

THE
WEST BENGAL
URBAN STREET VENDOR POLICY

Department of Municipal Affairs
Government of West Bengal

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1. PREAMBLE:

West Bengal is one of the more rapidly urbanizing States in India with the decadal urban growth rate of 20.20 per cent during the last decade. A total of 22.48 million i.e. more than 28 per cent population live in urban areas of West Bengal, which is slightly above the national average of urbanization in the country. However, the urbanization level is skewed in favour of large cities. Cities and big towns hold 74 percent of total urban population, while the remaining towns contribute only 26 per cent. The urban population of the State is projected to reach 25.49 million in 2011 and 29.42 million in 2026. This is primarily due to growth of peri-urban areas, and indeed many rural areas are changing their character as urban. Besides, development of secondary, tertiary and particularly the service sectors and migration from nearby rural areas and neighbouring states in search of livelihood have also contributed substantially to the growth of urban populace.

Keeping in tune with the rapid urbanization, urban poverty has been evolving as a stark reality. Most of the urban poor families live in the slums which accommodate around 30% of the total urban population in the State. The influx of population has fuelled the growth of street vendors in the cities and towns. Besides, due to closure of some industrial units and as well as proliferation of sick industries, a major portion of workers have diversified their occupation into business of goods/services through street vending. These vendors, however, have become vital contributors to the city economy without whom many of the support systems for city life would collapse. However, sufficient attention needs to be focused on this phenomenon and its impact on the cities.

Street Vendors are part and parcel of urban life and a very important segment of the unorganized sector. They are the persons who offer goods or services for sale to the public without having permanent built-up structures. They provide low cost services to the urban households and the sector is highly labour intensive because of their small scale of operation. In several cities, it is estimated that street vendors count for about 2 percent of the total population. Women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and persons belonging to Minority groups constitute a large segment of the street vendors in almost every city/town of West Bengal. Due to ever increasing number of street vendors, city planners and policy-makers are expressing their serious concern about road congestion, harms caused to the environment due to visual as well as noise pollution and scattered garbage, inconveniences for vehicles and pedestrians, issues of sanitation and hygiene in the food items sold by street vendors, and deterioration of law and order and security due to non existence of proper official mechanism to control existing vendors and to check entry of new vendors. In order to provide sustainable development of the cities and towns, a need has been felt to articulate a State Policy on Street Vendors for Urban Local Authority Areas of West Bengal in order to recognize, encourage and promote the positive role of the Street Vendors in providing essential commodities to people at affordable price and at convenient places as they contribute significantly to local economic growth and vitality of the urban economics. This policy has been aimed to foster a congenial environment for the urban street vendors to carry out their activities.

This policy is applicable to the public interventions intended for Street Vendors by the concerned Departments of Government of West Bengal, Development Authorities, Urban Local Bodies and Civil Society Organizations in Urban Local Authority Areas of West Bengal.

2. DEFINITION

2.1. For the purpose of this policy, an **Urban Street Vendor** is defined as 'a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public on or from a street pavement / footpath without having a permanent built-up structure.' There are three basic categories of Street Vendors; (a) Stationary, (b) Peripatetic and (c) Mobile.

2.1.1. Stationary Vendors are those who carry out vending on a regular basis at a specific location, e.g. those occupying space on the pavements or other public places and/or private areas either open or covered (with implicit or explicit consent) of the authorities.

2.1.2. Peripatetic Vendors are those who carry out vending on foot and sell their goods and services and include those who carry baskets on their head/slung on their shoulders.

2.1.3. Mobile Vendors are those who move from place to place vending their goods or services on bicycle or mobile units on wheels, whether motorized or not. They also include vendors selling their articles in moving buses, local trains etc.

2.2 Urban Local Authority- Urban Local Authorities include Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Notified Area Authorities and Industrial Township Authorities and include the planning authorities which regulate the land use in a city or town at the city/locality level.

3. STATEMENT OF INTENT:

The Government of West Bengal intends to ensure keeping city environment clean, environment friendly and livable with sustainable and inclusive urban development improving the socio-economic condition of the poor especially the urban street vendors, who are the part and parcel of city life and a vital contributor to the city economy.

4. OBJECTIVES:

4.1. Overarching Objectives:

- To develop a supportive environment for the urban street vendors to carry out their vocations.
- To ensure that the vending activities do not lead to overcrowding and unsanitary conditions in public places and streets.

4.2. Specific Objectives:

The specific objectives of this policy are related to –

- i) **Legal Status:** To give street vendors a legal status with formulation of an appropriate law and thereby providing for specific and pre-determined legitimate vending / hawking zones through city/town development plan or land use and development control plan(LUDCP) and to ensure their enforcement.

- ii) **Civic Facilities:** To provide civic facilities to the vendors in the identified spaces for vending.
- iii) **Transparent Regulation:** To impose pre-defined numerical limits number of street vendors in the defined zones and to impose transparent norms for selection of beneficiaries.
- iv) **Organization of Vendors:** To promote, where necessary, the organizations of street vendors i.e. unions/cooperatives/associations and other forms of organizations to facilitate their collective empowerment.
- v) **Participative Processes:** To set up participatory processes that involve local authority, planning authority, police, associations of street vendors, resident welfare associations, other civil society organizations like NGOs, representatives of professional groups etc., community based organizations like CDS, representatives of trade and commerce, representatives of scheduled banks and eminent citizens.
- vi) **Self-Regulation:** To maintain hygiene in the vending areas, promoting norms of civic discipline by institutionalizing mechanisms of self management and self regulation among the vendors.
- vii) **Promotional Measures:** To promote access of street vendors to such services as credit, skill development, housing, social security and capacity building.
- viii) **Reconciliation between the needs of citizens, pedestrians, consumers, stall holders and shopkeepers and street vendors:** To harmoniously reconcile the divergent interests and points of view of the different stake holding groups.

5. KEY FEATURES OF THIS POLICY:

Each Urban Local Authority shall formulate a city plan with regulations following the guidelines of this policy.

5.1. Spatial Planning Norms:

- 5.1.1. **Zoning of Vending Areas:** Regulate street vending by way of designated 'Restriction-free Vending Zone', 'Restricted Vending Zone' and 'No-Vending Zone' taking into account the natural propensity of street vendors to locate in certain places at certain times in response to the patterns of demand for their goods/services, as well as with consideration for city's traffic flows, density / congestion issues and age-old character of neighbourhoods etc.
- 5.1.2. **Rules for Regulating Entry of Street Vendor:** State government to frame necessary rules for regulating entry of street vendors on a time sharing basis in designated vending zones.
- 5.1.3. **Allocation of Space for Vendors in Temporary Vendor Market:** Urban Local Authorities to allocate sufficient space for temporary Vendors' Markets (Weekly *Haats*,

Night *Bazaars*, Festival *Bazaars*, Street Food Marts etc.) whose use at other times may be different (Public park, exhibition ground, parking lot etc.).

- 5.1.4. Permission for Mobile Vending:** This may be allowed in conditional circumstances. Mobile vending to be permitted in all areas even outside the Vendors' Markets, unless designated as 'No-vending Zone' in the zonal, local area plans or lay out plans under the development plan/LUDCP of the city.
- 5.1.5. Provision in Statutory Plan:** With the growth of cities/towns in response to urbanization, the LUDCP of every new area should have optimal provision for vending zones and vendors' markets.
- 5.1.6. Compulsory no-Vending Zones:** Entry / Exit gates and immediate vicinities of the gates of hospitals, nursing homes, educational institutions, offices, heritage buildings etc. will not be allowed under any circumstances. Maidans and parks will normally be no-vending zones.

5.2. Quantitative Space Norms:

- 5.2.1. Restriction in Road Crossing:** In Municipal Corporation areas vending shall not be allowed within 100 meters of road crossing and in other urban local body areas vending shall not be allowed within 50 meters of road crossing.
- 5.2.2. Minimum free Space in Footpath:** A minimum of two-third width of the footpath to be kept open for movement of the pedestrians and vending would be restricted within one-third width of the footpath subject to the width of footpath and need of the pedestrian movement. Vendors will be allowed to occupy only one side of the pavement.
- 5.2.3. Area of Vending:** A Street Vendor would be allowed a minimum space of 15 sq. ft. and a maximum space of 40 sq. ft. This will be decided according to transparent norms.
- 5.2.4. Mobile Vending Units:** Mobile vending shall be allowed subject to certain conditions. Mobile Vendors should not be allowed to stop at such places that may cause traffic congestion or cause inconvenience to pedestrians.
- 5.2.5. Allotment of Space for Street Vendor:** Space should be earmarked for a stationary vendor initially for 10 years. Further renewals of earmarking may be extended depending on his/her poor economic condition.
- 5.2.6. Reservation Norms for Allotment of Space:** At the time of earmarking of space to the stationary vendors, reservation for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Minority and Physically Challenged Persons should be in accordance with their share in total population of the city/town. Equal opportunity to either sex is essential.
- 5.2.7. No Pucca or Semi-permanent or Temporary Structure:** No permanent, semi-permanent or temporary structure will be allowed on any pavement.

5.3. Identity of Street Vendor:

This policy is applicable for that street vendor who is an Indian citizen above 18 years of age. A person, who claims to be an existing street vendor should be considered for selection to be shown his / her vending place only if the person is using the space for more than 10 years subject to fulfillment of the condition mentioned in Spatial Space Norms & Quantitative Space Norms for street vendors of that particular Urban local authority.

5.4. Items not allowed for Street Vending:

Street vendors are not allowed to sell prohibited and explosive and hazardous items as directed by Government.

5.5. Responsibility of Street Vendors:

- Every street vendor will give an undertaking that he/she will personally run the vending stall/spot and have no other means of livelihood.
- The street vendor should ensure that cleanliness around the area allocated for vending is maintained. He / she will keep garbage bins where the solid waste will be kept during the day, wherefrom the vendor will take the same to the nearest vat at the end of the day.
- Street vendor selling food items should ensure that the items sold are hygienic.
- Street vendor will pay the dues to the Urban Local Authority on scheduled time.

5.6. Responsibility of Urban Local Authority:

- To maintain records of Street Vendors
- To issue identity cards to the Street Vendors as per their category
- To evict illegal / unauthorized / norm-violating / policy-violating street vendors

5.7. Registration System for Street Vending:

A system of registration of vendors and non-discretionary regulation of their access to public places in accordance with the standards of planning and the nature of trade/services should be adopted. The system should be as follows –

5.7.1. Identification of Street Vendors:

5.7.1.1. Existing Street Vendors: The existing street vendors may be identified either through photographic digitalized surveys/census of street vendors and their locations or by inviting applications in prescribed format and requisite fees from intending vendors along with the necessary documents. The applicant shall submit proof of use of space for a period of more than 10 years, if applicable, duly certified from competent authority.

5.7.1.2. New Street Vendors: Intending street vendors shall apply to the Municipal Vending Committee/Ward Committee / Area Sabha Committee with documents and prescribed fee as defined by competent authority.

5.7.1.3. Selection : Beneficiaries will be selected in all cases as per transparent norms.

5.7.2. Licence :

Street Vendors should hold appropriate licences on food items, fire crackers etc. and other such items from competent authorities/departments.

5.7.3. Registration and Issuance of Identity Card:

Street vendors, who are meeting conditions as stated in this policy shall be registered and issued identity cards by the Urban Local Authority concerned, subject to validation under conditions stated in the period of authorization. The identity card should contain the following information –

- i) Vendor Code No.
- ii) Date of Issue
- iii) Name, address and photograph of the vendor
- iv) Name of any one nominee from the family
- v) Nature of business
- vi) Name of business
- vii) Category (stationary/mobile/peripatetic)
- viii) If stationary, the vending location

5.7.4. Revocation of Approval: Registration is subject to cancellation if any street vendor is found to violate any conditions as stated in this policy or rules or regulations of competent authority.

5.7.5. Period of Authorization: In cases where street vendors are detected to have violated the norms of the policy and / or rules / regulations concerned or to have transferred / alienated their earmarked space, the authorization for them will not be renewed.

5.7.6. Fees Payable:

- A one time registration fee should be payable by the street vendor as prescribed by the urban local authority.
- Renewal fee of Registration / licence should be payable by the street vendor as prescribed by the urban local authority.

5.7.7. Regular Survey of Street Vendors:

A survey shall be carried out in every five years to document the following –

- Number of Street vendors operating in the area

- Location of each street vendor
- Whether the stakeholders are following/availing the various conditions stated under this policy.

5.8. Restriction on Rights of Street Vendors:

Street Vendors shall not have permanent right in the space earmarked for them. If instructed by competent authority to vacate the space, due to security, congestions or any other consideration whatsoever, the street vendors will be required to do so. The street vendor shall not have the right to either rent out or lease out or sell the spot earmarked for him.

5.9. Special Condition:

Any deviation from the above will require special permission from competent authority in respective urban local bodies.

5.10. Welfare Measures for the Street Vendors:

5.10.1. Health: Urban Local Authorities will have to cover the street vendors under various urban healthcare programmes of the State. The Street Vendors should be covered under pro-poor Health Insurance Schemes (like Rastriya Swastha Bima Yojana) subject to fulfillment of the norms & criteria of the particular schemes.

5.10.2. Education and Skill Training: Urban Local Authorities should provide (if required) vocational education, training, entrepreneurship development, skill and environmental awareness under various pro-poor developmental schemes (like Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana, Bangla Swanirbhar Karmasansthan Prakalpa, etc.) subject to fulfillment of the norms & criteria of that particular scheme.

5.10.3. Social Security: Urban Local Authority should cover the street vendors under various social security schemes (like Provident fund for the workers of unorganized sector, Old Age Pension, Widow Pension etc.) of various Departments of the Government subject to fulfillment of the norms & criteria of that particular scheme.

5.10.4. Civic Facilities: The street vendors residing in the slums of the respective Local Authority Area should be covered under the Central/State sponsored schemes for Housing, Electrification and Water Supply subject to fulfillment of the norms & criteria of the particular schemes.

5.10.5. Empowerment through Organizing Street Vendors: The Street vendors may be organized in self help group, cooperative (in State, District & ULB level) subject to prior permission of Municipal Vending Committee/ District Committee/State Steering Committee.

5.10.6. Credit Arrangement:

Credit may be arranged for street vendors from the following sources -

- Petty loan from the Community Development Society.

- Forming Self Help Groups, it may be possible to arrange loan directly with bank linkage or from respective programmes of concerned Departments (like State Urban Development Agency, SC/ST Development & Finance Corporation, Minority Affairs & Welfare Department, SHG & Self Employment Department, Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise Department etc.).

5.10.7. Rehabilitation of Child Vendors: Vending by child vendors should be prevented by rehabilitating them through vocational training, Sishu Siksha Prakalpa, National Child Labour Project etc.

5.11. Provision for Civic Facilities at Vending Zone:

Urban Local Authorities will provide basic civic facilities in Vending Zones/ Vendors' Markets which include –

- Provision for solid waste disposal
- Public toilets to maintain cleanliness
- Provision for electricity
- Provision for drinking water
- Parking Areas

6. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY:

6.1. State Level Institutional Set up:

6.1.1 State Level Advisory Committee

State Government shall constitute a State Level Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister-in-Charge, Municipal Affairs & Urban Development Departments and Principal Secretaries / Secretaries of the following Departments -

- Municipal Affairs Department – Member Convenor
- Urban Development Department
- Labour Department
- Health & Family Welfare Department
- Food & Supplies Department
- Public Works Department
- Backward Classes Welfare Department
- Minority Affairs & Welfare Department
- Women & Child Development & Social Welfare Department
- Director General of West Bengal Police
- Commissioner of Police, Kolkata

The roles and responsibilities of the Committee shall be –

- To provide overall guidance, strategic direction and oversee the implementation of this policy.
- To ensure convergent effort of the concerned departments to implement State and City Plan for Street Vendors.
- To develop/amend the Street Vendor Policy for West Bengal as and when required.
- To suggest Acts and Rules for achieving the goal.

6.1.2. State Level Steering Committee

State Government shall constitute a State Level Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, with the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of the following Departments -

- Municipal Affairs Department
- Urban Development Department
- Labour Department
- Health & Family Welfare Department
- Food & Supplies Department
- Public Works Department
- Backward Classes Welfare Department
- Minority Affairs & Welfare Department
- Women & Child Development & Social Welfare Department
- Municipal Commissioner, Kolkata Municipal Corporation
- Joint Secretary, Municipal Affairs Department- Member-Convenor
- Representative of West Bengal Police
- Representative of Kolkata Police

The roles and responsibilities of the Committee shall be –

- To be the custodian of policy, oversight and monitoring on urban street vendors in the State.
- To guide the cities to develop plan for Street Vendors following this policy.
- To monitor the implementation of the plan in the cities.
- To develop coordination between several departments during planning & implementation of the plan

6.1.3. State Level Nodal Department:

Municipal Affairs Department shall act as **State Level Nodal Department**. The Nodal Department shall appoint a **State Level Nodal Officer** not below the rank of Joint Secretary with supporting staff for delivering his duties. The roles and responsibilities of the Nodal Officer and his office will be -

- To implement the decisions of the Advisory and the Steering Committee.
- To monitor the implementation of the plan in the cities.
- To submit report and returns to the Steering Committee
- To approve State fund as & when to be allocated for the welfare of Street vending/vendor.

6.2. District Level Institutional Set up:

6.2.1. KMPC/District Planning Committee / Development Authority: They shall integrate the city level Street Vendor Plan with the Metropolitan Plan/District Plan/Development Authority Plan.

6.2.2. District Level Steering Committee: At District Level under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate a Monitoring Committee shall be constituted with the Chairpersons of the Urban Local Bodies, Superintendent of Police Chief Executive Officers of Development Authorities, District Municipal Development Officer, District Planning Officer, Chairman of District Level Bankers' Committee, Sub-Divisional Officers and the District Officers of the Departments of the State Level Steering Committee to monitor the implementation of this policy and city plans. District Municipal Development Officer shall act as convener of this committee and his office shall act as District Nodal Office.

6.3. Sub-Divisional Level Institutional Set up: At Sub-Divisional Level, Sub-Divisional Officer shall monitor the implementation of the policy in the cities and shall report to District Magistrate. For the said purpose, a Monitoring Committee shall be constituted under the Chairmanship of the Sub-Divisional Officer consisting of Sub-Divisional Police Officer, concern Mayor/Chairman- in Council/Executive Officer of the respective Urban Local Authority, Sub- divisional level Officers of the Departments of the State Level Steering Committee under this jurisdiction as the members.

6.4. Urban Local Authority Level Institutional Set up:

6.4.1. Municipal Vending Committee: Each Urban Local Authority shall constitute a **Municipal Vending Committee** consisting of –

- Mayor/Chairman of the Urban Local Authority- Chairperson
- Concern Mayor/Chairman in-Council of UPE cell
- Municipal Commissioner/Chief Executive Officer/Executive Officer (for D&E category of municipality) - Convenor
- Such number of other members as may be prescribed, to be nominated by the Local Authority, Ward Committee, Area-Sabha committee, the planning

authority, traffic police, local police, association of street vendors, market associations, traders associations, resident welfare associations, civil society organizations, community based organization, nationalized banks and such other interests as it deems proper. Here the number of representation of street vendors shall not be less than 40% of the total number and one-third of such members shall be from amongst women vendors.

The Municipal Vending Committee (MVC) shall meet once in three months at the place decided by the Chairperson within the jurisdiction of local authority, shall observe all the rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meeting, and shall discharge the following functions –

- To prepare a plan for street vending/vendors.
- To undertake periodic survey/census to assess the increase or decrease in the number of street vendors in city/wards/localities.
- To register the street vendors and ensure the issuance of identity cards to the street vendors.
- To monitor the civic facilities to be provided to the street vendors.
- To assess and determine maximum holding capacity of each vending zone.
- To work out a non-discretionary system and based on the same, identify areas for vending with no restriction, areas with restriction with regard to dates, days and time, and, areas which would be marked as 'No-vending Zones'.
- To set the terms and conditions for hawking and take corrective action against defaulters
- To collect fees or other charges as authorized by the competent civic authorities
- To monitor for ensuring that those allotted stalls/vending spots are actually using by them and take necessary action to ensure that these are not rented out or sold to others
- To facilitate the organization of weekly markets, festival bazzars, night bazzars, vending festivals such as food festivals to celebrate important occasions/holidays
- To ensure that the quality of products and services provided to the public is as per standards of public health, hygiene and safety laid down by the local authority. For this should take help of FPO, Bureau of Indian Standard and Fire Service.
- To ensure welfare measures accessed by the street vendors.

6.4.2. Designating Nodal Officer: In order to implement the decisions of the MVC, the Urban Local Authority shall designate a **Nodal Officer**, who shall act as the convener of the MVC as well as be responsible for implementing its decision. The Urban Local Authority shall provide an office with supporting staffs to the Nodal Officer to perform the activities.

6.4.3. Role of MMIC Committee/Standing Committee: The **Standing Committee** related to Urban Infrastructure/Urban Poverty or the concerned **committee of Member Mayor in Councils** shall act as recommending, advisory & surveillance body to Board of Council (BoC) for this purpose.

6.5. Community Level Institutional Set up:

6.5.1. Borough Committee: A Sub- Municipal Vending Committee shall be formed at Borough level discharging the function same as Municipal Vending Committee. This sub committee shall report to Municipal Vending Committee. An office shall be set up at Borough Office with a Nodal Officer for performing the activities.

6.5.2. Ward Committee, Area Sabha Committee and Community Development Society (CDS): They shall facilitate the Municipal Vending Committee in planning, implementing and monitoring. CDS may also be involved in developing community awareness, survey, issuing identity cards, managing restricted vending zones etc.

6.5.3. Non-Government Organization (NGO) and Private Sector: Municipal Vending Committee may involve committed NGOs/Agencies to develop community awareness, survey, issuing identity cards, managing restricted vending zones etc.

7. PLANNING AND FINANCING:

7.1. Planning:

Urban Local Authority shall prepare a city/town plan and regulation act for street vendors as guided in this policy. This should be prepared in participatory manner with active support of every stakeholder. Convergence of pro poor programmes executed by several Government Departments of the state should be reflected in the plan.

7.2. Financing:

- Initially Urban Local Authority shall allocate fund for the implementation of Street Vendor development & welfare plan from their pro poor fund and dovetailing various pro poor development schemes.
- The fund, which will be generated after the implementation of Street Vendor development & welfare plan, will be spent for the welfare of vending/vendors forming a special fund for street vendors' welfare.
- A special fund may be granted by the State on request or designing a state scheme for the street vendors' welfare.

8. IMPLEMENTATION:

- 8.1. Participatory Implementation Process:** Municipal Vending Committee should be responsible to implement this plan with the help of their good office, all the stakeholders, ward/area sabha committee and civil society/community based organizations.
- 8.2. Awareness Generation:** Awareness of community people and street vendors shall be generated through several Information, Education and Communication techniques like Charter, Poster, Life-let, Street play, Puppet show, Advertisement in FM Radio, Television, Cinema Hall etc.
- 8.3. Capacity Building:** Capacity building of the staffs/workers to be engaged in implementation of this policy shall be done by State Nodal Authority, Municipal Vending Committee and time to time hiring Resource Agencies/Persons.
- 8.4. Competition and Reward Scheme:** State Government may announce a Competition and Reward Scheme, on effective implementation of this policy/plan for street vendors/vending and sustainability of the same, for the Urban Local Authorities of West Bengal, the Civil Society Organizations/Community Based Organizations working for the welfare & management of street vendors/vending and also for the Street Vendors who are following all rules & regulations. Similarly Urban Local Authority may announce same for Intra & Inter Ward & Area Sabha, Civil Society Organizations/Community Based Organizations and for the Street Vendors.

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

Monitoring and Evaluation should be done from State to Urban Local Authority Level.

9.1. State Level:

- i) State Nodal Authority shall take Quarterly and Annual Report from the Municipal Vending Committees.
- ii) State Level Steering Committee shall engage independent evaluators for the evaluation of this initiative.
- iii) In concurrence of State Level Steering Committee, State Nodal Officer shall submit the report to Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India.

9.2. District and Sub-Divisional Level: Sub Divisional Officer and District Municipal Development Officer shall monitor this initiative and shall report to District Magistrate endorsing a copy to State Nodal Authority.

9.3. Urban Local Authority Level:

Urban Local Authority has to monitor this initiative on regular basis. Municipal Vending Committee should prepare a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for this. It will include –

- i) Develop a data base of street vendors with their location.
- ii) Visit of Municipal Vending Committee to different parts of the city.
- iii) Engaging Ward/Area Sabha Committees and CDS/Local Clubs for regular monitoring, particularly in the large cities.
- iv) Providing guidelines to the stakeholders for Monitoring & Evaluation in terms of output, process and outcome indicators.
- v) Collecting formal data and informal information and feedback and making it public so that pressure is created equally on all the stakeholders for sustaining the good practices.
- vi) Sharing key findings in monthly MVC/UPE Cell/BoC meetings.

10. ENACTMENT OF LAW:

Government of West Bengal shall frame a law explaining the rules & regulation for Protecting the Livelihood of Street Vendors and Regulating the Street Vending following the guidance of this policy.

11. INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENT:

- Any issues or doubts regarding this policy shall be referred to Department of Municipal Affairs Department, GoWB whose decision will be final and binding on all concerned.
 - Department of Municipal Affairs, Government of West Bengal shall from time to time amend the provisions as contained in this policy as considered necessary.
 - Department of Municipal Affairs, Government of West Bengal shall have the powers to issue guidelines and instructions from time to time to operationalise this policy.
 - The Government of West Bengal reserves the right to review, amend, waive or modify any of the conditions or restrictions imposed in this policy paper at his discretion.
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