing water.* Asked why they do not improve the water before use, another resident answered: *We are limited. We can't boil the water because we do not have electricity. Neither do we have money for paraffin, wood nor water treatment chemicals like Waterguard. We just trust God with our lives.*

3.1.2 WASTE MANANGEMENT

Solid waste management (SWM) refers to the collection, transport, processing, recycling or disposal and monitoring of solid waste materials produced by human activity, and is generally undertaken to reduce their effect on health and the environment. The adverse impact of solid waste is best addressed by establishing integrated programmes and according to (UNEP) United Nations Environment Programme, Waste management has become of the challenges faced by the local authority in the sense that there are many people operating in the informal sector and are flooded everywhere especially along roadsides and hence they produce a lot of rubbish and waste that the city fathers are not able to clean and also employ workforce which can clear all that hence becoming a burden to the local authority due the growth of informal sector and urbanization. Another challenge the city fathers of Zengeza 4 are facing is of trucks and bins. Mbanga (2011) commenting on service provision in Zimbabwe says, in most cities and towns, rubbish goes uncollected for weeks because the councils have no serviceable refuse trucks and waste collection is a big challenge for a number of municipalities. Solid waste management has become one of the major problems that is being faced by Chitungwiza municipality and a problem to the residents of Zengeza 4 because their health is compromised. Chitungwiza is resident to 35,000 households and 60 commercial entities according to Mubaiwa. A (2014)

which are serviced by only 7 refuse trucks and the only loader and compactor truck available are broken down according to the respondents one the councils engineer of the works department and waste gets collected once in two weeks or they can even go for a month without refuse collection whilst the standard is suppose to be once a week. Bins are given to the people who pay but people do not get them all the time which is another weakness and as for the places where informal activities take place there are no bins or the ones there are so old, the dumping sites are around shops hence causing serious problems on the collection of waste and managing it. Due to the fact that there are many people over the resources available this causes problem because the local authority won't be able to deliver good and quality service due to lack of refuse collection trucks and shortage of fuel, due to lack of funds. Residents often dump their wastes in drainage ditches wetland and open spaces especially the ones between the municipality head offices and Pagomba shopping mall whenever their bins are full. Others burn or bury the waste in the yard, especially if it is organic. According to Miller (1988), some people are litterbugs who get rid of their solid waste by throwing bottles, cans, fast-food containers and other items on the street or out of car windows. Therefore trenches are also dug and these trenches are left open and become breeding sports for mosquitoes, flies, rodents and communicable diseases such as fever, dysentery, diarrhea, cholera and malaria. Fumes from burning waste causes acute respiratory infections. The leaching from the dumpsite pollutes underground water, which is an important alternative water source for the residents. Most municipalities including Chitungwiza municipality have failed to provide an efficient waste collection and disposal system, resulting in residents' indiscriminately dumping waste thereby causing environmental pollution. Conyers, (2001) states that Harare city council employed the contract system for collection of waste in 1997, but a year later, in 1998, and due to non-collection of wastes, the council decided to

terminate the contracts and resume waste collection themselves. This system was also adopted by Chitungwiza municipality and the problem indicated that delays in paying companies were due to cash flow problems within the council leading to service delays. According to Hardoy et al (2001), “lack of regular waste-collection services in most urban areas, especially for the lower income areas”, is one of the challenges confronting urbanizing cities like Harare and Chitungwiza. The problem is acute in poor, high density suburbs like Zengeza 4 where significant amount of the generated waste is not collected. The lack of waste management has not only caused health problems but also it has given rise to other problems of sewer management in the sense that the lack of proper disposal of solid and plastic has led to blockages and hence sewer pipes burst .

Therefore urban areas produce more solid waste than any other sector in the form of garbage. Although much of the waste is catered for by garbage removal trucks, the success of these methods are not environmentally convincing and depends entirely on municipal will, government will and infrastructural and institutional arrangement. The situation in Zengeza 4 is not environmentally friendly because the generation of solid waste increases, the collection of garbage is erratic and the dumping of waste on undesignated places is rampant. Littering is also on the increase as evidenced by widespread paper, banana peels and other organic substances is virtually done everywhere, including public places like shopping centers and taxi ranks due to the fact that the informal sector especially vendors operate anywhere. From the findings, it is revealed that current waste management strategies and infrastructure can not cope with volumes of refuse given the high rates of urbanization taking place in Chitungwiza city. Overcrowding, inadequate bins, erratic collection of waste, illegal dumping, shortage of trucks and attitude and perception of Zengeza 4 residents towards waste, can not ensure sustainability of waste

management. Various findings from the municipality and households show a serious flaw of the city fathers to deal with this problem.

3.1.3 SEWER MANAGEMENT

Proper management of sewer system has become one of the major challenge the city fathers of Chitungwiza particularly Zengeza 4 is facing. There are always pipe burst and sewer breakout in houses , and open spaces especially hose near homes and shops and around shops where sewer leaks those are the same places where informal sector operators operate on and selling cooked food especially sadza , chips and burgers. Also the fact that the informal operators operate in no designated places cause another challenge in the sense that they are too many people to use the public toilets than the expected hence the systems always blocks causing a challenge in managing this as the local authority does not have enough labour force to carter for the problems and also the fact that there aren't equipment for use in repairing and also the fact that the systems are so old that if the carrying capacity is loaded it bursts. This is evidenced at Pagomba shopping mall there is always sewage and the bad part is, it leaks near areas where food is sold and people just continue buying which is again a health hazard. The municipal police try to do away with this challenge by raiding their stuff and arresting the vendors but this measure is to no avail. Burst sewer pipes and streams of sewage, uncollected refuse, mounds garbage and rubbish, are a common sight and a nuisance in low income residential areas. They expose people to disease out breaks such as cholera, The Sunday Mail, (2010).

Residents in Chitungwiza have raised alarm on the state of public toilets around the town which is now life threatening. Most public toilets are located at shopping centers but the municipality appears to have given up on maintaining these essential facilities since most of them are no longer functional and have been completely neglected. A recent tour around the town by this reporter exposed a health time bomb that is just waiting to explode at almost all shopping centers around the town. Most of these facilities have their sewer system and entrances completely blocked by human excreta and have become prone to vandalism

3.1.4 HOUSING MANAGEMENT

There has been urbanization and hence the many people who migrated to cities looking for employment no longer suit the available resources hence bringing about a challenge to the local authority in the sense that there is need to create land for housing purposes and also due to the fact that the people who are participating in the informal sector get a little bit of profit, almost everyone would want to buy land for housing purposes and the fact that the local authority can not cater for everyone becomes one of the management challenge which the local authority is facing. In 1900, only 233 million people 14% of the world's population lived in cities and towns and by 1950, 30% of the world was urbanized; and in 1980, the figure was up to 39% Mehta, (2000). Currently, about 3 billion people or 48% of humankind lives in urban settlements UN, (2004). This rapid growth in urban population has been accompanied by the 'urbanization of poverty' – the fact that a rapidly increasing proportion of the world's poor are now living in urban centers

Housing is a basic need and critical factor in determining the general quality of life for all people. The housing prices are excessively high and unaffordable for the growing urban poor majority, and many people are thus compelled to live in overcrowded and unsafe slums and informal settlements the most conspicuous manifestation of the urbanization of poverty without adequate access to safe drinking water, sanitation and other basic urban services and amenities World Bank (1993). Housing managers interviewed indicated that towns had huge backlogs of people who applied for residential stands confirming other reports that indicated the same. A lot of people in Chitungwiza are on the waiting list and waiting to be allocated land.

3.2 WHAT CHITUNGWIZA MUNICIPALITY IS DOING TO DEAL WITH THE URBAN MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES THEY ARE FACING

The city fathers of Chitungwiza municipality have implemented a lot of strategies and measures to deal with the urban management challenges which are as a result of informal sector activities. It has also been in partnership with various stakeholders in a bid to deal with these problems. Some strategies have been successful but the rest have not because the participants of the informal sector keep on carrying their activities as they would looking for a source of livelihood as the economy is not offering formal employment but instead characterized by retrenchments and closure of companies.

The council has put up fees for illegal waste disposal and for instance the Zimbabwean Environmental Management Effluent and Solid Waste Disposal Regulations, (2007) are not only outdated but the fees charged are tantamount to encouraging littering. The figures are very low

and unlikely to have a deterrent effect. The municipal quarterly fees for, Blue, Green, Yellow and Red disposal licenses are still pegged in Zimbabwean dollars yet multiple currencies are the legal tender. The Zimbabwean dollar is no longer in use. Hence there is need to raise up levies and raising of salaries of waste management personnel as a motivating measure

The city fathers of Chitungwiza Zengeza 4 have been in partnership with Africare an NGO which deals with environment to clean up dumpsites and put up a floor garden and basket ball and netball courts so as to avoid resurfacing of the dumpsite again at an open space close to Chikwanha shopping center

Some of the solutions to the challenges that have been implemented by the facing solid waste disposal service include provision of bins increasing the number of skip bins, putting and enforcing deterrent and strict laws, providing litter bins in public places and providing more durable bins, and separate bins for different materials. However, co-operation is vital for its success. Some of these measures have not been successful because the resources get stolen by the citizens such as bins

Funded by the African Water Facility (AWF) to the amount of US \$3 million, the project designed to rehabilitate the water supply and sewerage systems in Chitungwiza will be handed over today to the Municipality of Chitungwiza, following the completion of the construction works. This direct investment by the AWF will improve the hygiene, the health and social well-being of an estimated 350,000 people by reducing the incidences of water-borne and related diseases such as cholera and typhoid, through a system now better equipped to provide safe

water for drinking and remove sewage from residential areas. Chitungwiza has borne the brunt of cholera epidemics, and counts on this intervention to avert another outbreak, which has been severely plaguing the city since 2008. Launched in January 2012 and completed in February 2013, the project is poised to help stabilize the deterioration in the provision of water and sanitation services in the Municipality of Chitungwiza, meanwhile enhancing institutional capacity for efficient and sustainable operation and management of the water supply and sanitation services. The aim was to help Chitungwiza quickly recover from poor water supply and so as to improve people's lives according to one of the Coordinator of the AWF.

The council has also been trying to deal with the corruption especially in the housing departments by rotating people from different department due to corrupt tendencies. This is a practice which started last year in November at the Chitungwiza Zengeza 4 head office. As the city council experience challenges, top-ranked workers are paid hefty salaries and benefits that gulp municipal coffers to the extent of seeing lower level workers going for several weeks and months without pay. This scenario reduces the morale of low-level workers, diverting their concentration at work to corrupt tendencies in a bid to supplement their meager late salaries

Municipal police arrest the illegal street vendors and raiding them but this has been less effective because after the raids the vendors get back into the streets due to low entry barriers thus little capital is needed, and this sentiment was echoed by one vendor who was interviewed who said; *if we give them some monies the police wont bother us.*

CONCLUSION

In conclusion one can argue that indeed the growth and development of informal sector has had severe negative impacts on the urban management as it causes challenges in so many ways. The informal sector rose with the attainment of independence, due to the fact that people were no longer restricted to the Smith regime they flourished into the cities in search for employment unfortunately the country experienced economic hardships and tried to implement many policies which include ESAPs, ZIMPREST, Land Reform and Indigenization Policy in a bid to curb those the hardships but instead the situation became worse and never changed. Hence that's why people ventured into the informal sector because they had no other source of income. Due to urbanization cities were overpopulated and the local authorities started experiencing challenges These challenges includes waste management in the sense that the rubbish produced by vendors becomes too much and will be everywhere in the streets and also piled up at shops especially shopping centres at the areas that will have bins hence the local authority is not able to provide workforce to clean up all that, water management also becomes a challenge in the sense that many people would want to use and hence the city fathers can not provide for the growing population, sewer management also becomes a problem in the sense that the public toilets are being misused in the sense that too many people use them hence they block and the council cant fix them because they do not have the equipment, it has also become a problem even in the households because there are now many people who are living in the household tan the expected, housing management has also become a challenge in the sense that the local authority can not provide land for everyone who doesn't have where to stay because the is limited space over the many numbers of people needing land

RECOMANDATIONS

Urban management challenges can be manageable if tackled from a holistic point of view. The following recommendations can only succeed if there is adequate funding, community participation and teamwork. Technical and financial assistance should be sought from local and international development agencies as well as the business community. Political will is also one of the most important factors which can be recommended for all these problems to be solved, through implementing policies and also reliable services, democratic functioning on the part of the local authority and in formalising the informal sector. Hence a funnel approach is also needed so as to achieve a cleaner environment and to have fewer problems to both the local authority as well as the local people. Thus there is also need to involve residents and private sector when dealing with the urban management challenges.

WASTE

- There local authority as well as the local people should embark on the system of separation of waste. It is important as it saves time energy and resources be it in households or the designated areas where waste is piled up for collection every solid waste should have a separate bin thus plastics, papers, cans, and others in their separate bins. This becomes easier in the sense that recycling becomes fast and easier.
- The issuing of bins should be based on number of people and not on the basis of house number. The bins should be readily available when people want to collect tem because at times the local authority would not have bins and people resort to saga bags as bins.
- More so besides causing fewer challenges to the city fathers it is also equally important for us to enjoy a healthy safe, clean, beautiful and green environment. Recycling, reusing

and composting are the key strategies suggested. Hence a good and clean environment brings about sustainable development.

- The local authorities should enforce laws which restricts people from dumping waste everywhere and anywhere and fines which are a bit heavy they should monitor and follow up the areas which have been made dumping sites so that people do not dump waste
- The local authority should work with other stakeholders and private sector to create awareness in form of awareness campaigns, on radios, TVs, in churches, and even at workplaces amongst others, on the importance proper waste disposal.
- Increasing the number of trucks for waste collection, procurement of fuel in bulk and buying spare parts to services broken trucks,
- Use contract system and trained personnel, responding to residents complaints and suggestions and increasing the frequency of refuse collection, increasing environmental health officers, putting competent environmental inspectors in the suburb , provision of environmental education, awareness campaigns, digging pits for compositing, composting incentives and incineration of wastes
- Corruption which may hamper the successful management of waste at any level must be guarded against since funds may be diverted, reduced or misappropriated. Corruption may negatively affect use of financial and infrastructural resources like trucks and other equipment, frustrating efforts in waste management.

HOUSING

- The ability of the integrated approach to urban housing development to mobilize and effectively employ the human and social capital of poor communities will itself help in catalyzing and sustaining community-led initiatives to improve access to adequate and affordable housing. The creation of possibilities for poor communities to work with other partners, in particular city and municipal authorities, also lays a firm foundation for sustainable affordable housing development initiatives that use an integrated approach.
- Low cost for housing and payment plans can also be one of the strategies the Chitungwiza Municipality can implement so that people can get land for settlement. With housing being one of the biggest challenges facing urban centres not only in Zimbabwe but in Africa as a whole, scholars have advocated for low cost housing. Ramsamya (1995), in his analysis of the socialist drive towards housing in urban areas in post colonial Africa, advocated for low cost housing schemes. Urban planners should think beyond tomorrow and in line with this Chirisa (2008) argue that, they should ensure that the urban economy is not only able to provide amenities, but provides a harmonious and sustainable future
- Less corruption and transparency is also another strategy that the city fathers can use to achieve settlement of people .In 2012 the Town Clerk for Chitungwiza and other senior staff were suspended for mismanagement of funds, misappropriation of land and awarding faulty tenders at a time residents had no services.

SEWER

- Failure by Municipal Sewerage Dept workers to unblock sewers means that sewage overfills would persist. Hence there is need for the city fathers of Chitungwiza Zengeza

4 to be fully equipped to clear blockages. The equipment must always be in good condition and the workshop must be capacitated to service the sewer cleaning machines and equipment.

- A full sewer Management Plan must be in place as this will give information on all sewers and their interdependency and interaction in getting the sewage flow. Also a full check on adequacy of existing sewerage system is required. Establish the effect of new housing projects on carrying capacity of existing water and sewerage system. The Japanese water master plan must be used to implement development necessary in solving the city's problems. A sewer Management Plan must be put in place.

WATER

- For short to medium term solutions, motorized boreholes should be considered even outside the Chitungwiza town boundaries.
- For long term solution, Kunzwi, Musami and Muda Dam and own treatment works should still be pursued.
- The waste water treatment works must be rehabilitated in order to have a final effluent that complies with discharge regulations

- The Japanese water master plan should be used to implement development necessary in solving the city's problems.

CORRUPTION

- There is need for transparency and proper procedures so that the money collected from the street vendors is put to use of for instance building permanent structures where these people would operate and pay up fees as registered vendors or cleaning up the streets. But instead of establishing permanent trading site, council official compel the traders in Zengeza 4 to pay what the respondents termed rental, which was fee they paid to the town council officials for operating in those open spots where there prone to adverse weather. The fees ranged from different figures as it depended on the type of goods sold. Majority of women shared that they paid USD \$1 a day, USD \$30 and USD \$70 respectively. The major challenge was on the fact that, sometimes they were given receipts when they paid while sometimes they were not given, meaning that money was not intended for the official purposes and office records but for personal enrichment.

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APPENDICIES

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THE CITY FATHERS ON THE CHALLENGES THEY ARE FACING DUE TO THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMAL SECTOR.

My name is Lisa Chasi. I am student at Midlands State University studying towards a Bachelor of Arts Honours Degree in Development Studies. As part of the programme requirement, I am carrying out a research on how the growth and development of informal sector has caused urban management challenges. This research is in partial fulfilment of the Bachelor of Arts Honours Degree in Development Studies. The information given will be treated as confidential and meant for academic purposes.

Instructions

- Please answer all questions.
- Please do not write your name anywhere on this questionnaire.

Interview Guide

1. Why is there growth of informal sector?
2. What are the city fathers doing about the growth of the informal sector?
3. How is the growth of informal sector compromising urban management?
4. What is the local authority doing to lessen those challenges?
5. Why do the participants of the informal sector move out of the designated areas to the streets and open spaces they operate on?
6. Are all the urban management challenges caused by informal sector?

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE OPERATING IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR IN ZENGEZA 4 ON THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF INFORMAL ACTIVITIES TO THE URBAN MANAGEMENT.

My name is Lisa Chasi. I am student at Midlands State University studying towards a Bachelor of Arts Honours Degree in Development Studies. As part of the programme requirement, I am carrying out a research on how the rise, growth and development of informal sector and its impacts on the urban management. This research is in partial fulfilment of the Bachelor of Arts Honours Degree in Development Studies. The information given will be treated as confidential and meant for academic purposes.

Instructions

- Please answer all questions.
- Please do not write your name anywhere on this questionnaire

Interview Guide

1. When they started operating in the informal sector?
2. Why they operate informally?
3. What are the challenges they face amongst themselves and within the community?
4. Which problems are they causing to the city fathers in terms of management?