



StreetNet News

No. 11 December 2007

StreetNet News is the newsletter of StreetNet International, an international federation formed to promote and protect the rights of street vendors. Address: N228 Diakonia Centre, 20 St Andrews Street, Durban 4001 South Africa. e-mail stnet@iafrica.com visit the website: www.streetnet.org.za

StreetNet News No. 11 www.streetnet.org.za/english/page5.htm

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World Class Cities for ALL (WCCA) campaign

ON THE MOVE TO 2010:

Street vendors, hawkers, unions and social movements join forces

World Class Cities for ALL !!

No relocation without alternatives !!

Negotiation and social dialogue !!

Nothing for us without us !!

Walala, wasala !!

In March 2007, 25 organisations representing street vendors, sex workers, municipal workers and other constituencies of the urban poor from six provinces met to discuss and plan a programme for the WCCA (World Class Cities for All) campaign in South Africa. The campaign was launched on 28 November 2006 to challenge traditional elitist First-World approaches to building World Class Cities, and create a new, more inclusive concept of "World Class Cities for ALL" in the preparations for the FIFA World

Cup in 2010. Participant organisations identified the following common issues to be addressed by the campaign:

- fighting against evictions/unemployment;
- lack of legal protection, perception of illegality in normal everyday activities;
- lack of basic facilities;
- exploitation of informal workers;
- low insecure incomes and poverty;
- marginalization and lack of consultation by authorities when decisions/policies are made affecting us;
- increased uncertainty about development plans in run-up to 2010.

Participants agreed that the campaign will uphold the following policies and guidelines:

- prominent and visible women leadership (over 50%);
- inclusive non-sectarian approach to campaign partnerships;
- prominence of working-class alliances;
- no party political affiliation;
- prioritise the interests of the poorest in every category;
- recognition of the rights of informal workers (including own-account workers such as street vendors);
- campaign partners enjoy complete freedom at all times to associate with or disassociate/withdraw from the campaign - provided only that this should be done in a transparent manner.

The framework which defines what we mean by informal workers in this campaign is the "Conclusions on Decent Work and the Informal Economy" as adopted by the 90th session of the International Labour Conference of the ILO (International Labour Organisation) in June 2002.

The following campaign demands emerged from the meeting:

1. National Policy Dialogue to be organised for public debate between government officials, FIFA World Cup structures, WCCA campaign partners and other representatives of poor and marginalized constituencies about ways of ensuring that the FIFA World Cup 2010 is successful and ALL enjoy equal opportunities to benefit from the fact that it is taking place in South Africa.
2. Inclusion of poor communities and constituencies in decision-making on all issues that have a bearing on them.
3. Equal opportunities for ALL to benefit from the holding of the World Cup in South Africa in 2010 and beyond.
4. Provision of decent and affordable services for the poor and workers in the informal economy - such as transport, security, water and electricity.
5. Training of enforcement agents (e.g. Metro Police) about the relationship between their enforcement obligations and the spatial regulation, land and property rights, development and livelihood issues of the urban poor.
6. Community participation in the fight against crime to ensure a safe World Cup - and to ensure that crime-fighting initiatives are not side-tracked into police

operations against vulnerable groups (such as street vendors, foreigners, homeless and landless) at the expense of effective actions to stop the real criminals.

7. Moratorium on all evictions (from land, housing or street livelihoods) pending negotiations with the democratically elected representatives of affected parties.
8. Support COSATU's demands for 2010 World Cup.
9. Participate as a party to the 2010 Framework Agreement which has been presented to NEDLAC by organised labour as a draft for negotiation.
10. Demands to be presented to municipalities for negotiation (published in *StreetNet News* no.9). These were endorsed by the meeting.

STAGE 1: INFORMATION-GATHERING

This stage is well advanced. It is the stage of preparing, setting up campaign structures, gathering information about which authorities and institutions are most likely to have the necessary authority or mandate to make decisions about our demands.

STAGE 2: AWARENESS-RAISING

This stage kicked off on the 1st May 2007, making use of May Day rallies and other activities, and is ongoing. StreetNet distributed campaign materials to all campaign partners from mid-April 2007 to help them to optimise this stage of the campaign.

STAGE 3: TABLING OF DEMANDS NATIONAL DAY OF ACTION

During this stage campaign demands are being tabled at various different forums and bilateral meetings to be convened by the campaign partners in different cities/areas. A 2010 Framework Agreement has been concluded at NEDLAC (National Economic, Development and Labour Council) containing many of the WCCA campaign demands. This agreement is now going to be negotiated with FIFA's Local Organising Committee. StreetNet International and SAMWU (S.A. Municipal Workers Union) have jointly approached four municipalities who will be hosting FIFA World Cup events in 2010 for preliminary meetings in November 2007 - namely the municipalities of Cape Town, Johannesburg, eThekweni (Durban) and Nelson Mandela Bay. A national day of action will also be organised once there has been sufficient mobilization of the constituencies of the campaign partners.

STAGE 4: ONGOING LOCAL ACTIVITIES

Stage 4 and Stage 3 will continue in parallel. Stage 4 activities will consist of a range of self-organised activities. Campaign partners will look out for opportunities to present about the WCCA campaign at all possible opportunities, such as:

- marches and placard demonstrations;
- road shows to raise awareness in all corners of the country;
- litigation activism;
- workshops with campaign partners;
- meetings with organisations and alliances;
- meetings with targeted groups (e.g. youth, business).

Publicity and media

Every campaign partner whose organisation has a newsletter, website, radio show or other media instrument at their disposal will devote a regular column, or space and time to covering the WCCA campaign, thereby ensuring that their own readers/listeners are well informed about the campaign. Campaign partners agreed to

consider the establishment of co-operatives within our campaign constituencies to make T-shirts, caps and other campaign memorabilia. If such co-operatives already exist, they should be identified by campaign partners and approached to undertake this work. Press conferences, radio and TV programmes (mainstream as well as community radio and TV), concerts and publicity for road shows and major events are being organised at every possible opportunity to highlight the campaign activities.

WCCA Campaign

RED CARDS

<http://www.streetnet.org.za/WCCAcampaignredcardlist.htm>

City officials, politicians and public figures involved in planning and urban renewal in preparation for international events qualify for this list if their views or practices are contradictory, obstructive, anti-poor or exclusionary.

RED CARD:

Mayor Obed Mlaba, Ethekwini Metropolitan Mayor, UKZN, South Africa, and convenor and champion of the NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) Cities Programme:

"It is happening everywhere. We have cleaned many areas in the city and also townships. This is a wonderful opportunity for us to clean up areas that have become unsavoury," *Daily News, 08 October, 2007, Edition 1, "Evicted informal traders seek legal redress"*.

Send us quotes that qualify for the WCCA Campaign RED CARD List Please include the newspaper or media and the date published and if applicable the website link. Send to StreetNet: e-mail stnet@iafrica.com

StreetNet Collective Bargaining Strategy

StreetNet Collective Bargaining Strategy and Laws and Litigations in the Street Vending Sector were developed at an international meeting held near Dakar, Senegal, from 26th-30th March, 2007.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

1. Problems encountered in collective representation of members in informal economy:

- No legal framework;
- No institutional forums for negotiations;
- Lack of representation by women;
- Lack of continuity in Council structures (no follow-up after changes);

- Lack of availability of leaders (reluctance to take time off for fear of losing income);
- Difficult to sustain members' trust.

2. These problems are caused by internal factors such as organisational weaknesses and the lack of understanding of workers in the informal economy about their rights and responsibilities as workers, and by external factors, including the following:

- Lack of recognition and protection of rights in law;
- Undermining by public authorities;
- Social attitude towards women and towards informal economy; • Corruption;
- Political manipulation;
- Lack of continuity in local government after political or structural changes.

3. Collective negotiation strategies were devised to deal with the following common problems (among others):

- Allocation of trading sites;
- Evictions from the streets;
- Unilateral increases of levies or taxes;
- Harrassment by authorities;
- Registration system for informal economy trades;
- Social security for workers in informal economy.

4. For each problem, a specific demand is constructed for presentation in collective negotiations.

5. In this sector there is usually no employer-employee relationship. Therefore for each demand, an appropriate negotiating partner is identified, i.e. the party to whom the demand will be presented and who has the necessary authority to make decisions about the issue. There may be different negotiating partners which have to be approached for different demands, depending on which authority is responsible for each issue (e.g. municipality in regard to allocation of trading sites, police in relation to confiscation of goods, etc.).

6. In addition, potential allies were identified who could be lobbied to support the demands of the street vendors, e.g. consumers, residents of the city, trade unions and human rights organisations.

7. For each demand, it was determined what level of negotiation would be most appropriate, i.e. local level negotiations with different municipal structures, state or national level negotiations. It was also determined where bilateral negotiations should be engaged in, and where multipartite forums involving different stakeholders would be more appropriate.

8. To ensure democratic negotiation processes, members of our organisations have to be involved in all collective bargaining processes through general meetings for the collection of mandates, and regular report-back meetings about the progress in the negotiations.

9. Where negotiations do not succeed, methods of pressure which are regularly used in this sector, as a last resort, to pressurise the authorities to agree to collective demands are the following:

- collective withholding of tax or levy payments;

- occupation of Council offices;
- media and press publicity;
- litigation in local courts or High Courts.

10. The central message to all authorities is that all decisions about street vendors should be taken in the context of proper negotiations with their democratically elected representatives. Where forums for such negotiations do not exist, these will need to be put in place in consultation with the unions and street vendors' organisations.

LAWS AND LITIGATION STRATEGIES IN STREET VENDING SECTOR

DEFENSIVE LITIGATION

In most countries, the national constitution protects the rights of all citizens, including street vendors. However, in most countries there are no laws for the recognition and protection of workers in the informal economy, including street vendors. Although there may not be laws specifically governing and regulating street vending, other general laws (such as police laws) are often used against street vendors. This means that street vendors organisations often find themselves having to defend their members' rights in defensive litigation.

PROACTIVE LITIGATION

Street vendors can, however, also proactively institute well-selected test cases to establish favourable litigated precedents which can help to promote the rights of other street vendors. Litigation is usually used as a last resort after collective negotiations to achieve the same result have failed or broken down. Cases should be taken up according to necessity - sometimes the organisation has to try to get injunctions (interim- judgements) for interim relief in very desperate situations. In all litigation undertaken by organisations, members need to be fully involved at all levels, including:

- members decide collectively about which cases to lodge in the courts, after being fully aware of all the implications;
- members agree which lawyers to use, and which arguments to use in briefing them - usually it is wise to use lawyers with a known reputation for taking up cases in favour of the rights of the poor;
- members give evidence as witnesses in court cases;
- members attend court hearings in their numbers to impress on the judges the seriousness of these cases for them and their families;
- regular meetings convened to report to members on the progress in the cases, and to decide on the next strategy after the final judgement;
- always consult members before making any out-of-court settlements;
- produce pamphlets or bulletins in local languages summarising the process of the cases, for circulation to members;
- publicise judgements in the media;
- sometimes funds have to be raised for these strategies.

LEGAL REFORM

The constitutions of countries like Ghana, Uganda, Zambia, South Africa and Nepal guarantee the rights of their citizens to earn a livelihood. The constitution of India guarantees the rights of its citizens to trade, and in India there is a national policy on

street vending. Labour rights and social protection are usually defined in national legislation, but in countries like Mexico and India, different states may have different legislation governing these issues - but in most countries this legislation has not yet extended to workers in the informal economy. Spatial regulation of informal trade is usually administered through local government bylaws. Sometimes these bylaws are administered in contravention of the constitutional rights of the street vendors. Participating organisations have resolved to fight for the adoption of new laws, or reform of existing laws, containing the following elements:

- recognition of informal workers (including street vendors) as workers, and recognising their workplaces (eg the streets) as their places of work;
- specification of basic constitutional rights of informal economy workers (including street vendors) which are protected in terms of this law;
- formal recognition of the freely-chosen organisations of workers in the informal economy, and their elected representatives;
- statutory representation of workers in the informal economy at local Council level and at national/Parliamentary level;
- formal dispute procedures to be invoked when negotiations in statutory forums reach deadlock;
- clear definition of the role of different national Ministries in relation to workers in the informal economy; · system of social protection for workers in the informal economy (including street vendors).

Participants from all the countries have developed a strategy which they will start to implement on returning to their country. All participants will send progress reports to StreetNet as to the progress they have made in implementing the strategy they developed at this meeting.

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED: Benin; India; Ghana; Guinee; Kenya; Korea; Malawi; Mexico; Nepal; Senegal; South Africa; Uganda; Zimbabwe; Zambia.

India: New regulations developed under the Street Vendors Protection and Promotion of Livelihood law

By Arbind Singh, National Alliance of Street Vendors of India (NASVI)

Urban street vendors form an important segment of the self employed in the unorganised sector and considerably add to the comfort of the general public by making available ordinary articles of everyday use at affordable prices and at convenient locations, nevertheless they live in constant insecurity of losing their livelihood due to the absence of recognition and promotion of their livelihoods by the authorities.

Protection of Livelihoods

The street vendors (protection and promotion of livelihood) Bill, 2001 provides for protection of livelihood of urban street vendors and to promote vending trade and services provided by street vendors to the public and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Since its passage into law regulations have been developed. NASVI has spent much of its time and efforts lobbying for advocacy of the law at the state level.

Town Vending Committee

It extends to the whole of India/State and all local bodies. Each local/Municipal Authority shall, as soon as may be, constitute a Town Vending Committee (hereinafter referred to as the vending committee). with Municipal Commissioner/CEO as a chairperson.

Represented on the vending committees are such number of members representing the Municipal Authority, Planning Authority, Traffic Authority, Traffic Police, local Police, association of street vendors, banks and any other interests which, in the opinion of the Government, ought to be represented on the vending committee.

- The number of members in the committee should be not less than 10 and not more than 20. The term of official members shall be co-extensive with their office (ex officio) and the terms of non-official members shall be three years.
- Every street vendor who has completed the age of 18 years, and carrying the retail trade as street vendor or make available goods, articles of use or offer services to the public shall be eligible to register with the vending committee for regulation.
- Every street vendor vending at the time of the enactment of the act shall be given a pitch if she/he is a stationary vendor and mobile license if she/he is a mobile vendor.

SCHEME FOR STREET VENDING

For the purposes of this Act, the Local Authority shall frame, by notification, a scheme which may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

- The norms of spatial planning to be adopted by the planning authority for earmarking adequate space for street vendors in the master plan, zonal development plan, layout plans and their plans provided that the amount of space so allocated shall not be less than 2.5%.
- The principles of determination of holding capacity or maximum number of street vendors and stalls which can be allowed in a particular street or public place by the vending committee;
- The manner of grant, renewal, suspension or cancellation of a registration certificate for a street vendor and issue of identity card to street vendors.
- The manner of levy and collection of fees for the grant and renewal of a registration certificate and fines for contravention of the provisions of this Act;
- The designation of State Nodal Officer for coordination for all matters relating to street vending at the state level;

- Weekly markets to be held in areas which have traditionally been having weekly markets. Weekly markets to be held particularly on the day when the normal markets or establishments of that area are closed.
- The size of vending site for each vendor will not be more than 6ft long and 4ft wide.
- The timings of the weekly markets should be decided according to the actual timings of the bazaars which would *inter alia* include the needs of the people who depend on these bazaars further, the timings for summer and winters should be different.
- Regular collection of *tehbazaari* (Contract system by Municipalities for street vendors) by Municipality/Local Authority Irrespective of the title of land/street/road/area, which may belong to any other land owning agency, the over all control on weekly bazaars will be of the Municipality/Local.

South Korea: Street vendor takes his life during crackdown

StreetNet International condemns in the strongest terms the crackdown by South Korean municipalities on street vendors with the use of paid gangs (goons) to do their dirty work of evicting street vendors. Instead of negotiating with street vendors for the alternatives places where they can continue to earn a living they have again used unnecessary violence.

During the brutal attack on street vendors StreetNet affiliate KOSC reports that on October 12th Oct. Lee Geunjae, 48 years, a street vendor in the city of Goyang, Kyeonggi province, took his life in desperation. "At 2 p.m. Oct. 11, about 200 men with angry looks, black caps, black vests and combat boots got off from trucks suddenly and attacked approximately 30 street stalls including Mr.Lee and his wife's one," KOSC reports.

On Oct. 12, the day following the crackdown, Geunjae, a street trader in Goyang for more than 10 years, was found dead. He had hung himself from a tree. Geunjae, and his wife had earned a living by selling street food in Goyang. KOSC reports that crackdowns by municipalities on street vendors and the destruction of their stalls has been continuing since April this year.

StreetNet Message of Condolence to Korean street vendors

We hereby extend our support to the street vendors of Korea in the face of the crackdown by the South Korean Government against street vendors.

We further extend our condolences to the family of Lee Geun-Jae, whose desperation forced him to take his own life on the 12th October 2007.

We call on the Government of South Korea to institute effective employment policies instead of the policies which are resulting in more and more martyrs like Lee Geun-Jae.

We urge the Government, and the municipal authorities, to engage the Korean Street Vendors' Confederation KOSC and other democratic organisations of informal economy workers and put in place employment policies which will secure the incomes and livelihoods of workers in the informal economy, as a matter of urgency.

Yours in international solidarity

Pat Horn (International Co-ordinator)

India: Memorandum demands Social Security Bill for informal economy workers

24th April 2007: The trade unions listed (see below) have a collective membership of 20 lakhs (100 000) unorganised workers from Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarpradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal, Kerala, Delhi, Uttarnchal. Our members include street vendors, domestic workers, forest workers, waste pickers, construction workers, head loaders, auto rickshaw drivers, agricultural workers, small scale produces, casual workers and artisans.

It is a matter of great concern to us that the UPA government has not yet fulfilled its promise of enacting social security legislation for the 370 million unprotected unorganised workers in India. The UPA government is half way into its term and Social security for unorganised workers is an electoral promise that is part of the Common Minimum Programme of the UPA government.

The numerical strength of the unorganised workers and their immense contribution to the economy and their need for social security is established, recognised and documented by various Commissions set up by successive governments including your own.

What we do want to emphasise is the fact that we believe that the government is procrastinating on this issue; it celebrates the country's ascent towards double digit economic growth, but does not seem much concerned about equity.

The Unorganised Workers Social Security Bill 2007 prepared by the Union Labour Ministry is the most recent among the succession of such bills that have been drafted. We believe that the bill should provide for a set of measures including life and medical insurance; maternity benefits and old age pension and that adequate financial provision for the same should be made in the national budget. We also believe that the bill should provide for a clear implementation

authority and machinery. In most countries expenditure of social security is a very large percent of GDP. We expect that India should commence with a small amount of 3% of GDP out of budgetary allocations.

This is the 60th year of Indian independence during which 370 million "aam admis" (general public) are waiting and watching for the government to deliver on its promises. We urge you to take personal interest in this matter and ensure that the Bill for Social Security for Unorganised Workers is tabled in the present session of Parliament.

Signed by

1. Dr. Baba Adhav, President, Hamal Panchayat; Maharashtra Rajya Hamal Mapadi Mahamandal; Rickshaw Panchayat; Pathari Panchayat.
2. Renana Jhabvala National Coordinator, SEWA
3. Manali Shah, Vice President, SEWA
4. Bhanuben Solanki President, SEWA Agricultural Worker
5. Baluben Makwana Ex Com Member SEWA, Construction Worker
6. Jaitun Pathan, Ex Com Member SEWA, Incense Stick Roller
7. Arbind Singh, National Association of Street Vendors of India
8. Shalini Trivedi, Policy Coordinator SEWA
9. Beena Trivedi, National Ex Com Coordinator SEWA
10. Poornima Chikarmane, SWACHH National Alliance of Wastepickers in India
11. Manorama Joshi, Vice President SEWA Madhya Pradesh
12. Shikha Joshi, General Secretary, SEWA Madhya Pradesh

Reprinted from Footpath Ki Aawaz, June, 2007.

Immediately after the campaign the Union Cabinet decided to introduce the Bill in the coming Monsoon Session.

StreetNet affiliates - Update

Since StreetNet started to take on affiliates in 2003 after the international launch in November 2002, we now have 28 affiliates in 25 countries.

FNBBCC (Cameroun) and TUICO (Tanzania) whose applications for affiliation have been accepted, will become affiliates upon payment of their joining fees, bringing the number to 30 affiliates in 27 countries.

- 1. ASSOTSI (Associação dos Operadores e Trabalhadores do Sector Informal)**
National alliance Mozambique;
- 2. AZIEA (Alliance for Zambian Informal Economy Associations)**
National alliance Zambia
- 3. CNTG (Confederation National de Travailleurs de Guinée)**
National union Guinea
- 4. CNTS (Confederation National des Travailleurs du Senegal)**
National union Senegal
- 5. CPTP-FNT (Confederación de los Trabajadores por su Cuenta Propia)**
National union Nicaragua
- 6. Eastern Cape Alliance of Street Vendors**
Provincial alliance Eastern Cape, South Africa
- 7. FEDEVAL (Federación Departamental de Vendedores Ambulantes de Lima)**
City alliance Lima, Peru;
- 8. FENASEIN (Federation Nationale des Syndicats de l'Economie Informelle du Niger)**
National federation Niger
- 9. FNBBCC (Federation Nationale Travailleurs du Bois et Construction du Cameroun)**
National federation Cameroun
- 10. FNOTNA (Federación Nacional de Organizaciones de Trabajadores No Asalariados)** National union Mexico
- 11. Ghana StreetNet Alliance** National alliance Ghana
- 12. KENASVIT (Kenya National Alliance of Street Vendors and Informal Traders)** National alliance Kenya
- 13. Khathang Tema Baits'okoli** National organisation Lesotho
- 14. KOSC (Korean Street Vendors Confederation)** National alliance Korea
- 15. Malawi Union for the Informal Sector** National union Malawi
- 16. LDFC (Ligue pour le Droit de la Femme Congolaise)**
3-province alliance Democratic Republic of Congo
- 17. NASVI (National Alliance of Street Vendors of India)**
National alliance India

- 18. NEST (Nepal Union of Street Traders)**
National union Nepal
- 19. NUIEWO (National Union of Informal Economy Workers)**
National alliance Uganda
- 20. SEU (Self-Employed Union)** National union Bangladesh
- 21. SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association)** National union India
- 22. SINTEIN (Sindicato dos Trabalhadores na Economia Informal)**
Union Sao Paulo, Brazil
- 23. StreetNet Association of Sri Lanka** National alliance Sri Lanka
- 24. Street Vendor Project** City alliance New York, USA
- 25. SUDEMS (Syndicat Unique Democratique des Mareyeurs du Senegal)**
National union Senegal
- 26. SYNAMAVAB-UNSTB** Union Benin
- 27. SYVEMACOT-CSTT** Union Togo
- 28. TUICO (Tanzania Union of Industrial & Commercial Workers)**
National union Tanzania
- 29. USYNVEDPID-CSPIB** Union Benin
- 30. ZCIEA (Zimbabwe Chamber of Informal Economy Associations)**
National alliance Zimbabwe

Except for our new affiliate in New York, USA, all the others are in Africa (19), Asia (6) and Latin America (4). The following organisations will now also be accepted as affiliates, as decided by the Executive Committee on 15th November 2007, pending their fulfilment of necessary requirements.

- 1. FOSSIEH (Federacion de Organizaciones del Sector Social e Informal de la Economia de Honduras)**
- 2. FUTRAND (Federacion Unica de Trabajadores No Dependientes)**
Venezuela
- 3. SIVARA (Sindicato de Vendedores Ambulantes de la Republica de Argentina)**
- 4. UGSEIN (Union General de Syndicats de l'Economie Informelle du Niger)**

StreetNet is very keen to have more Latin American and Asian affiliates for a better geographical balance, and it has been decided to start more actively recruiting

affiliates in the Caribbean and in Eastern Europe, as the next two target regions. The autonomous workers' union UPTA-UGT (Union de Profesionales y Trabajadores Autonomos) of Spain have also indicated their interest in affiliating to StreetNet, and we are looking forward to receiving their application.

Peru: Health and safety law passed following market stevedores' struggle

FETTRAMAP, a trade union of market stevedores/ headloaders in Peru, that has been calling for regulations to protect its members from the hazards of headloading as an occupation for many years, has seen its demand to government for a health and safety law recognised and passed by the Peruvian government.

Call for Commission

At its last congress FETTRAMAP called for a Multisectoral Commission to place limits on the weight that workers carry as stevedores in markets and an ordinance to control the problem. FETTRAMAP has nine affiliates in Lima, 11 in Huancayo and 14 in Cuzco provinces.

Official report

The Occupational Health of members and the conditions of work of FETTRAMAP's members in the informal economy was the subject of a report by CENSOPAS, the national centre for occupational health.

The trade union that was formed in 1982 has been working with the support of ISCOD-UGT and PROSIE-ORIT to hold health and safety workshops and programmes on HIV/AIDS.

In 2006 a law was drafted (Law 24047) and it was reported to be expected to cover 100 000 workers and 500 000 families. The Peruvian Government has recently passed the law.

Workshop on legal protection

Fifty representatives from informal economy trade unions who gathered at a workshop on legal protection in the informal economy (Part two) from October 15-17 2007, organised by CUT Peru, Proyecto ASEI CSI-ORIT, ISCOD-UGT and AECI discussed the achievement of the promulgation of a law on Social Security and Health to cover the market stevedores.

The workshop concluded that social security is a fundamental right that cannot be postponed and that CUT has made progress through the hard work of the market stevedores (Estibadores Terrestres), represented by FETTRAMAP whose struggles had ensured that a law, with a guarantee of compliance, has been introduced to protect the health of many self-employed workers.

The workshop noted that the CUT-Peru congress, on 24-26 October, placed emphasis on the approval of a plan that recognises the growth and affiliation of the self-employed workers' sector, with a view to strengthening and raising the major leadership responsibilities at national level.

Fettramap report from meeting 2006; Report from Buen de Prosie # 59
<http://www.cioslorit.net/espanol/palavra01.asp?palavra=prosieES>

HIV/AIDS markets projects in Africa

Angola

On 15 June 2007, African Movement of Working Children and Youth (AMWCY) began a sensitisation campaign on the prevention of AIDS in Asa-Branca market on the theme "to ensure our life, we must say no to AIDS". This activity will continue until the end of the year in the Roque-Santeiro and Asa-Blanca markets where the highest number of working children and youth are concentrated.

For more information: joaquimmarcoas03@yahoo.com.br

Burkino Faso

AWCY Gaoua has got involved in the fight against AIDS through sensitisation campaigns in five grassroot groups. The WCYs held four educative discussions and five films on prevention were shown. Condoms were also distributed. A total of 1569 people were reached through the sensitisation programmes, 358 children, 412 youths, 269 men and 530 women.

For more information: sinaprosp@ yahoo.fr

From *Calao Express 30*, African Movement of Working Children and Youth