



StreetNet News

No. 16 July, 2009

Struggle to save the Warwick Early Morning Market, Durban

Following the decision of the WCCA Campaign Partners' meeting held on March 17-19th, 2009 in Johannesburg, Nkosinathi Jikeka, organiser for the campaign, was set to work in April to organise protests demanding that the Ethekwini (Durban) City Manager engage in proper consultation on its plans to demolish the Warwick Early Morning Market in May. The demolition has been justified for the building of a R400 million shopping mall in time to take advantage of funding related to hosting of FIFA World Cup and is being fast tracked to meet FIFA deadlines.

Several applications were made by WCCA Campaign to city police to march, picket and hold a vigil. However, all the applications were denied. On Monday 20th April, a gathering of 300 street vendors at Botha Gardens walked to the Early Morning Market, not far away, to express solidarity with the market traders who had received relocation notices to move to a vacant site to make way for the shopping mall on the 99-year-old market site. Later, a press conference was held by WCCA Campaign partners, informal trader organisation and the Early Morning Market Association (EMMA) (SAMWU), South Africa National Civic Organisation (SANCO), South African Municipal Workers Union (SAMWU) and the South African Communist Party.

A WCCA Campaign Task force under the leadership of the SACP, informal traders' organisations, COSATU affiliates SAMWU and SATAWU, and SANCO was tasked with taking forward a plan of action to call the city to account on its plans to complete a mall on the site of the market.

The shopping mall development has received public criticism not only from the informal traders who earn a living in the market and on the pavements in the area, but from architects, townplanners, academics as well as the public heritage body, AMAFA.



Solidarity walk to Early Morning Market in Warwick on April 20th, 2009 Photo: StreetNet

A public meeting hosted by the Democracy Development Programme (DDP) to debate the merits of the mall against the market was attended by StreetNet International delegates and market traders on 20th May, 2009 in a hall packed to capacity. Speaking from platform Deputy Mayor Logie Naidoo said he was ignorant of the concerns of the market traders about their imminent forced eviction from the market, on the lack of consultation by the city and the city presentation of the plans for a shopping mall as 'au fait accompli'. In response traders at the meeting announced that they would march to the City Hall to protest.

Again, a formal application was made by the WCCA Campaign Task Team to the city for permission to hold a march to hand over a Memorandum of Demands to Ethekwini Municipality on

Tuesday 26th May 2009. Again permission for the march was denied by the Municipality on the day, as a group of 300 or so market vendors gathered with placards and were getting ready to march to the City Hall. When police intervened to say permission was denied, without explanation, the EMM traders walked and ran in groups of 15 to the City Hall and despite all the obstacles, delivered the Memorandum of Demands to the Deputy City Manager. The gathering of market traders outside waited while the WCCA Task Force delegation discussed the eviction. They demanded that the City Manager come down and explain himself and they requested a moratorium on their eviction. It was announced that as the City Manager was not present a meeting would take place the following week, on June 3rd, to discuss the Memorandum of Demands.

Market Sit-in

The EMM traders were told by city officials with loudhailers, that they must move out of the market on the 28th, thus breaking the promise made by the city that it would hold off relocating the traders until a meeting with City Manager, Mike Sutcliffe took place. This caused havoc. On Friday 29th May, a meeting convened by EMM Association decided to start a sit-in in the market until the meeting on Wednesday. The market traders staged a sit-in at the market, refusing to go home on Saturday, the deadline for their relocation to a temporary site

that comprises tents in nearby Alice Street. At 7pm police entered the market and used teargas and violence against market traders who offered resistance, forcing them to leave the market. As a result of press publicity and legal charges by the EMMA over the injuries of market traders, the city agreed that the traders could continue to trade but stated in the media that they would not change their plans for the proposed mall. At the meeting of the WCCA delegation with the City Manager two recommendations emerged – the city should review the decision it has taken to develop the mall, and that a site visit would take place to look at why the market should be demolished and also to look at the problems raised on the proposed temporary site to which market vendors have been told they must move to, would be examined. The city has subsequently issued the market traders who hold permits eviction orders telling them to leave by the end of July.

Exclusion of non-permit holders

The market vendors continue to trade under impossible conditions as 60-70% do not have bona fide permits as a result of the outmoded administration of the market by the city. The city has said it will use the permits as a means to close the market. At the same time permits are being used to divide traders. EMMA chairperson, Harry Ramlal, said that while some have been allowed the right and

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others denied it, the majority have decided that they will leave the market and join those who are excluded outside on several occasions, “closing the market ourselves”. Ramlal says they will sue the city if necessary for preventing the traders from being able to trade.

Following the negative media publicity surrounding the building of the mall, the developer Warwick Development Pty Ltd has indicated nervousness on proceeding if plans are delayed after the end of June. However, architects and townplanners have noted repeatedly with concern that there was no proper consultation done with market and informal traders, no environmental impact survey has been done and that AMAFA (the heritage body) has also threatened to fine the city if it starts demolition of the market as it has not approved the mall project.

The WCCA Campaign Task Team is pushing the city to act in good faith in negotiating a way out of the dispute in the interests of restoring the right to earn a living of the 10 000 or so informal traders in Warwick who are affected by the city-led development in the area which includes building flyover bridges and a multi-million mall and taxi rank, on which they have a right to be consulted as stakeholders and not simply cleaned of the map. It is claimed by the city that building of the mall will create 500 jobs but it will so by seriously jeopardising the livelihoods of informal traders. Noone disagrees that development in the Warwick Junction area is sorely needed. Using the FIFA World Cup deadline as a justification to ignore consultation with the street and market traders and their organisations and to bypass legal planning procedures is a very sad example of local authorities flaunting their own laws at a time when economic recession calls for greater care to preserve and build markets, not destroy them.

Compiled by Lou Haysom, StreetNet International

STOP PRESS

The KwaZulu– Natal government, led by Minister of Economic Development, Mike Mabuyakhula have formed a Task Team to mediate between the EMM traders and Ethekwini Municipality.



Informal traders gathering before the solidarity walk to the Market on April 20th, 2009



Proceeding down Julius Nyerere Avenue, Warwick



The Memorandum of Demands handed to the Deputy City Manager on 26th May, 2009



Informal traders with placards outside Durban City Hall, on 26th May, 2009

Photos: StreetNet

ILO Labour Conference: StreetNet calls for urgent inclusion of local governments in economic recovery plans

Pat Horn, International Co-ordinator, StreetNet International, on behalf of WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising), presented a statement on 12th June to the Plenary session urging governments to bring their local government authorities into their economic recovery plans as a matter of urgency.

The intervention drew attention to the effects of the global crisis on workers in the informal economy – (meaning both precarious wage workers and own-account workers as described in Clause 4 of the ILO's 2002 *Conclusions on Decent Work and the Informal Economy*).

It was noted:

- Labour markets in many developing countries have well over half their workers (the Committee of the Whole on Crisis Responses heard that in India it is 92%) struggling to eke out livelihoods in various forms of precarious and informal work.
- Informal workers, particularly women, tend to occupy the bottom of the global economy pyramid, with less protection and flexibility than their formal counterparts.
- The decreased opportunities of one sector, waste collectors, who have been affected by a decrease in demand for waste, is one example where the danger of the deepening of poverty and impoverishment of the poor and danger of loss of livelihoods is evident.
- Many local governments are exacerbating these trends as they respond to the crisis by terminating temporary contracts of precarious workers. They are also evicting informal traders from the public space which constitutes their workplace without proper consultation regarding alternatives, in misguided attempts to attract infrastructure investment by selling off public assets to private property developers.
- In South Africa, this is even more pronounced as local governments turn a blind eye to the global jobs crisis in their preparations for the 2010 FIFA World Cup. This is not only destroying the livelihoods of large numbers of precarious and informal workers, but also having negative effects on the food security of poor consumers by eliminating their access to cheaper basic fresh food and household goods,



Pat Horn, StreetNet International Co-ordinator

Photo: StreetNet

as traditional market-places (instead of being improved and upgraded) are being re-placed by new multinational retail malls.

The Presentation stated:

“In line with the *ILO Declaration on Social Justice for Fair Globalisation*, the *Strategic Policy Framework 2010 – 15* and the proposed *ILO Global Jobs Pact*, we urge governments to bring their local government authorities into their economic recovery plans as a matter of urgency, and:

1. encourage them to adopt Local Economic Development strategies promoting retention of employment and existing livelihoods, and promoting innovative local social protection schemes, as their contribution to economic recovery;
2. sensitise them about the negative long and medium-term consequences of any short-term measure which has the effect (*albeit unintentional*) of destroying livelihoods, especially of the most vulnerable workers, during the global economic crisis;
3. urge them to engage in extensive and effective social dialogue with objective of:
 - being fully accountable to their civil society constituents;
 - improving levels of transparency about development decisions involving public assets;
 - engaging the participation of the most vulnerable workers in the solutions at local government level contributing to national economic recovery plans.

Such social dialogue should complement other levels of collective bargaining and social dialogue (*i.e. bipartite, tripartite, multi-partite, national and international*) with all social partners, including organised informal economy workers.”

StreetNet workshop on employment relationships among informal traders

The Workshop on Employment Relationships among informal traders was held from 18-20th May 2009, back to back with the StreetNet International Council meeting in Durban, South Africa and was attended by delegates representing StreetNet affiliates.

The workshop was facilitated by Chris Bonner (WIEGO, Organisation and Development), Deena Bosch (WCCA Campaign – Treatment Action Campaign) and StreetNet International co-ordinator, Pat Horn.

The aims of the workshop were:

1. To renew the commitment of StreetNet's affiliates to implementing and strengthening the Class & Gender Organisational Policy founding resolution of StreetNet.
2. To deepen our understanding of the class differences which exist (however subtle) in informal economy workplaces on the streets and in the markets.
3. To provide a class direction to ensure StreetNet's programmes and activities remain more geared to the empowerment of survivalist street vendors, informal market vendors and hawkers (the poorest and majority are women) than the entrepreneurial interests of those higher up the class ladder on the way to becoming business operators.
4. To develop appropriate labour standards for the maintenance of fair and just employment relationships between informal traders within StreetNet's affiliates, and elimination of the high levels of exploitation which often characterise this sector.
5. To develop a class analysis of workers in the informal economy (including own-account workers) based on the nature of economic independence experienced by them in their work, as the basis for StreetNet's programmes of empowerment of the poorest street vendors, informal market vendors and hawkers, including meaningful empowerment of women working in this sector.

On the first day, three guest speakers were invited to address the workshop. Rudi Dicks from NALEDI Worker' Research Unit discussed the class challenges facing formal and informal workers. Zodwa Khumalo, chairperson of SASEWA,

talked about organising self-employed women and workers in the informal economy and Roothren Moodley from the Warwick Early Morning Market Association (EMMA) spoke about the struggle against demolition of the markets in the Warwick Junction precinct in central Durban.

On day two the first activity was on "Internal Class Position". Participants prepared posters about their workplaces and created a poster gallery which could be discussed.

As part of the same exercise, participants completed a questionnaire about their workplace. Through questionnaires, organisations shared their workplace experience of employment relationships, which can be summarised under the following case studies:

1. Market stall and Home
2. Spaza Artisan co-operative
3. Street Vendors without spatial security
4. Family Labour
5. Subcontracting
6. Child labour

Summing up from the questionnaires:

- There are different types of workplaces, also different products and services.
- Most workshop participants do not work for other people, they are either own-account workers, co-operative workers, or have assistants/employees.
- Payment: Very few have fixed wages and payments are in kind (for food), payments shared according to work done, often as irregular payments. These are limited by the limited resources of the employer.



TUICO, Tanzania's view of marketplace



A loader who works in the marketplace was one example of a worker who needs to be protected by labour standards
Photo: AZIEA

- Contracts are mainly verbal arrangements.
- Supervising and managing role is often by family members (voluntarily or not).
- Working hours are generally very long with the exception of Nepal where the situation is that the regulations curtail trading hours.
- The days off are only if the market closes.
- The question was raised, “Do employees/ assistants also belong to the same organisation as own-account workers who engage them? “

Activity Two entailed an exercise of examining the “External class position” in which the economic actors with whom there is a relationship of dependence, with were listed to ascertain the nature of the dependence. The exercise also asked participants to look at the additional issues that pertain to women workers in the informal economy. Four primary economic actors were: employees; unions; entrepreneurs and customers.

The economic actors that groups saw as part of their daily work relationships were the suppliers (wholesale and retail); manufacturers and producers, money lenders, banks and other financial institutions, government (provincial and national), local government (including traffic authorities); transporters.

Summary of conclusions from previous two-day discussion:

- All workers work to sustain their families;
- Participants learnt about the problems that women face as informal economy actors; All economic actors are important in the

economic chain and frequently one complements the work of the other ie: transporters, warehouses workers, suppliers, consumers;

- There is a need to grasp the opportunities for organising as workers;
- Women are honest in business and usually use their income for their families/communities;
- It is important to learn about the dynamics of family labour;
- Monopolies of business create dependencies for market traders;
- The importance of banks as custodians of finances;
- Learning that our position as workers gives us power to organise as working-class, which is different to entrepreneurs who organise as business.
- Learnt the importance of not exploiting child labour at our workplace and that the StreetNet resolution on Child Labour should be respected.

On the third day the workshop developed class positions for the sector.

Developing class positions

A review by participants showed that there are few existing labour standards for informal workers. In Ghana & Zimbabwe, informal workers are covered by legal & social protection. There are no laws for informal workers in Kenya, but micro & small enterprise protection is in the process of enactment by parliament. In India, there is legislation for registration of market porters, the National Employment Guarantee Act, and a National Policy on Street Vending. In some states there is a domestic workers service regulation scheme. There is also a



StreetNet affiliates in group discussion during the workshop
Photo: StreetNet

National Health and Insurance Policy scheme for workers in the informal economy. In Mocambique's informal economy, workers can register in terms of an Act where a form is filled in. Taxes are paid according to size of a business.

Labour standards generally in existence are the right to organise, to belong to association or union of choice; in some countries there is even the right to social dialogue (Bipartite Commission in one country), the right to representation (e.g. Argentina), the right to health and safety (e.g. Zambia during construction of markets – toilets, electricity, shelter, water), social protection (Peru – municipal fund in Lima to help informal economy workers in health and in capacitating their businesses, and pension and medical aid in Argentina).

Labour standards for Informal Economy Workplaces

In discussion on labour standards by the delegates, it was agreed that participation in decision-making is a key demand. But what labour standards are we going to be recommending?

- Recognition of **right to work in public space**;
- **Registration** of all informal workers.
- **Minimum wages** for informal workers hired – how can this be balanced with the limited resource base of own-account workers who hire them?
- **Hours worked** need to be regulated. (*One proposal was for 8 – 12 hours, negotiated with employees. Another proposal was for 9 hours per day with 1 hour in between for lunch, i.e. 10 hours altogether.*)
- **Days off**: holidays, week-ends – what provision should be made when workers work on these days?
- **Leave**: annual leave, maternity leave, study leave.
- **Social security & protection**: pension, insurance, gratuity, etc.
- **Health and safety**: protective clothing, medical facilities, good sanitary conditions (e.g. water & toilets)
- Form **tripartite body to do collective bargaining** with government and authorities, to formulate labour standards, legislate, supervise and implement resolutions of tripartite forum.

Organisational challenge

StreetNet members face the challenge of ensuring that all adult assistants/employees (including family members) engaged by own-account workers, are recruited to the same workers' organisations (and elected to leadership positions) to ensure that they have equal access to economic justice.

At midday, the workshop broke to attend a public debate held by the Democracy Development Programme (DDP) about the plans of the Ethekwini (Durban) Municipality to destroy Warwick Junction Markets in the heart of Durban, in order to allow private property developers to erect a shopping mall in time for the FIFA World Cup. The last session was devoted to evaluation of the workshop.



Delegate from UGSEIN, NIGER, Mariko Salamatou, indicates the presence of her organisation at the DDP debate, 20th May, 2009 Photo: StreetNet

StreetNet International Council Meeting: new treasurer elected

The International council meeting took place from 21st – 22nd May, 2009 in Durban. The President of StreetNet was unable to attend the meeting due to ill health. Deputy President Clarisse Gnahoui of USYNVEPID, Benin, chaired the meeting.

The meeting adopted the three-year plan of action for StreetNet International, 2009-2011.

Beauty Mugijima, ZCIEA, Zimbabwe, was elected to the position of acting-treasurer. The position was open because Kenyan affiliate, KENASVIT, withdrew their member Theresa A'kongo who was elected to the position at StreetNet Congress.



FUTJOPOCIF, Dominican Republic, joins StreetNet as a new affiliate

FUTJOPOCIF (Federación Unión de Trabajadores, Juntas de Vecinos Orgs. Populares el Comercio Informal y Afines, Inc) is a federation of workers in the Dominican Republic. It consists of self-employed workers in the macro, micro and small enterprises, for example, drivers, construction workers, market vendors and street vendors, domestic workers, hairdressers, metal and agricultural workers, etc. The General Secretary, Juan Jimenez and a team of men and women working within the sector, are organising it.

Our Aims and Objectives

- Defend the rights and interests of workers in the informal economy and own-account workers, Dominicans and immigrants.
- Establish means of creating public awareness at the national and international levels, of those facts that act against the interests of workers in the informal economy, especially our members.

- Strive to improve the economic, social, moral and cultural working conditions of our members.

Our organisation

We have 37 organisations in various provinces of the country, and abroad in the sister republic of Haiti. The main cities in the Dominican Republic where we have representation are: Santo Domingo (capital city), Santiago, San Pedro, Barahona and Puerto Plata.

We give training to workers, grassroots and community institutions, and also organise popular workers and people in general. Our institution has socio-economic projects among its members which include a cooperative (COOP-FUTJOPOCIF) and the FUTJOPOCIF Foundation, for development of its members and affiliates. Much of our work is to educate, train and prepare our members for better performance in their field of work and to have a better way life with their families.

The priorities are to teach workers' rights, and to denounce the atrocities and abuses committed against us to international institutions like the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the State.

We have an agreement with the Haitian federation UACSH, for a network of Dominican immigrant organisations of informal workers. The agreement is in the process of being expanded to the countries of the Caribbean and Latin America. This agreement with the brothers and sisters of the Republic of Haiti is in order to monitor, educate and organise workers in the Dominican Republic and in Haiti.



FUTJOPOCIF members

Photo: FUTJOPOCIF



FOTSSIEH, Honduras joins **StreetNet's ranks**

Formation of FOTSSIEH

FOTSSIEH ((Federacion De Organizaciones De Trabajadores Y Trabajadoras Del Sector Social E Informal De La Economia De Honduras) is the result of the rapid growth of self-employed workers - men and women - in the informal economy of Honduras. This is due to the emergence of *enclaves* (*maquileros*) and the failure of agrarian reform. This began a process of social organisation where efforts were made to represent the sector, It was dispersed and without a clear vision of demands and included associations, trade unions, cooperatives, malls, trustees, clubs of housewives and others of lesser significance.

The Sindicato Único de Vendedores Auténticos Nacionales de Honduras, SUVANH (National Union of Authentic Vendors of Honduras) was founded in 1985 with class vision, but independent of political parties and conservative political influence. We broke the myth that only workers with employers could become a union. The organisations promoted the formation and constitution of FOTSSIEH (Federation of Organizations and Workers of the Informal Sector of the Economy of Honduras), and it was launched on March 21, 2001. FOTSSIEH has 42 membership based organisations, with approximately 48 000 registered members of the informal sector, own account workers who are located in the service, industry and commerce sectors.

Purpose of organising

FOTSSIEH arose from the disorganisation of organisations in the informal economy sector, the lack of a common advocacy strategy, the invisibility of the sector, the lack of leadership, lack of advocacy vision, and was propelled by the sense of belonging to the working class and need to fight for laws to protect the rights of workers.

Its birth then has seen our purpose as working for the unity of workers in the sector, to strengthen the capacity and influence of the union at local government and national government levels and to encourage the recognition of legal status of own account workers as subjects in the law.

Objectives

- The objectives of the Federation are:
- Political independence;
- Promotion of economic and organisational unity for common goals with other organisations of workers;
- Improvement of living conditions;
- Strengthening of organisational processes;
- Establishment of an Alliance at the Central American and Caribbean level.

Political demands

The federation has defended the right to work, decent space, housing, economic management, legal assistance, gender equity and participated in protest movements to demand our rights.

FOSSTIEH is affiliated to CUT-Honduras. (Confederation of Workers Unions of Honduras), we are affiliated to StreetNet. We are co-founders and members of the network SEICAP and have relationships with institutions such as Peace & Solidarity Foundation and INTERVIDA based in Barcelona, Spain.



SUVANH gave rise to FOTSSIEH in 2001

Photo: FOTSSIEH

ASSOVACO, new StreetNet affiliate from Eastern DRC

By Jacqueline Kasunzu and Abigael Bitondo Aimée, ASSOVACO

The Association of Street Vendors in Congo (ASSOVACO) is a young organisation launched in 2007 as a result of street vendors observing and realising their livelihood and work. Its office is provisionally based in Uvira (in the District of Uvira, the province of South-Kivu, in the East of DRC). Jacqueline Kasunzu, a street vendor and Abigael Bitondo Aimée, a human rights activist, are assisted by members in building and leading the organisation.

ASSOVACO is currently active in the districts of Uvira, Fizi, Walungu, Kabare and in the provincial capital cities of Bukavu and Goma. ASSOVACO has more than 650 active members, divided into organised sectors of shop owners (storages), and market and street vendors. Each sector is divided into organised cells based on their work speciality, for example: farm products, clothing, shoes, fish and other sea products, cross-border trade, butchers, milk products etc, and the door is open for more members to join. A sector is usually determined geographically, like sector Mulongwe market, sector Kalimabenge market etc.

The Life of Street Vendors

Street vendors' businesses in the DRC are a reflection of the political socio-economic context of the country. The unemployment, the deterioration of the formal sector (unemployment), the repetitive wars and its consequences, the failure of the government to pay teachers, leaving parents with no other choice than to pay them, have forced many Congolese people to become street vendors, most of them being women. For example, for a woman to meet her family's needs, including her unemployed husband, she has no other choice than to become informal trader. Other women are widows, abandoned and head of their household and they have to sell on streets in order to look after their children. Others become street vendors simply because they have no other choice. Their level of

education is such that they cannot find work, and therefore have to resort to street vending to make ends meet.

These women who are generally uneducated, with no subsidy or formal assistance whatsoever, with meagre or borrowed capital, play a major role economically (they pay taxes, they make business move), and socially (to meet family needs, look after an unemployed husband); they send children to school and pay for healthcare for the entire family. In short, they contribute to the development of the area.

The Government should pay a special attention to street vendors as they play a very critical role. Unfortunately there is no commercial and storage infrastructure in Uvira. There is no market.

The public administration has launched the operation "Clean City" that aims to make this city clean. This operation intends to remove any trading activity from the main street. No consultation was done with stakeholders. This is our every day challenge - instability for street vendors.

Taxation and legal aspect

Street vendors, most of them uneducated, have no knowledge of the law that governs them. We wonder whether there is any law governing street vending in this country as we do not feel any weight of its existence. All what we know and are subjected to is the ever increasing number of taxes and tax services. You just have to go pass the main parking of Mulongwe (Uvira) on Tuesday morning to see how taxmen are parading the area. The women street vendors know nothing about tax services, they only know the taxmen. There is ignorance of the law. Those in power fail to clarify the public tax system.

ASSOVACO exists in order to deal with all these problems, but as a new organisation with no support, we are calling for the assistance of other organisations that are active in this field.

We, therefore, thank StreetNet International for its assistance and support. We hope that with them we will find solidarity and build strength to improve the working conditions for street and market vendors.



Members of ASSOVACO

Photo: ASSOVACO

WCCA Campaign Partners meet to draw-up plan of action

After some engagement of FIFA host city municipalities during 2007 and 2008, StreetNet decided to host a second national strategising meeting on March 17-19th, 2009 in Johannesburg. The following is a report of that meeting.

Fifty four participants from 31 organisations attended the meeting, five being street vendors' organisations. The participants were from the following 4 provinces: Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape.

Meeting objectives were to reflect on and share WCCA campaign developments since the 2007 national campaign meeting to begin to develop a practical plan for the WCCA campaign programme for 2009 and 2010; to strengthen alliances between campaign partners to work together in ensuring a successful and engaging campaign programme on the ground, and to agree on the next steps in the campaign implementation.

On the first day, March 17th, 2009, Pat Horn, StreetNet International Coordinator, welcomed all the delegates and introduced the agenda and objectives of the meeting. Participants introduced themselves, their organisations and shared some of their expectations regarding the workshop.

Highlights of the General Discussion:

- CBDs are being rearranged and planned for tourists not for local residents;
- Need to work together, build a stronger alliance among all those affected by 2010;
- Need to lobby for legislation that is favourable to the street vendors;
- Concerns regarding trafficking of women, and children during 2010;
- Reclaim the power and the spaces that have been lost.
- Overall, the delegates expressed a strong need for all the campaign partners to work together, as well as a desire to build a stronger alliance among street vendors.

On the second day, the workshop discussed the legal considerations of the laws and regulations introduced for the hosting of the FIFA World Cup. The workshop divided into three different sections, where participants received an overview of the specific legal framework and answered a list of key questions related to the particular framework. The highlights of their discussions were presented to the plenary. The three different legal sections were:

1. The FIFA Special Measures Act and Bylaws;
2. The Host Cities Agreement;
3. The NEDLAC framework agreement (that would require host cities respect the WCCA Campaign Demands).

In the second session groups began the planning of the campaign.

The plenary was divided into the various different groups for the Plan of Action:

1. Educating and Mobilizing Campaign Partners on the ground.
2. Follow ups to preliminary meetings held with the municipalities of Cape Town, Johannesburg, Nelson Mandela Metro, Mbombela.
3. New engagements are to take place with the municipalities of Tshwane, Bloemfontein, Rustenburg, and Polokwane.
4. Street Demonstration in Durban, coordination of actions for the Durban municipality: pickets, night vigils, pamphleteering and outreach.
5. National Host Cities Forum and provincial engagements.
6. Moving forward NEDLAC Framework Agreement.
7. 2009 Strategy for the Confederation Cup.
8. 2010 Strategy around Fan Parks and Public Viewing Stations.
9. National Day of Action.

On the last day, a group was delegated with the task of drawing up the WCCA Campaign draft plan and implementation schedule, which was presented and then adopted by the delegates.

Summary of short term priorities

- Follow up with three host-city municipalities and new engagements with four that have not yet been contacted.
- Street vendor protests in Durban, where WCCA's request for meeting and consultation with municipality met with no reply.
- Build WCCA structures in each host city, including the establishment of a national steering committee.
- Pressurise NEDLAC to conclude the agreement with LOC. Then engage municipalities and the LOC regarding monitoring the compliance of Host Cities with NEDLAC.
- Tackling Xenophobia - Suggest the LOC's advertising campaign devotes time and space to issues of xenophobia.
- Strengthening of relationship between WCCA Steering Committee and TU Federations in SADC.

In the long-term, participants stressed that WCCA Campaign must lobby the municipalities for improved conditions for street traders (i.e. umbrellas, trolleys, safe storage space, day-care centres for informal traders, etc.) with the support of campaign partners. A call for favourable legislation and regulations regarding street traders beyond 2010 must be made so that the facilities, areas and infrastructure continue to favour the informal sector.

**Source: Summary of WCCA report
Full Report can be found at
<http://www.streetnet.org.za/wccareportmeetingmarch09.htm>**

Nicaragua: money exchangers of Plaza España protest eviction

Pedro Ortega, Nicaragua, May 2009: Around 25 men and women who are engaged in currency exchange, have been affected by the decision of a supermarket's management, forbidding them to conduct their work within the parking area of the centre. Money exchangers were supported by their colleagues from the Federation of Exchangers of Nicaragua and the National Front of Workers, protesting the action taken and holding placards and posters for customers entering the supermarket, Orlando Jose Mercado Mendoza, Secretary of the Managua Exchangers Union reports. He said, in Managua there are 350 moneychangers that are located in 17 places. It is only in Plaza España that they have been prevented from carrying out their work. At the national level, there are over 800 money changers in Nicaragua.

Photo: CTCP



India - SEWA women vendors' conference

Indore, 8th March, 2009. On the occasion of Women's Day, 400 women street vendors of Dhar, Khandwa, Ujjain, Dewas and Indore districts gathered to celebrate and raise their voices. President of SEWA Madhya Pradesh, Shikha Joshi drew attention to the Madhya Pradesh Government plan for setting up vending zones. She complained that no allotment had been made. She said that other schemes on vendors like the survey of vendors, registration, identity cards and hawker zones and hawker zone societies are not properly implemented. After the meeting the women took a Memorandum to the Mayor. Their demands included issue of street traders' licences, and a Social Security Scheme for all vendors and the immediate construction of hawkers zones.

Source: footpath ki aawaz April 2009

WIEGO Research Project on Impact of Global Economic Crisis on Informal Workers

By Monica Garzaro, StreetNet International, Organiser Southern Africa and Latin America

Sister organisation WIEGO is coordinating efforts by its global partners in the Inclusive Cities project to track the impact of the global economic crisis on the urban working poor in the informal economy. The study is collecting evidence and accounts from workers from three different occupational sectors in 11 different countries across three regions, Latin America, Africa and Asia.

StreetNet and its affiliates have been invited to participate in the study. In the Southern and East Africa Region two affiliates were selected to participate in this research:

- MUFIS (Malawi Union for the Informal Sector); and
- KENASVIT (Kenya National Alliance of Street Vendors and Informal Traders)

In Latin America one organisation has been selected (there is the possibility of extending funding for the research to include others):

- FEDEVAL (Departmental Federation of Street Vendors of Lima, Peru)

The initial part of the project will be focus group discussions to acquire primary information involving 10-12 street or market vendors that are representatives of the sector, with 50% of those involved being women. After the information is gathered, WIEGO will compile and analyse the final results. It plans to report on the impact of the global financial crisis and to highlight the need to create appropriate social policies.

The final report will be available at www.InclusiveCities.org in July 2009. Stay up to date on the impact of the crisis on the informal economy in the News Section on the Informal Economy at WIEGO's website: www.WIEGO.org/about_ie/ie_news.php

Correction: Caption on Page 8 of No 15 March 2009. The person in the photo of the StreetNet-SATTUC workshop was Rebecca Mbasela from AZIEA Zambia and not Lucia Gladys Matibenga.