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Government backing: Provides legitimacy and resources.	<ul> <li>Bureaucracy and implementation: Delays and inconsistencies affect effectiveness.</li> <li>Sustainability: Requires long-term planning and funding for zone maintenance.</li> <li>Informal integration: Needs flexible approaches to include existing vendors.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Partner with private companies for cart manufacturing and zone development.</li> <li>Leverage technology for zone management and vendor support.</li> <li>Advocate for policy changes supporting street vendors' rights and livelihoods.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Changes in government leadership affecting program continuity.</li> <li>Public resistance to designated zones.</li> <li>Lack of awareness and participation from informal vendors.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Rural focus: Addresses specific needs of underserved communities.</li> <li>Mobile platform: Facilitates communication and transactions.</li> </ul>	Technology dependence: May exclude areas with limited connectivity.	<ul> <li>Expand to other rural areas with similar needs.</li> <li>Partner with agricultural organizations for wider farmer network.</li> <li>Develop additional services like farm management and logistics solutions.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Weather and crop failures disrupting the supply chain.</li> <li>Fluctuations in agricultural prices impacting vendor profitability.</li> <li>Competition from existing rural marketing channels.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Micro-loans: Provide crucial financial support for business growth.</li> <li>Digital tools: Improve efficiency and customer engagement.</li> <li>Bangalore focus: Access to tech-savvy market.</li> </ul>	Scalability: Adapting to diverse regional needs might be challenging.	<ul> <li>Expand to other cities with large informal economies.</li> <li>Partner with government initiatives for wider reach.</li> <li>Economic downturns affecting loan repayments.</li> </ul>	Economic downturns affecting loan repayments.

