

design for
change

**Never doubt that a small group
of thoughtful, committed citizens
can change the world; indeed,
it's the only thing that ever has.**

– Margaret Mead

**I care about
what I do
and why I am
doing it.**

I **design for change**, applying my 30 years of experience in both the advertising and not-for-profit sectors to design creative, accessible and informed communications for not-for-profit organisations and initiatives.

While the world's problems seem to grow, so too does the technology of communication – at what can feel like an alarming rate. I keep learning so I can continue to include and optimise rapidly evolving platforms.

My work has been focused on workers in the informal economy, health care, education, gender rights, and environmental issues.

My services include ›

- › Design and layout of targeted materials that inform and educate for both print and online dissemination
- › Design and layout of (interactive) presentations and publications
- › Design and layout of brand identities and annual reports
- › Social media design
- › Website design
- › Illustration and infographic design
- › Design and layout in multiple languages
- › Copywriting

Interactive E-books >



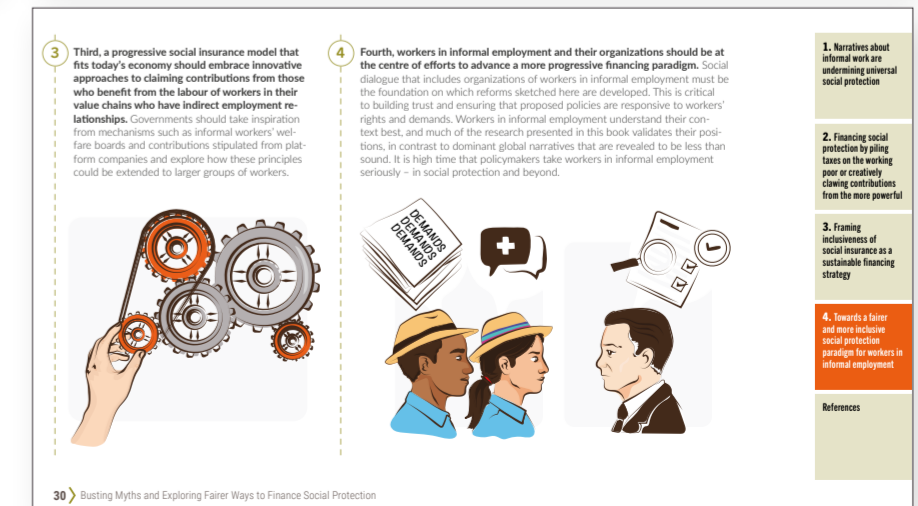
Street Vendors and Public Space E-book

Client: WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment, Globalizing and Organizing)

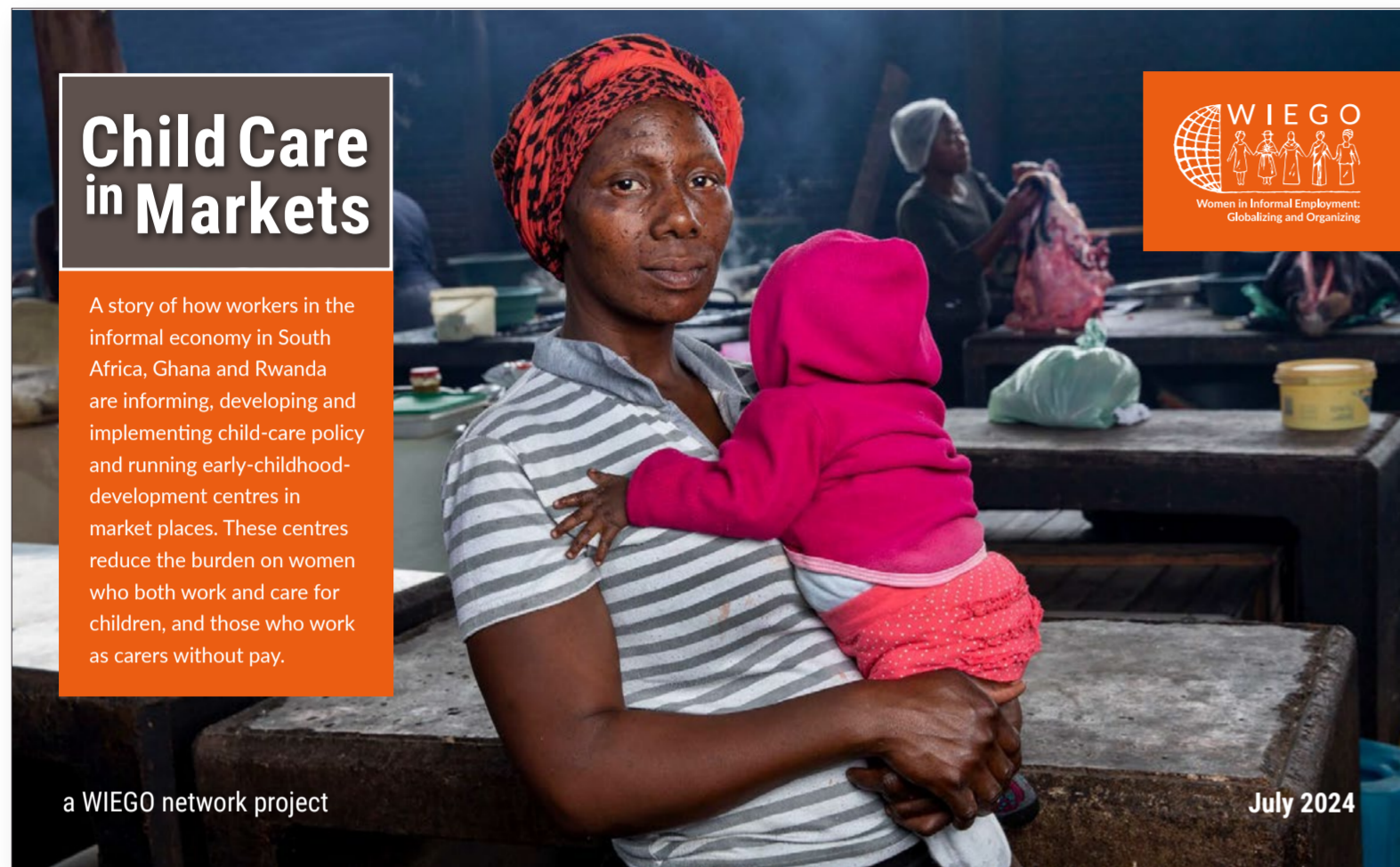
Design of an interactive E-book taking an in-depth look at the important role street vendors play in cities, the challenges they face, and the solutions that can make cities more vibrant, secure, and affordable for all.

Selected pages >>

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Interactive E-books >



Child Care in Markets

A story of how workers in the informal economy in South Africa, Ghana and Rwanda are informing, developing and implementing child-care policy and running early-childhood-development centres in market places. These centres reduce the burden on women who both work and care for children, and those who work as carers without pay.

a WIEGO network project

July 2024

Child Care in Markets E-book

Client: WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment, Globalizing and Organizing)

This e-book explores how workers in the informal economy in South Africa, Ghana and Rwanda are informing, developing and implementing child-care policy and running early-childhood-development centres in market places. These centres reduce the burden on women who both work and care for children, and those who work as carers without pay.

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CHAPTER 3 SOUTH AFRICA

- INTRODUCTION
- CHAPTER 1 Background
- CHAPTER 2 GHANA: Developing inclusive policy to protect mothers in informal employment
- CHAPTER 3 SOUTH AFRICA: Pioneering a pop-up child-care facility in inner-city Durban
- CHAPTER 4 RWANDA: Publicizing needs, implementing policy and setting up child-care centres
- CHAPTER 5 Child-care initiatives around the world for workers in informal employment



Dangerous work spaces

In Ghana, South Africa and Rwanda, where affordable high-quality child-care services for workers in the informal economy are largely absent, particularly in urban areas, many street traders, market traders and waste pickers take their children to work with them.

"We collect recyclable materials by climbing onto moving trucks as they drive by to the landfill. One needs to act very quickly to catch up with the truck, there are a lot of us even the men. We push each other whilst we trying to get into the back of the truck. Sometimes I don't know what to do because I cannot leave my child on the ground... I usually carry my child on my back and hope that I do not get squeezed when there is a rush to get to the truck. We work with dangerous materials like metals, there is danger everywhere. Most times I don't go to the trucks when there are a lot of people, fearing that my child will be harmed."¹ (South African waste picker)

"I am a street trader operating in Warwick and a mother to a beautiful daughter. Public spaces are not a safe haven, particularly for raising toddlers. I vividly remember an incident where one of our fellow traders' child got injured while playing next to her mother's trading stall. I was skeptical of bringing my child to work."² (Nkokukhanya Ndlovu, South African street trader)

Mothers who are simultaneously trying to work and care for young children have to be vigilant in the markets. Amid the noise and bustle of stalls and streets, curious children can easily wander off and get lost. Market traders also find that caring for small children in public spaces interrupts their work and affects their income.

So, as an alternative to having children in the workplace, some vendors leave their children at home with relatives. In the absence of willing caregivers, they sometimes leave their children unsupervised at home, at risk of harm or the consequences of neglect. Either way, women feel they are sacrificing their income or the needs of their children.

"... there is actually no time for children. Our children do not get the attention that they deserve from us."³ (South African market trader)

"Their education is affected because attention required for monitoring their progress or otherwise is limited since you have to work to put food on the table."⁴ (Ghanaian trader)⁵

Photo: Courtesy of Aet

Mothers who are simultaneously trying to work and care for young children have to be continually vigilant in the markets. Amid the noise and bustle of stalls and streets, curious children can easily wander off and get lost.

¹ Kahn-Horowitz, 2022. WIEGO Child Care Initiative: An Impact Story.
² A0 and WIEGO Policy Brief No. 1, [Quality child-care services for workers in the informal economy](#).
³ WIEGO Child Care Initiative. "Our children do not get the attention they deserve." [Qualitative research findings on informal workers and their children](#).
⁴ WIEGO Child Care Initiative. "Our children do not get the attention they deserve." [Qualitative research findings on informal workers and their children](#).



CHAPTER 4 RWANDA

- INTRODUCTION
- CHAPTER 1 Background
- CHAPTER 2 GHANA: Developing inclusive policy to protect mothers in informal employment
- CHAPTER 3 SOUTH AFRICA: Pioneering a pop-up child-care facility in inner-city Durban
- CHAPTER 4 RWANDA: Publicizing needs, implementing policy and setting up child-care centres
- CHAPTER 5 Child-care initiatives around the world for workers in informal employment



The parenting conundrum

Constantly trying to find a way to both earn and care for children

Across the globe, working parents find themselves relentlessly juggling the need to earn an income and care for children at the same time. It is women who feel the weight of this – world-wide figures show that, on average, women do three times more unpaid care work than men per day.¹ In order to nurture children, women often lose earning opportunities and forfeit careers, and women who work come home to more work: unpaid child care and domestic chores.

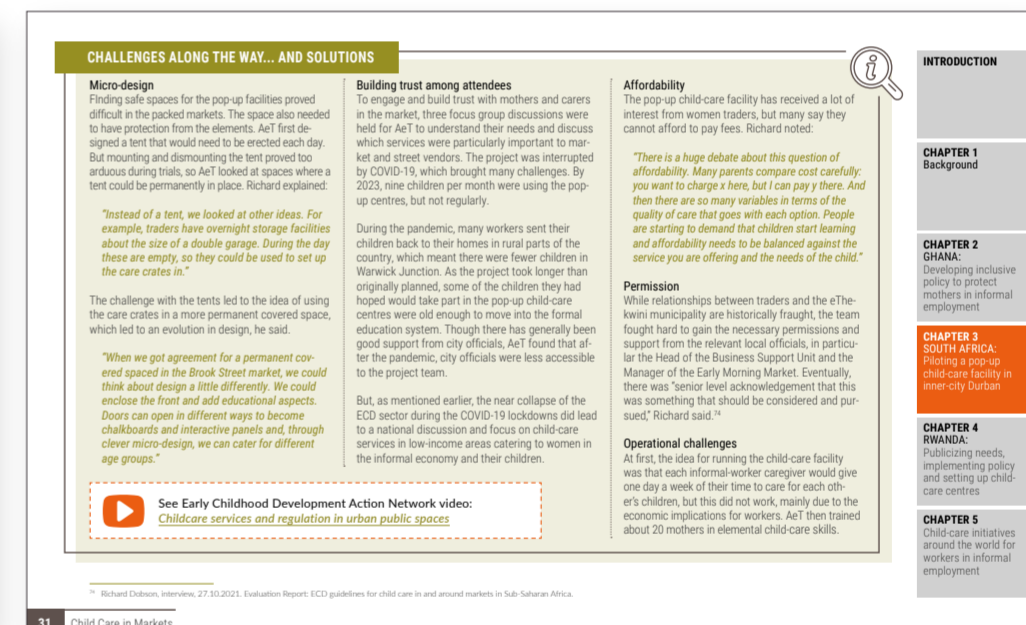
To mitigate inequality and tackle the child-care issues that working mothers face, governments – to varying degrees – have set out policies to support women. Human rights frameworks have set out guidelines for eliminating discrimination and protecting human rights and labour standards.² Human rights conventions and covenants recognise that with access to good quality affordable child-care services, women are better able to contribute to the labour market safe in the knowledge that the needs of their children are being adequately met.

Policies on child care also guide governments in their duties to look after children. Studies show that, in their first five years, children are developing vital physical, emotional and cognitive skills faster than at any other time of their lives. They also learn communication and thinking skills, which set them up for formal schooling. Children need to be safe and stimulated and to receive support, love, attention and good food to develop optimally.³ Policies and laws are there to assist parents raise healthy, happy children and ensure that their developmental needs are met.

So, although workers in the formal economy, for example, factory workers, office workers and shop attendants, often lack access to affordable child care – particularly those who do not earn high wages – many are protected by legislated paid maternity leave. This allows mothers to attend to the demands of their newborn babies without the risk of losing their income.

Some working mothers employed by large corporates are given support that extends beyond paid leave. Companies including Facebook, Apple, Procter & Gamble and Johnson & Johnson offer employees hundreds of hours of subsidized child care. Amazon provides child care on site. Google provides

¹ WIEGO UNICEF and ILO Policy Brief July 2021, [Early Childhood Policies for Workers in the Informal Economy](#).
² A0 and WIEGO Policy Brief No. 2, [Quality child-care services for workers in the informal economy](#).
³ Kahn-Horowitz and Kahn-Horowitz, 2022. [Guidelines and standards for the care centres and parent networks in Ghana](#).
⁴ A0 and WIEGO Policy Brief No. 1, [Quality child-care services for workers in the informal economy](#).



CHALLENGES ALONG THE WAY... AND SOLUTIONS

Micro-design

Finding safe spaces for the pop-up facilities proved difficult in the packed markets. The space also needed to have protection from the elements. Aet first designed a tent that would need to be erected each day. But mounting and dismantling the tent proved too arduous during trials, so Aet looked at spaces where a tent could be permanently in place. Richard explained:

"Instead of a tent, we looked at other ideas. For example, traders have overnight storage facilities about the size of a double garage. During the day these are empty, so they could be used to set up the care crates."¹

The challenge with the tents led to the idea of using the care crates in a more permanent covered space, which led to an evolution in design, he said.

"When we got agreement for a permanent covered space in the Brook Street market, we could think about design a little differently. We could enclose the front and add educational aspects. Doors can open in different ways to become chalkboards and interactive panels and, through clever micro-design, we can cater for different age groups."²

Building trust among attendees

To engage and build trust with mothers and carers in the market, three focus group discussions were held for Aet to understand their needs and discuss which services were particularly important to market and street vendors. The project was interrupted by COVID-19 which brought many challenges. By 2023, nine children per month were using the pop-up centres, but not regularly.

During the pandemic, many workers sent their children back to their homes in rural parts of the country, which meant there were fewer children in Warwick Junction. As the project took longer than originally planned, some of the children they had hoped would take part in the pop-up child-care centres were old enough to move into the formal education system. Though there has generally been good support from city officials, Aet found that after the pandemic, city officials were less accessible to the project team.

But, as mentioned earlier, the near collapse of the ECD sector during the COVID-19 lockdowns did lead to a national discussion and focus on child-care services in low-income areas catering to women in the informal economy and their children.

Affordability

The pop-up child-care facility has received a lot of interest from women traders, but many say they cannot afford to pay fees. Richard noted:

"There is a huge debate about this question of affordability. Many parents compare cost carefully: you want to charge a fee, but I can pay a fee. And then there are so many variables in terms of the quality of care that goes with each option. People are starting to demand that children start learning and affordability needs to be balanced against the service you are offering and the needs of the child."³

Permission

While relationships between traders and the eThekweni municipality are historically fraught, the team fought hard to gain the necessary permissions and support from the relevant local officials, in particular the Head of the Business Support Unit and the Manager of the Early Morning Market. Eventually, there was 'senior level acknowledgement that this was something that should be considered and pursued', Richard said.⁴

Operational challenges

At first, the idea for running the child-care facility was that each informal-worker caregiver would give one day a week of their time to care for each other's children, but this did not work, mainly due to the economic implications for workers. Aet then trained about 20 mothers in elemental child-care skills.

¹ Richard Dabrowski, interview, 27.10.2021. Evaluation Report: ECD guidelines for child-care in Sub-Saharan Africa.



Publicizing needs, implementing policy and setting up child-care centres

In Rwanda, like in Ghana and South Africa, markets are the workplace for hundreds of workers in informal employment. A variety of goods are sold at different markets: tables are piled high with handcrafted goods, fabric, fresh fruit and vegetables, coffee beans, legumes, spices and sacks of dry grains. Many market traders are very poor, able to make a living on some days but, as the markets are seasonal and do not operate at full capacity during the rainy season, income fluctuates and is never guaranteed.

Many children in Rwanda are exposed to poverty. Their families sometimes go without food, resulting in malnutrition and poor health. These children are likely to do poorly in school and subsequently have low income themselves, thus perpetuating intergenerational poverty.¹

Progressive child-care policy

To tackle this, the Rwandan government has strengthened its child-care policies, introduced the Child Care Reform Policy, and made a commitment to ensuring that all children grow up safely in families.² In 2018, the government introduced the National Early Childhood Development Programme, which coordinates programmes that support growth and development for children. The Rwanda Labour Law (2018) states that both informal and formal workers should benefit from the same protections, including social security. However, the number of informal workers and self-employed workers registered in social security remains marginal.³

But while supportive policy exists to protect children and their mothers, implementation is the challenge. The Ministry of Education began requesting the involvement of civil society in implementing service provision across the country. WIEGO partner SYTRIECI, a trade union for self-employed

¹ International Labour and Women's Rights (ILO/Women's Rights), 2021. [Situational analysis of children's early life conditions, women informal cross-border traders in Rwanda](#).
² International Labour and Women's Rights (ILO/Women's Rights), 2021. [Situational analysis of children's early life conditions, women informal cross-border traders in Rwanda](#).
³ ILO, [Rwanda: Development in a Digital World Progress Report 2023](#).
⁴ Nkomo, 2011. [Global Care Networks Annual Report](#).

Interactive E-books >



COVID-19 Emergency Response E-book

Client: WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment, Globalizing and Organizing)

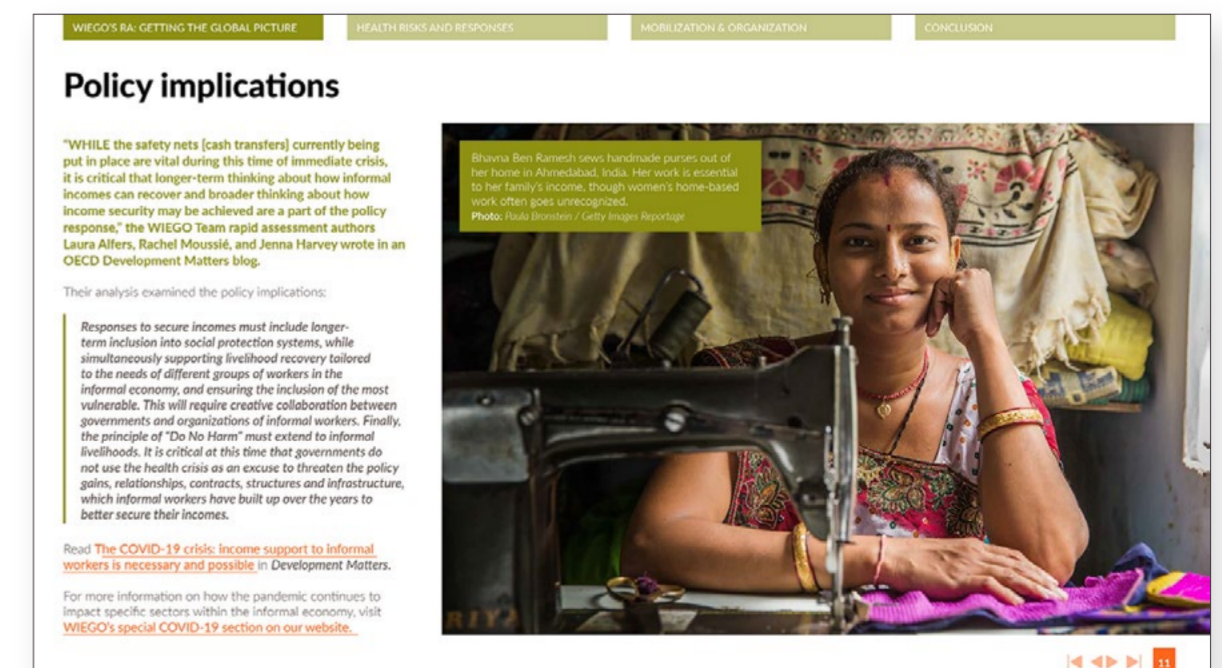
Design of an interactive E-book capturing WIEGO's rapid assessment, conducted to understand how the pandemic and the related public health measures were affecting informal workers in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Selected pages >>

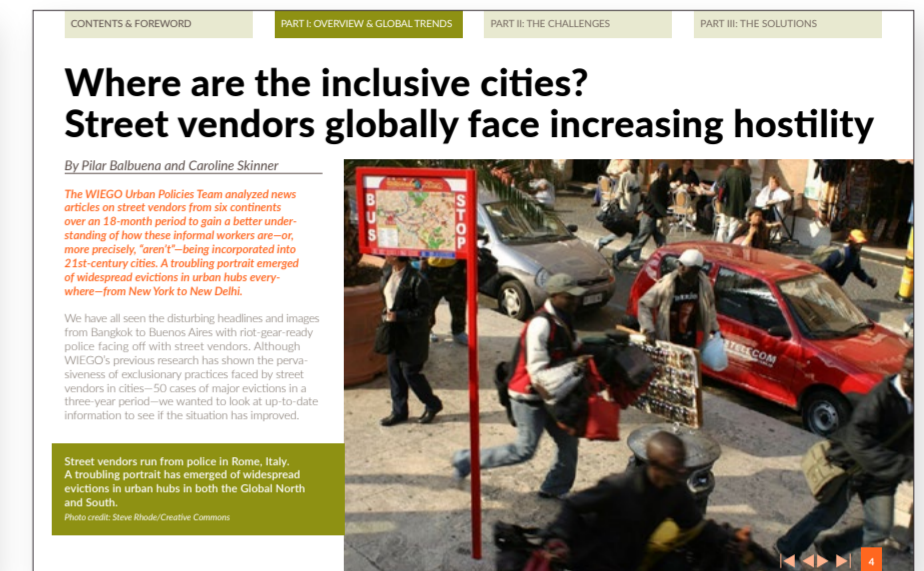
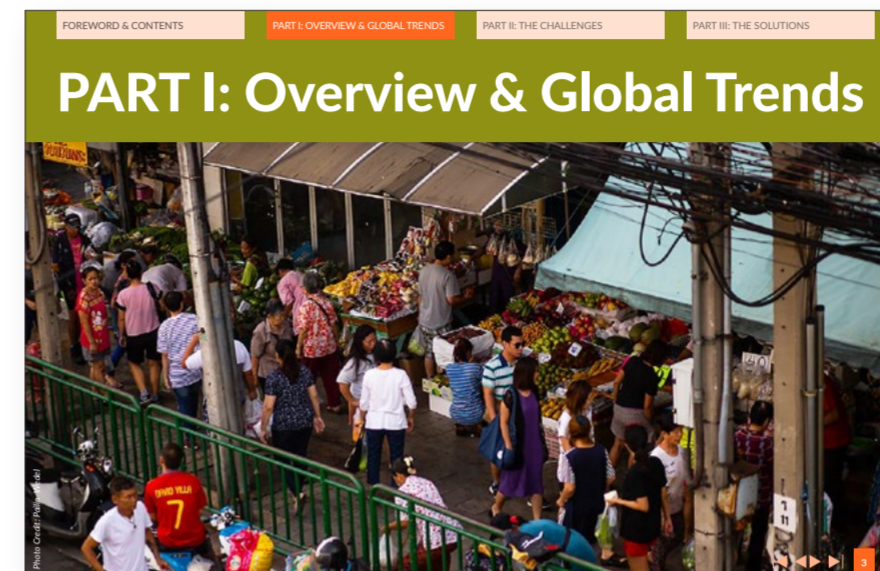
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WIEGO'S RA: GETTING THE GLOBAL PICTURE	HEALTH RISKS AND RESPONSES	MOBILIZATION & ORGANIZATION	CONCLUSION
<p>WASTE PICKERS</p> <p>"Women are bringing their children to work since there are no classes. They put them on their carts because they have to work."</p> <p>- Interview with waste pickers in Mexico City, Mexico.</p>	<p>MAJOR SHUTDOWNS in large global economies (i.e. China, Europe and N. America)</p> <p>BORDER CLOSURES (i.e. between and within countries)</p> <p>QUARANTINE</p> <p>PHYSICAL DISTANCING (i.e. schools still open, people encouraged to work from home when possible)</p> <p>SEMI-LOCKDOWN (i.e. schools closed, people encouraged to work from home when possible, food markets and stores open, public transport still operating)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste pickers in Colombia note that the prices of metal and glass have fallen while the price of paper remains stable for the moment. Some links in the value chains are broken as big industries are closed (at national and global levels). The collection warehouses have closed, driving prices down because of border closures as no one is buying internationally. In India, municipalities have not identified which households are under quarantine (due to potential illness), so waste pickers cannot know when waste is hazardous. Waste pickers living in isolated waste picking communities in South Africa already saw their income drop as middlemen no longer wanted to buy up recyclables. As the virus can live on certain materials for up to a few days, the market for recyclables has collapsed. Middlemen are refusing to buy up more recyclables as they suspend operations impacting cooperatives and street collectors (South Africa, Brazil). Waste pickers' cooperatives are closing across Brazil as waste pickers are not allowed to collect recyclables and no new materials will be reaching cooperatives. Waste pickers work in cramped spaces in their recycling warehouses and also need to load heavy materials, which require teamwork. Lack of protective gear is a key issue across all regions. In Colombia, private companies are refusing to pay the recycling levy that goes to waste pickers. In Mexico, household waste has diminished and not all households are separating out sanitary waste as recommended. 	<p>Carmenta Mora is a recycler and waste picker in Bogotá, Colombia and member of the Asociación de Recicladores de Bogotá (ARB), Waste Pickers' Association of Bogotá. Photo: Juan Aristondo / Getty Images Reportage</p>



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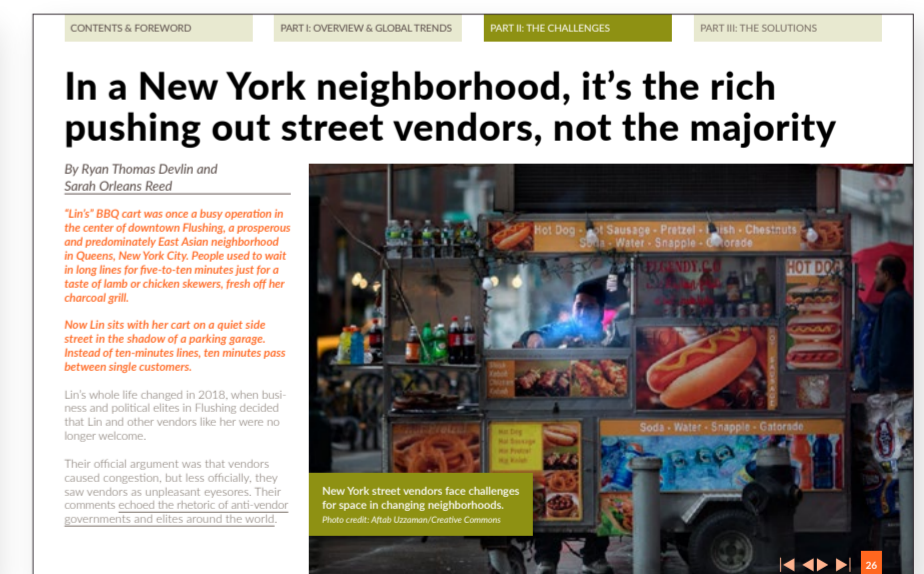
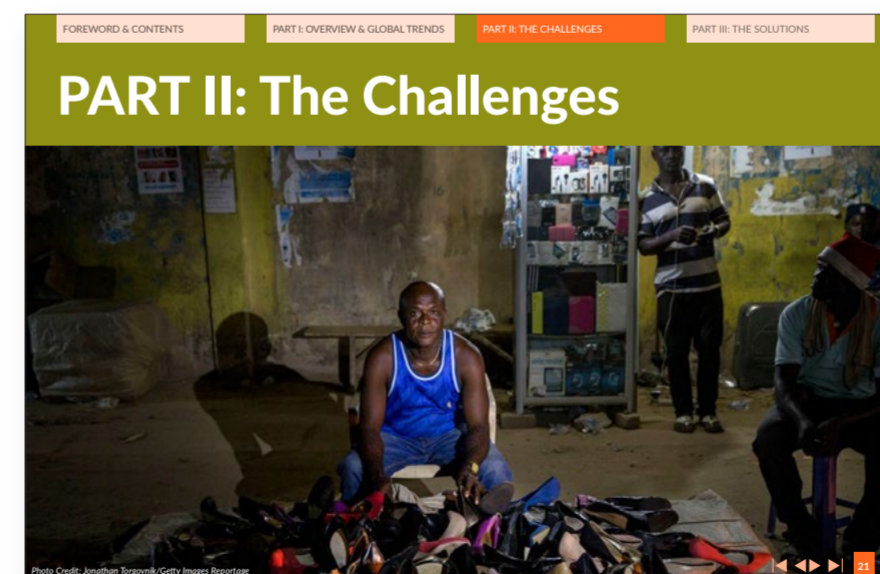
Street Vendors and Public Space E-book

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Fact sheets >



WIEGO
Women in Informal Employment,
Globalizing & Organizing

Febrero 2021

La crisis de la COVID-19 y la economía informal: Trabajadoras y trabajadores en empleo informal en Lima, Perú



Ella Rojas, 62 años de edad, hace 35 años trabaja vendiendo rocoto y ají en La Parada. Sacó adelante sola a 2 hijos. Durante la cuarentena, la municipalidad de La Victoria bloqueó el acceso a varias calles, lo que generó caída en sus ventas y constante temor a ser desalojados.

Puntos claves

- 1. **Facilidad para trabajar, más que bonos, es el clamor urgente:** En abril, el 79% de las/los encuestados no trabajó. Para junio/julio los pocos que retomaron labores tuvieron ingresos entre 60% y 40% menores a los de febrero, antes de la COVID-19. El hambre afectó a 63% de los hogares del estudio.
- 2. **Frente a la crisis, para junio/julio, el 94% de las/los trabajadores habían tomado una o más de estas medidas:** 73% agotó sus ahorros, 56% pidió apoyo financiero a familiares/amigos/vecinos, y 38% tomó préstamos. Solo el 50% de las/los encuestados recibió alguna de los bonos del gobierno.
- 3. **Comerciantes de vía pública:** la confiscación injustificada de mercadería, la destrucción de su lugar de trabajo, y la pérdida en percibibles contribuyen a agotar su capital de trabajo. Requieren préstamos accesibles de montos pequeños. Desde abril, las mujeres trabajan más que los hombres.
- 4. **Trabajadoras del hogar:** "Mi empleador me despidió/me dijo que no fuera a trabajar" fue una respuesta reportada por 70% de las encuestadas. Las trabajadoras cama-adentro manifestaron verse obligadas a permanecer en casa del empleador sin poder salir, bajo riesgo de perder su empleo.
- 5. **Canillitas:** las/los trabajadores de mayor edad y de menor ingreso diario pre-COVID-19 en el estudio. Hay ansiedad frente a no poder trabajar como antes. La confiscación de mercancías, la destrucción de su lugar de trabajo, y la pérdida en percibibles contribuyen a agotar su capital de trabajo. Requieren préstamos accesibles de montos pequeños. Desde abril, las mujeres trabajan más que los hombres.
- 6. **Recicladoras/es:** sector más afectado por pérdida de ingresos—99% en abril y 89% en junio/julio—. Sin embargo, de todos los sectores estudiados, son quienes tienen que asumir los protocolos de mayor costo para volver a trabajar. Recibieron más apoyo en bonos y alimentos que los otros sectores, reflejando su vulnerabilidad.

La crisis de la COVID-19 y la economía informal

Seguridad alimentaria

Además de la caída en ingresos, el 63% de las trabajadoras y trabajadores encuestados reportaron que las personas adultas en su hogar pasaron hambre. De los hogares con niñas y niños menores de 15 años, el 61% reportó que éstos pasaron hambre.

63%

reportaron que personas adultas pasaron hambre

61%


de hogares con niñas/os reportaron que éstos pasaron hambre

Aumento en las responsabilidades del hogar y del cuidado

La COVID-19 y la cuarentena definitivamente incrementaron las tareas del hogar: el 50% del total de las/los trabajadores encuestados reportaron que sus responsabilidades en la cocina aumentaron, y el 69% indicaron incrementos en las tareas de limpieza. Sin embargo, al analizar las respuestas de hombres y mujeres por separado veremos que hubo un aumento mayor para las mujeres: el 53% de ellas reportaron un aumento en las tareas de cocina y el 71% en tareas de limpieza. En los hogares con niñas/os menores de 15 años, el 72% de las mujeres reportó un aumento en las tareas del cuidado de niños versus el 59% de los hombres. Al trasladarse el colegio a la casa, y reducirse la circulación de niñas/os, la posibilidad de trabajar de las mujeres se ha visto afectada, especialmente para las que acostumbraban llevar a sus hijas/os al trabajo con ellas.

Las/los trabajadores comentaron que, debido a la brutal reducción en los ingresos, con frecuencia no tuvieron saldo en el celular. En consecuencia, no se pudieron comunicar con los profesores por internet, aun si seguían las clases por TV estatal, lo que retrasó el aprendizaje de sus hijas/os.

La mitad de las mujeres en hogares con personas adultas mayores informaron que el cuidado de estas últimas también aumentó.



"De pronto todo cambió y nos chocó a todos, pensamos que sería 15 días, pero no fue así, nos dio estrés por no salir y estar encerrados en la casa"
-Canillita, mujer



WIEGO
Women in Informal Employment,
Globalizing & Organizing

Febrero 2021

COVID-19 Crisis and the Informal Economy: Informal Workers in Bangkok, Thailand



Ms. Pichai, 48 años de edad, trabaja en Bangkok, en el área metropolitana de Bangkok. Es vendedora de frutas y verduras en un puesto de venta de frutas y verduras en un mercado informal. Aunque se comprometió a permanecer en casa durante la cuarentena, ella y su esposo fueron obligados a salir para trabajar.

Coping and Adaptation Strategies

84% of all respondents borrowed money, drew down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.

In addition to reducing food in some cases, as discussed below, respondents utilized a range of coping strategies to manage the loss of income, ranging from trying to new jobs to selling or pawned assets. Although the majority of respondents reported that they had received government support payments for one year, most respondents did not include an amount for these payments. The latter group included street vendors who had received loans through pre-COVID government supported programs.

Respondents who have drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate:

- 84% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 78% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 72% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 68% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 64% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 60% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 56% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 52% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 48% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 44% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 40% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 36% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 32% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 28% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 24% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 20% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 16% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 12% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 8% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 4% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.

Respondents who have not drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate:

- 16% of respondents reported that they had not borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 22% of respondents reported that they had not borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 28% of respondents reported that they had not borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 34% of respondents reported that they had not borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 40% of respondents reported that they had not borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 46% of respondents reported that they had not borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 52% of respondents reported that they had not borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 58% of respondents reported that they had not borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 64% of respondents reported that they had not borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 70% of respondents reported that they had not borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 76% of respondents reported that they had not borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 82% of respondents reported that they had not borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 88% of respondents reported that they had not borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 94% of respondents reported that they had not borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.

Key Findings

- 1. Almost half of respondents were unable to work for more than four days in April 2020. 20% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 10 days in April 2020. 10% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 15 days in April 2020. 5% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 20 days in April 2020. 2% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 25 days in April 2020. 1% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 30 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 35 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 40 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 45 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 50 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 55 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 60 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 65 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 70 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 75 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 80 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 85 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 90 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 95 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 100 days in April 2020.
- 2. 62% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 3. 58% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 4. 54% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 5. 50% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 6. 46% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 7. 42% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 8. 38% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 9. 34% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 10. 30% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 11. 26% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 12. 22% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 13. 18% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 14. 14% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 15. 10% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 16. 6% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 17. 2% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.
- 18. 0% of respondents reported that they had borrowed money, drawn down savings, borrowed money, sought financial assistance from Friends and family, sold or pawned assets, or had family members migrate.

Key Findings

- 1. In a situation like this, drivers had to take more informal loans because government funds require documentation, a long time to process. Some people or blacklisted. However, informal loans will pay for the instance. Credit A, but if they are unable to pay or are agreed, they will pay and take a loan from Creditor B to pay to Creditor C. When they can't pay up, they would go to Creditor C, and the vicious cycle goes on and on.
- 2. "I haven't been able to work because I'm in the house taking care of my kids making sure they connect to the internet for school."
- 3. "I haven't been able to work because I'm in the house taking care of my kids making sure they connect to the internet for school."



WIEGO
Women in Informal Employment,
Globalizing & Organizing

January 2021

COVID-19 Crisis and the Informal Economy: Street Vendors in New York City, USA



Ms. Cynthia, 48 años de edad, trabaja en Nueva York. Ella vende productos en un puesto de venta de frutas y verduras en un mercado informal. Aunque se comprometió a permanecer en casa durante la cuarentena, ella y su esposo fueron obligados a salir para trabajar.

Household Stress

94% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.

Though the survey did not ask about ability to pay rent or utility bills, one third of respondents reported that they were struggling with rent for their homes and for the gas when they were not able to work. Some reported that they had been unable to pay rent for their homes. Several respondents mentioned the challenge of keeping children home and focused during school.

The pandemic has also led to an increase in household labor. This is particularly true for women vendors. Several respondents mentioned the challenge of keeping children home and focused during school.

"I haven't been able to work because I'm in the house taking care of my kids making sure they connect to the internet for school."

Key Findings

- 1. All street vendors interviewed in April 2020 had only stopped working temporarily in April 2020. 20% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 10 days in April 2020. 10% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 15 days in April 2020. 5% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 20 days in April 2020. 2% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 25 days in April 2020. 1% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 30 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 35 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 40 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 45 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 50 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 55 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 60 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 65 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 70 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 75 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 80 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 85 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 90 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 95 days in April 2020. 0% of respondents reported that they were unable to work for more than 100 days in April 2020.
- 2. 94% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 3. 88% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 4. 82% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 5. 76% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 6. 70% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 7. 64% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 8. 58% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 9. 52% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 10. 46% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 11. 40% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 12. 34% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 13. 28% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 14. 22% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 15. 16% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 16. 10% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 17. 4% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 18. 0% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.

Key Findings

- 1. 94% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 2. 88% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 3. 82% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 4. 76% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 5. 70% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 6. 64% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 7. 58% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 8. 52% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 9. 46% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 10. 40% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 11. 34% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 12. 28% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 13. 22% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 14. 16% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 15. 10% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 16. 4% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 17. 0% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.



WIEGO
Women in Informal Employment,
Globalizing & Organizing

January 2021

COVID-19 Crisis and the Informal Economy: Informal Workers in Durban, South Africa



Ms. Thabisa, 48 años de edad, trabaja en Durban. Ella vende productos en un puesto de venta de frutas y verduras en un mercado informal. Aunque se comprometió a permanecer en casa durante la cuarentena, ella y su esposo fueron obligados a salir para trabajar.

Household Stress

While incomes have shrunk, changes in household structures and the closure of schools and child care centers have increased household labor for informal workers.

"% of respondents reporting increase in care and household responsibilities by gender"

Gender	Cooking	Cleaning	Child Care
Women	46%	25%	21%
Men	19%	21%	27%

"I have a grandchild and I have her with ability at home. Some traders bring their kids to the market. If they don't have anyone to look after them, it's difficult to bring an kid on a daily every day. We have to take extra precautions."


- Woman Street Vendor, Durban

Key Findings

- 1. 84% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 2. 78% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 3. 72% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 4. 66% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 5. 60% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 6. 54% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 7. 48% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 8. 42% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 9. 36% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 10. 30% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 11. 24% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 12. 18% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 13. 12% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 14. 6% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 15. 0% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.

Key Findings


- 1. 84% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 2. 78% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 3. 72% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 4. 66% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 5. 60% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 6. 54% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 7. 48% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 8. 42% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 9. 36% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 10. 30% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 11. 24% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 12. 18% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 13. 12% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 14. 6% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.
- 15. 0% of respondents reported that their household's overall income was lower than in February 2020.



WIEGO
Women in Informal Employment,
Globalizing & Organizing

Mars 2021

La crise de la COVID-19 et l'économie informelle: récupérateurs-de déchets en emploi informel à Dakar, Sénégal



Ms. Christine, 48 años de edad, trabaja en Dakar. Ella vende productos en un puesto de venta de frutas y verduras en un mercado informal. Aunque se comprometió a permanecer en casa durante la cuarentena, ella y su esposo fueron obligados a salir para trabajar.

Policy Responses to COVID-19

Timeline

- 1. 2020-03-15: First COVID-19 case in Senegal.
- 2. 2020-03-20: National State of Disaster declared in Senegal.
- 3. 2020-03-25: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 4. 2020-04-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 5. 2020-04-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 6. 2020-05-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 7. 2020-05-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 8. 2020-06-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 9. 2020-06-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 10. 2020-07-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 11. 2020-07-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 12. 2020-08-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 13. 2020-08-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 14. 2020-09-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 15. 2020-09-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 16. 2020-10-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 17. 2020-10-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 18. 2020-11-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 19. 2020-11-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 20. 2020-12-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 21. 2020-12-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 22. 2021-01-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 23. 2021-01-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 24. 2021-02-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 25. 2021-02-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 26. 2021-03-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 27. 2021-03-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 28. 2021-04-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 29. 2021-04-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 30. 2021-05-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 31. 2021-05-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 32. 2021-06-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 33. 2021-06-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 34. 2021-07-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 35. 2021-07-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 36. 2021-08-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 37. 2021-08-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 38. 2021-09-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 39. 2021-09-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 40. 2021-10-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 41. 2021-10-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 42. 2021-11-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 43. 2021-11-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 44. 2021-12-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 45. 2021-12-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 46. 2022-01-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 47. 2022-01-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 48. 2022-02-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 49. 2022-02-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 50. 2022-03-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 51. 2022-03-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 52. 2022-04-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 53. 2022-04-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 54. 2022-05-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 55. 2022-05-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 56. 2022-06-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 57. 2022-06-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 58. 2022-07-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 59. 2022-07-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 60. 2022-08-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 61. 2022-08-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 62. 2022-09-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 63. 2022-09-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 64. 2022-10-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 65. 2022-10-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 66. 2022-11-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 67. 2022-11-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 68. 2022-12-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 69. 2022-12-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 70. 2023-01-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 71. 2023-01-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 72. 2023-02-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 73. 2023-02-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 74. 2023-03-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 75. 2023-03-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 76. 2023-04-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 77. 2023-04-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 78. 2023-05-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 79. 2023-05-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 80. 2023-06-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 81. 2023-06-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 82. 2023-07-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 83. 2023-07-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 84. 2023-08-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 85. 2023-08-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 86. 2023-09-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 87. 2023-09-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 88. 2023-10-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 89. 2023-10-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 90. 2023-11-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 91. 2023-11-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 92. 2023-12-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 93. 2023-12-15: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.
- 94. 2024-01-01: Government announced a 15-day national lockdown.



Design for online >

COVID-19 HEALTH GUIDELINES FOR INFORMAL TRADERS
(in streets, markets and home shops)

COVID-19 is highly infectious.
It spreads through contact with people who already have the virus – even those who do not show symptoms – or from touching contaminated surfaces and then touching your eyes, mouth or nose. COVID-19 sticks to surfaces – cardboard, plastic, wood, metal and money. It can survive for up to five days.

Research shows that informal operators are key to the food security of low-income households. Many countries have recognised this and declared informal food traders essential service providers.
The World Health Organisation provides regularly updated advice for the public [here](#).

STAY AT HOME:
Doctors advise staying at home, if you can. This is why direct income support from national government to all informal workers is critical. Elderly people are particularly at risk if they contract the virus. If you are elderly or live with elderly people (those over 60) you should stay at home. If you are unwell with an existing condition, or older than 60, you should ask someone else to run your business for you during the COVID-19 epidemic.

COVID-19 HEALTH GUIDELINES FOR INFORMAL TRADERS
IF YOU ARE AT WORK AS AN ESSENTIAL SERVICE PROVIDER:

IF safety guidelines are followed, informal traders can trade as safely as supermarkets.

1 Wash your hands with soap and water often:
Wash your hands for at least 20 seconds. Clean all parts of your hands and fists, washing between fingers and fingertips and halfway up your forearms.
Wash your hands before you start your workday, throughout the day, and especially before eating.
Wash your hands after coughing or sneezing.
Wash your hands after touching any object that others regularly touch.
Wash your hands as soon as you get home.

2 Avoid touching your face – especially your eyes, mouth and nose. When you cough or sneeze, cover your face with the inside of your elbow.

3 Wear a cloth mask that covers your mouth and nose. Avoid touching the mask. Wash and iron after use. Have a few masks so that you always have a clean one to wear. Encourage customers to wear masks too.

4 Avoid touching people. Do not greet people by touching them. Keep two metres away from people. Where this is impossible, then at least keep at arm's length.






COVID-19 HEALTH GUIDELINES FOR INFORMAL TRADERS

5 Street and market traders need to trade two metres apart, so local governments need to be flexible with trader layouts and locations.

6 Customers should keep two metres distance from each other, by queuing alongside trader/market stalls or outside spaces. Drawing lines on the ground is a simple way to show how people should queue and how far they should stay from you and your stall/shop.



7 Give priority to high-risk customers (such as pensioners, people with disabilities and pregnant women) by giving them preference in queues.

8 Ask customers not to touch products (as far as possible).



If safety guidelines are followed, informal traders can trade as safely as supermarkets.

COVID-19 HEALTH GUIDELINES FOR INFORMAL TRADERS

9 Clean all frequently touched surfaces, including your cell phone, and also door handles and railings.

10 Street and market traders: Clean your tables and products with disinfectant.
House shop owners and employees: Wipe down surfaces such as countertops, tills and handles with disinfectant. Provide sanitiser for customers entering and leaving if possible.

11 Avoid handling cash: Encourage customers to deposit cash in a box or jar. Coins can be dropped into a soapy/bleach solution first. Use sanitiser between customers.
Use digital payment methods where possible. Consider signing up for Snapscan. If you have card payment facilities, like Yoco, iKhokha, FLASH and bank card machines, clean these with bleach solution before and after each use.

12 Recycled plastic bags can carry the virus. If customers use their own bags, avoid touching them. If you provide plastic bags, avoid recycled ones.

How to make your own disinfectant:
If you do not have sanitiser, 1 cup of bleach in 6 cups of water is an effective disinfectant.

How to build a wash station:
Consider building a wash station if you do not have running water on site for you and your customers. Place a basin under the bottle to catch the waste water.



COVID-19 GUIDELINES FOR INFORMAL TRADERS (in streets, markets and cuca shops)

COVID-19 is highly infectious.

It spreads through contact with people who have the virus – even those who do not show symptoms. COVID-19 is spread mainly via respiratory droplets. When someone coughs, sneezes or speaks, they spray small droplets from their nose or mouth.

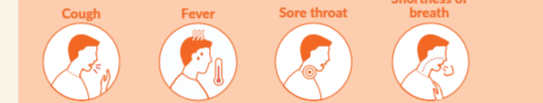
The virus spreads in spaces with lots of people and little movement of air. The particles disperse quickly if you are outside, particularly if there is a breeze, making contracting the virus less likely.

COVID-19 can also spread from touching contaminated surfaces and then touching your eyes, mouth or nose. The virus sticks to surfaces and can survive for hours, and even days, on banknotes, coins, clothes and other things.

Elderly people (over the age of 60); people with diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, HIV/AIDS or cancer; and pregnant women are particularly at risk if they catch COVID-19.

If you are elderly, pregnant or have any of these conditions, or live with someone who does, you should take extra precautions.

If you show these symptoms, you may have COVID-19, which means it is not safe for you to be at work and you can make others sick.




Most people infected with COVID-19 are able to recover at home. If you have a cough, fever, a sore throat and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention.


The World Health Organization provides regularly updated advice for the public at [who.int/emergencies/diseases/](https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/)

IF SAFETY GUIDELINES ARE FOLLOWED, INFORMAL TRADERS CAN TRADE AS SAFELY AS FORMAL TRADERS:


1 Wear a cloth mask that covers your mouth and nose. Avoid touching the mask. Wash and iron after use every day. Have a few masks so that you have a clean one to wear every day. Insist that customers wear masks too. Consider wearing a visor to protect your eyes.



2 Avoid touching your face – especially your eyes, mouth and nose. When you cough or sneeze, cover your face with the inside of your elbow.



3 Avoid touching people. Do not greet people by touching them. Keep two metres away from people. Where this is impossible, then at least keep at arm's length.



4 Wash your hands with soap and water often:

- Wash your hands for at least 20 seconds. Clean all parts of your hands and fists, washing between fingers and fingertips and halfway up your forearms.
- Wash your hands before you start your workday, throughout the day, and especially before eating.
- Wash your hands after coughing or sneezing.
- Wash your hands after any exchanges with customers (of products and cash).
- Wash your hands as soon as you get home.



5 Street and market traders need to trade two metres apart, so local governments need to be flexible with trader layouts and locations.



6 Customers should keep two metres distance from each other, by queuing alongside trader/market stalls or outside cuca shops. Drawing lines on the ground is a simple way to show how people should queue and how far they should stay from you and your stall/shop.

7 Give priority to high-risk customers (such as pensioners, people with disabilities and pregnant women) by giving them preference in queues.

8 Ask customers not to touch products.




9 Clean all frequently touched surfaces with sanitiser or disinfectant. This includes your cell phone and also door handles and railings.
Street and market traders: Clean your tables and non-food products with disinfectant.
House shop owners and employees: Wipe down surfaces such as countertops, tills and handles with disinfectant. Provide sanitiser for customers entering and leaving if possible.
Spray customers' hands with sanitiser.


10 Avoid handling cash: Encourage customers to deposit cash in an envelope, box or jar. COVID-19 droplets can be on coins and banknotes. Consider keeping today's money separate from yesterday's. Wash your hands or use sanitiser between customers. Use digital payment methods such as PayPulse, PayToday, eWallet or Blue Wallet where possible. If you have card payment facilities, clean these with bleach solution before and after each use.

11 Re-used plastic bags can carry the virus. If customers use their own bags, avoid touching them. If you provide plastic bags, avoid re-used ones.

How to make your own disinfectant:
If you do not have sanitiser, 6 teaspoons of bleach in 1 litre of water is an effective disinfectant for surfaces.



How to build a wash station:
If you do not have running water on site for you and your customers, consider building a wash station. See instructions at [dwnamibia.org/publications/](https://www.dwnamibia.org/publications/)



INFORMAL TRADERS NEED GOVERNMENTS TO:

DO NO HARM:

- Police and other enforcement officials must stop harassing traders.
- Prohibit confiscation of traders' goods during lockdown.

FACILITATE SAFE TRADING:

- Provide unlimited water points so that traders can wash their hands, workplaces and products frequently.
- Provide sanitisers and/or bleach as a matter of urgency.
- Be flexible about trading layouts so that street and market traders can practise physical distancing. Some local authorities have allocated streets for trading.
- Provide health screening at trading sites.

SIMPLIFY LICENSING AND SUSPEND FEES:

- Make the issuing of permits simple and fair.
- Suspend trading fees while traders re-establish themselves.

PROVIDE INCOME SUPPORT AND GRANTS:

- Informal workers have been particularly hard hit by measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and need direct income support.

- Traders have used their last savings over lockdown and need cash grants to start trading again.

HAVE REGULAR MEETINGS WITH TRADERS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS:

- Traders need to be involved in planning and policy decisions that affect them. As StreetNet International says, 'nothing for us without us'.

These guidelines were developed by WIEGO in close consultation with experts in public health (Professors Rajen Naidoo and Leslie London) and the informal economy/food systems. They are informed by South African realities and may need to be adjusted based on your local conditions. October 2020.



KNOW YOUR RIGHTS:

Even under lockdown, all government officials must respect the right to just administrative action when issuing or revoking licences, adjusting trading fees, allocating trading space, confiscating goods, and evicting or moving traders.

Any action taken by a municipal or law enforcement official is an administrative action and it must be "just", according to the law. This right is protected in Article 18 of the Namibian constitution.

TO BE "JUST", THESE ACTIONS MUST:

- BE LAWFUL.** Officials must act within the confines of the law; be authorized to take action and not abuse or exceed their authority.
- BE REASONABLE.** Actions/decisions taken must be rational and linked to the purpose.
- BE PROCEDURALLY FAIR.** They must include the right to a hearing, meaningful consultation with affected traders, and the decision-making must be unbiased.

NOTE: If an official confiscates your goods, they must give you a receipt. This receipt must include the details of what the goods are, the addresses where they will be stored and how long they will be kept.

TO PROTECT YOURSELF, MAKE SURE THAT YOU:

- Follow the health guidelines.
- Always keep a copy of your permit and your documents on you.
- Keep up to date with the permit requirements. These may change during different lockdown stages.

WIEGO has a booklet with information on using administrative law to protect the rights of informal workers including traders.



COVID-19 Emergency Response online design

Client: WIEGO

Design of posters and social media shareables to be internationally disseminated in seven different languages, providing information for informal workers around health and their rights, to help them to continue trading safely so as not to lose their livelihoods.

Illustration / online design >



Waste Pickers and the Environment

Client: WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment, Globalizing and Organizing)

Design, illustration and layout of posters and Social Media shareables in English, Spanish and French, exploring the relationship between waste pickers and the environment.

Publications' catalogue >



Women in Informal Employment:
Globalizing and Organizing

Publications
Catalogue

2020/1

Publications Catalogue

Client: WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment, Globalizing and Organizing)

Design and layout of WIEGO's Catalogues for both print and web.

Selected pages >>

View or download the full publications [here](#).

BOOKS AND SPECIAL ISSUES

GANGA BEN VANITA leads a team of male labourers in the renovation of apartments. Previously a construction labourer with unsteady daily work, she attended a skills training programme offered by the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) and Mahila Housing Trust (MHT). Now, as a contractor, Ganga earns double her previous salary.

Paula Bronstein / Getty Images Reportage

Books and Special Issues

In addition to the publication of numerous journal articles, WIEGO has edited special issues of journals and books. Notable examples are included here.

THE INFORMAL ECONOMY REVISITED
EXAMINING THE PAST, ENVISIONING THE FUTURE

Edited by
Martha Chen and Francisco Carré

Chen, Martha and Francisco Carré (eds.), 2020. *The Informal Economy Revisited: Examining the Past, Envisioning the Future*. New York: Routledge.

Fourie, Frederick and Caroline Skinner (eds. and consulting eds.), 2018. *The South African Informal Sector: Creating Jobs, Reducing Poverty*. Cape Town: Human Sciences Research Council.

Eaton, Adrienne, Susan Schuman and Martha Chen (eds.), 2017. *Informal Workers and Collective Action: A Global Perspective*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Chen, Martha, Sally Rover and Caroline Skinner (eds.), 2016. *Special Issue: Urban Livelihoods, Environment and Urbanization*. Vol. 28, No. 2.

Lund, Francis and Rajen Naidoo (eds.), 2016. *Special Issue: Health and Safety for Informal Workers, New Solutions: A Journal of Environmental and Occupational Health Policy*. Vol. 26, No. 2.

Bali, Namrata, Martha Chen and Ravi Karbur (eds.), 2012. *Brightening Perspectives: The Cornell-SEWA-WIEGO Exposure Dialogue Programme on Labour, Informal Employment and Poverty*. Ahmedabad: SEWA Academy.

Dobson, Richard and Caroline Skinner with Jillian Nicholson, 2009. *Working in Warwick: Integrating Street Traders into Urban Plans*. Durban: School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Chen, Martha, Renana Jhabvala, Ravi Karbur and Carol Richards (eds.), 2007. *Membership Based Organizations of the Poor: Concepts, Experience, and Policy*. New York: Routledge Press.

Chen, Martha, Joann Varek, Francis Lund, James Heintz with Renana Jhabvala, and Chris Bonner (eds.), 2005. *The Progress of the World's Women 2005: Women, Work and Poverty*. New York: UNIFEM.

Chen, Martha, Joann Varek and Marilyn Carr (eds.), 2004. *Mainstreaming Informal Employment and Gender in Poverty Reduction: A Handbook for Policy-Makers and Other Stakeholders*. London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

WIEGO Publications Catalogue / 3

BRIEFS

WIEGO'S BRIEFS aim to provide user-friendly documentation for those involved in advocacy, policy and research on the informal economy. There are six types of briefs, each with a different focus.

Policy Briefs

POLICY BRIEFS offer information on policies and organizational practices that affect the informal economy. This series supports advocacy processes and disseminates better practices and ideas, contributing to a worker- and livelihood-centred approach to development.

Domestic Workers, Risk & Social Protection in Delhi National Capital Region

Skinner, Caroline, Jane Barrett, Laura Alfors and Michael Rigau, 2021. *Informal Work in South Africa and COVID-19: Gendered Impacts and Priority Interventions*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Social Protection) No. 22.

WIEGO, IDWF, SEWA, 2020. *Domestic Workers, Risk & Social Protection in Delhi National Capital Region*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Social Protection) No. 21.

WIEGO and IDWF, 2020. *Domestic Workers, Risk and Social Protection in Nepal*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Social Protection) No. 20.

WIEGO and IDWF, 2020. *The Costs of Insecurity: Domestic Workers' Access to Social Protection and Services in Dhaka, Bangladesh*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Social Protection) No. 19.

Alfors, Laura and Chidchanok Samantrakul, 2019. *Integrating Occupational Health into Public Health Provision: The Case of HomeNet Thailand*. WIEGO Policy Brief No. 18.

Castano, Pablo, 2018. *Laws, Legitimacy and Ongoing Struggle: Lessons from Bolivian Policies on Domestic Workers' Rights*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 17.

ESPAÑOL: *Leyes, legitimidad y lucha: lecciones de las políticas sobre derechos de las trabajadoras del hogar en Bolivia*.

WIEGO and IDWF, 2020. *Domestic Workers, Risk and Social Protection in Nepal*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Social Protection) No. 20.

WIEGO and IDWF, 2020. *The Costs of Insecurity: Domestic Workers' Access to Social Protection and Services in Dhaka, Bangladesh*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Social Protection) No. 19.

Alfors, Laura and Chidchanok Samantrakul, 2019. *Integrating Occupational Health into Public Health Provision: The Case of HomeNet Thailand*. WIEGO Policy Brief No. 18.

Castano, Pablo, 2018. *Laws, Legitimacy and Ongoing Struggle: Lessons from Bolivian Policies on Domestic Workers' Rights*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 17.

ESPAÑOL: *Leyes, legitimidad y lucha: lecciones de las políticas sobre derechos de las trabajadoras del hogar en Bolivia*.

Heintz, James and Shihra Razvi, 2012. *Social Policy and Employment: Rebuilding the Connections*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 12.

Alfors, Laura and Francis Lund, 2012. *Participatory Policy Making: Lessons from Thailand's Universal Coverage Scheme*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 11.

Jain, Kalpana, 2012. *Health Insurance in India: The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana: Assessing Access by Informal Workers*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 10.

Alfors, Laura, 2012. *The Ghana National Health Insurance Scheme: Assessing Access by Informal Workers*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 9.

Yoseem, Gielle and Nazmul Nirathron, 2014. *Vending in Public Space: The Case of Bangkok*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 16.

Sinha, Shalini, 2013.

Housing and Urban Service Needs of Home-Based Workers: Findings from a Seven-Country Study. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 15.

Obino, Francesco, 2013.

Housing Finance for Poor Working Women: Innovations of the Self-Employed Women's Association in India. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 14.

Sinha, Shalini, 2013.

Supporting Women Home-Based Workers: The Approach of the Self-Employed Women's Association in India. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 13.

Heintz, James and Shihra Razvi, 2012. *Social Policy and Employment: Rebuilding the Connections*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 12.

Alfors, Laura and Francis Lund, 2012. *Participatory Policy Making: Lessons from Thailand's Universal Coverage Scheme*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 11.

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Yoseem, Gielle and Nazmul Nirathron, 2014. *Vending in Public Space: The Case of Bangkok*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 16.

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Jain, Kalpana, 2012. *Health Insurance in India: The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana: Assessing Access by Informal Workers*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 10.

Alfors, Laura, 2012. *The Ghana National Health Insurance Scheme: Assessing Access by Informal Workers*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 9.

Chikamane, Poomima. *Integrating Waste Pickers into Municipal Solid Waste Management in Pune, India*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 8.

Randhir, Kumar, 2012. *The Regularization of Street Vending in Bhubaneswar, India: A Policy Model*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 7.

Dias, Sonia, 2011. *Overview of the Legal Framework for Inclusion of Informal Recyclers in Solid Waste Management in Brazil*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 6.

ESPAÑOL: *Resumen del marco legal para la inclusión de los recicladores informales en el manejo de residuos sólidos en Brasil*. PORTUGUES: *Visão geral dos instrumentos legais para a inclusão de Recicladores Informais no Gestão de Resíduos Sólidos no Brasil*.

Dias, Sonia, 2011. *The Municipal Waste and Citizenship Forum: A Platform for Social Inclusion and Participation*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 5.

ESPAÑOL: *El Foro Municipal de Residuos y Ciudadanía: Una plataforma para la inclusión y la participación social*. PORTUGUES: *O Fórum Municipal Lixo e Cidadania: Uma plataforma de inclusão social e participação*.

Dias, Sonia, 2011. *Integrating Informal Workers into Selective Waste Collection: The Case of Belo Horizonte, Brazil*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 4.

ESPAÑOL: *Integración de los trabajadores informales en la recolección selectiva de residuos: El caso de Belo Horizonte, Brasil*. PORTUGUES: *Integração de Trabalhadores Informais na Coleta Seletiva de Resíduos: o caso de Belo Horizonte, Brasil*.

Dias, Sonia M., 2011. *Recycling in Belo Horizonte, Brazil - An Overview of Inclusive Programming*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 3.

ESPAÑOL: *Recicaje en Belo Horizonte, Brasil: Una visión general de programación inclusiva*.

Sinha, Shalini and Sally Rover, 2011. *India's National Policy on Urban Street Vendors*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 2.

ESPAÑOL: *La Política nacional de vendedores ambulantes urbanos de la India*.

Rudling, Sara, 2010. *Approaches to Basic Service Delivery for the Working Poor: Assessing the Impact of the Postman Sam Upgrading Programme in Ahmedabad, India*. WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 1.

WIEGO Publications Catalogue / 9


Publication series >

WIEGO Women in Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing

WIEGO (Global Trade) Working Paper N° 28 June 2013

Informal Workers in Global Horticulture and Commodities Value Chains: A Review of Literature

Man-Kwun Chan




WIEGO Women in Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing

WIEGO Working Paper (Social Protection) N° 10 March 2009

Social Protection, Citizenship and the Employment Relationship

Francie Lund




WIEGO Women in Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing

WIEGO Working Paper N° 1 August 2012

The Informal Economy: Definitions, Theories and Policies

Martha Alter Chen



WIEGO Publications series:

- Working Papers
- Policy Briefs
- Technical Briefs
- Statistical Briefs
- Legal Briefs
- Organising briefs

Template design and layout of WIEGO Briefs and Working Papers series.

View or download the full publications [here](#).

WIEGO Women in Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing

WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) N° 13 March 2013

Supporting Women Home-Based Workers: The Approach of the Self-Employed Women's Association in India

Shalini Sinha¹


The Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in India has been organizing home-based workers since its inception in the 1970s. It has developed, over the years, a multipronged and multi-layered strategy to holistically address the needs of home-based workers, who comprise nearly 30 per cent of SEWA's members in Ahmedabad. This brief presents an overview of SEWA's interventions for the urban home-based workers, with a focus on Ahmedabad, the city in which SEWA was started and where it has been particularly active.

workers of one trade, it brings together workers from many different occupations, ranging from urban street vendors to rural livestock breeders. Second, it organizes workers who tend to work in non-factory settings: for example, in their own homes as home-based workers; in others' homes as domestic workers; in fields as agricultural labourers; or in public places as street vendors.

SEWA believes organizing is the basis of development and progress. Sustainable organizations allow self-employed women to collectively promote their own development. These may take the form of trade unions and associations, which promote employment and increased income, or which link women workers/producers with the market; they can be financial organizations that help women build assets through savings and credit; or the organizations could provide social security, such as health care or childcare. They can exist at the village,

SEWA is a national labour union that organizes women workers in the informal economy in India.² Registered as a trade union, SEWA differs from traditional trade unions in a number of ways. First, unlike those that organize

SEWA is a national labour union that organizes women workers in the informal economy in India. Although it brings together workers from many different occupations, its focus tends to be on those who work in non-factory settings: e.g. in their own homes as home-based workers; in others' homes as domestic workers; in fields as agricultural labourers; or in public places as street vendors.



¹ Shalini Sinha is WIEGO's Home-Based Worker Sector Specialist and can be contacted at shalini.sinha@wiego.org.
² SEWA grew continuously from 1972, increasing in its membership and including more and more occupations within its fold. As of end 2012, SEWA had more than 1.4 million dues-paying members in nine states of India. For more information, see www.sewa.org.

sometimes with the mediation of the labour department. Tripartite agreements are formed between the workers, the union and the employer, and in the long run, have effectively changed the balance of power in the bargaining relationship between the worker and the employer/contractor. These agreements refer to work rates, monitoring compliance and resolving conflicts. Often long-term relationships are formed with the employer groups, and these become forums for multiplicity of requests and grievances for both the workers and the employers. This is a distinct strategy that SEWA has developed due to the invisible,

(dharna³ and protest marches) and negotiations, and occasionally finding alternate work for its members.

SEWA's strategy with the Minimum Wages Act has been two-fold. Firstly, SEWA has advocated including sectors of home-based workers in the state schedules; secondly, SEWA has worked to ensure strong enforcement of the Act. In both, SEWA works closely with the relevant government department. Actions may include dharna and protest to the labour commissioner, as well as submission of memorandum for inclusion and en-

A good example is SEWA's intervention in the sector of agarbatti workers, the incense stick rollers.⁴ SEWA has been struggling for the rights of these workers since the 1980s. In the 1990s, SEWA made a representation to government to include the agarbatti workers in the Minimum Wages Act and to fix the rates of minimum wages for them. SEWA also sought to constitute a fund on the lines of existing Welfare Funds for bidi⁵ workers. After many representations and years of struggle, the government was ready to acknowledge the existence of the agarbatti workers



Long work hours, often in cramped and unhealthy postures with poor lighting and unhygienic work conditions, have an adverse reaction on the health and productivity of home-based workers, making poor health an occupational health issue. Examples of this include Agarbatti and Bidi workers suffering backaches and joint pains from sitting in a hunched position for long hours; inhaling of agarbatti powder leading to persistent coughs, coughs and bronchial problems; and abdominal pain and miscarriage among weavers due to continuous pedaling.

dependent and insecure nature of home-based workers. However, there have been instances where a large number of workers lose work or the trader has changed name and/or location, and in such instances SEWA has employed a multiple strategy of taking legal recourse (for reinstatement of dismissal), strong organizing, sharper struggle

enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act. SEWA also works closely with the Ministry officials to ensure that proper identity cards be issued, minimum wages are paid, and workers are being paid regularly. SEWA has also been running campaigns demanding that minimum wages for home-based workers be fixed on piece rate and not time rate, and that the fixation and implementation be undertaken by a tripartite welfare board.

and agreed to conduct a time and motion study on them. For the study, women workers from different age groups and areas were called and research was conducted to know how many incense sticks a worker can make in an hour. A medical examination was con-

³ Dharna is a peaceful protest, often involving sit-ins and slogan shouting, usually outside the employer's offices/offices.

⁴ There are 20,000 incense stick workers in Ahmedabad City, of which all are women home-based workers.

⁵ Bidi are cigarettes that the workers roll.

8 | WIEGO Policy Brief N° 13

Impact stories >



Women in Informal Employment
Globalizing and Organizing

WIEGO Workers' Lives N°2

October 2012



Headstrong

Profile of a Headloader in
Ahmedabad, India

by Leslie Vryenhoek¹

A leader among headloaders in Ahmedabad's busy textile market, Shanta Bababahi Bhalerao knows firsthand how belonging to the growing SEWA movement can help lift a worker's burdens.



Women in Informal Employment
Globalizing and Organizing

WIEGO Workers' Lives N° 3

October 2012

Organizing the Patience Industry

Profile of a Domestic
Worker in Maputo,
Mozambique

by Ruth Castel-Branco¹

Camarada Albertina Mundlovo has been a leader in the struggle for domestic worker justice in Maputo, Mozambique. An Indian Ocean port city a stone's throw from South Africa, Maputo is Mozambique's largest economic node, and home to three domestic workers' organizations. Albertina is a member of the National Union of Domestic Workers (SINED).



Women in Informal Employment
Globalizing and Organizing

WIEGO Workers' Lives N° 4

June 2013

Small World, Big Goals

Profile of a Home-Based
Garment Worker in Delhi

by Leslie Vryenhoek¹

Farida-ben works in her Delhi, India home, embroidering garments for foreign retailers. Denied an education and other options, she has done this work since she was a girl. Today, her membership in the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) and her involvement with an ethical, SEWA-based producer company have expanded her world.

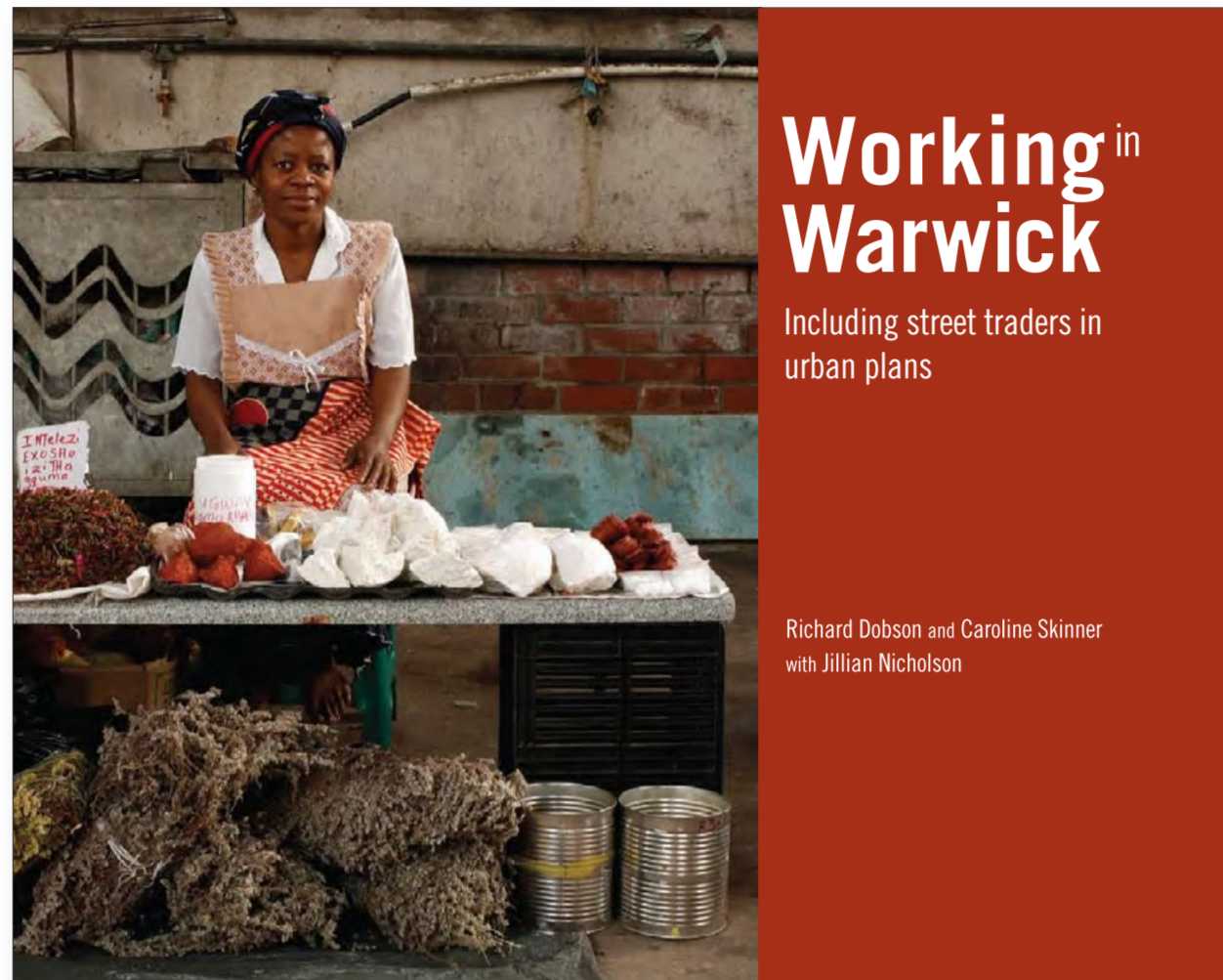


Workers' Lives

Client: WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment, Globalizing and Organizing)

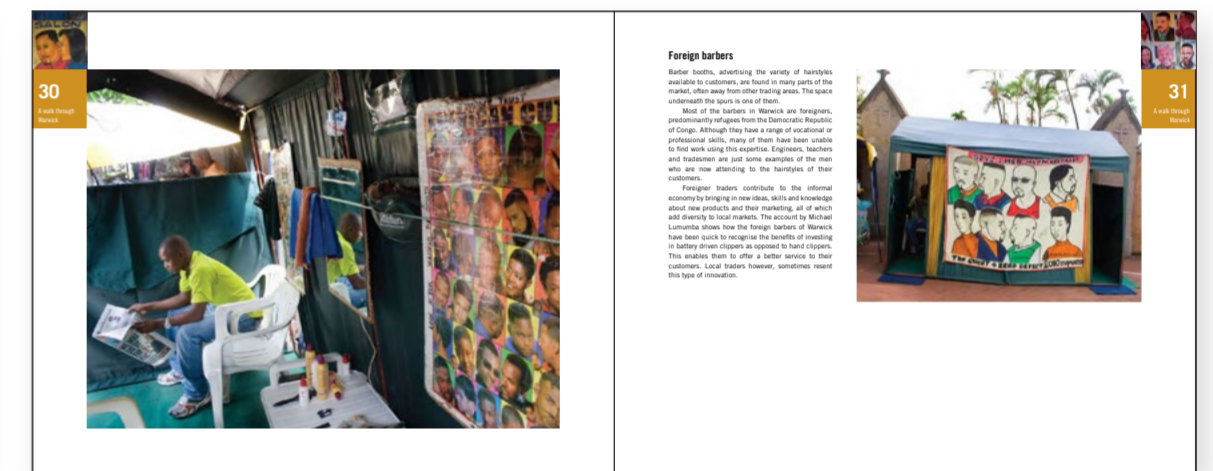
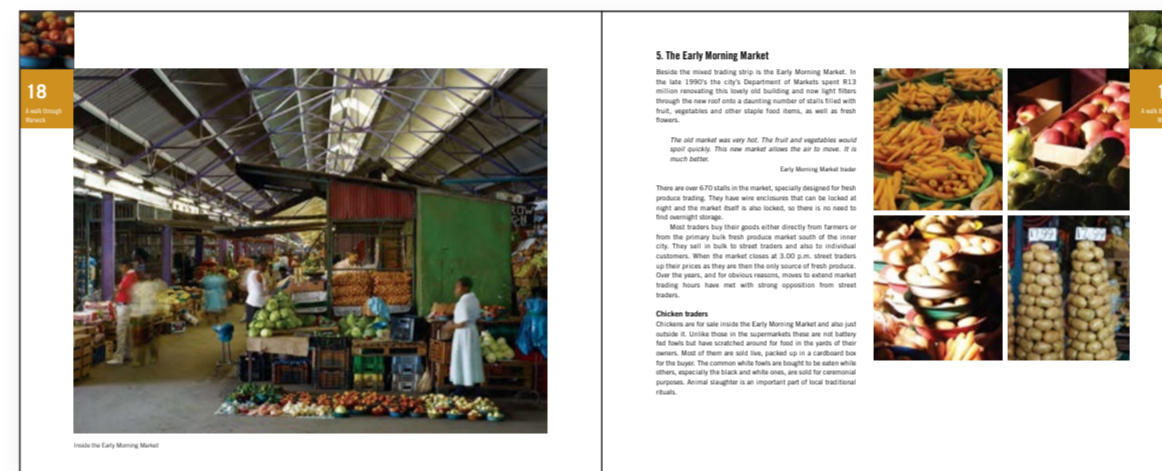
Design of a series of impact stories profiling individual informal workers from the developing world, exploring their realities and the challenges they face every day through interviews and photographs. View or download these publications [here](#).

Print publications >



Contents

- Introduction 1
- Chapter 1: A walk through Warwick 5
- Chapter 2: Turning Warwick around 43
- Chapter 3: Different sectors, different challenges 65
- Chapter 4: From street to informal shopping concourse: urban design solutions 87
- Chapter 5: Tackling urban management issues: a cooperative effort 109
- Chapter 6: Conclusion 127
- Bibliography 132
- Index 133



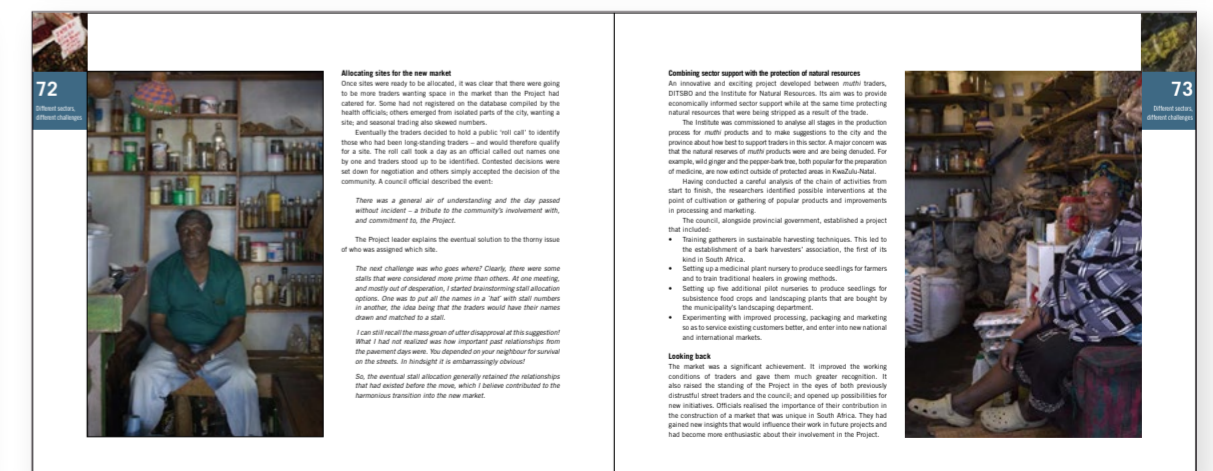
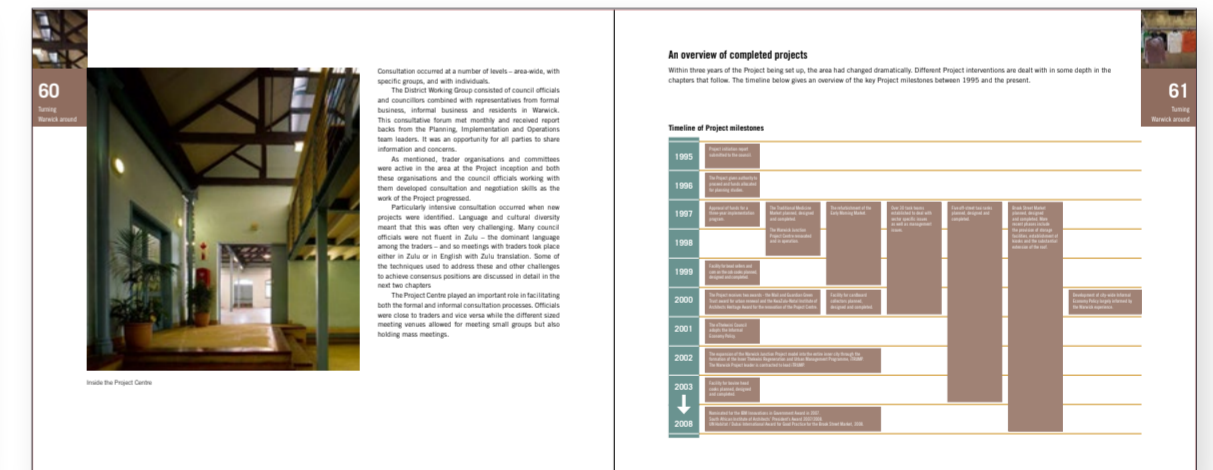
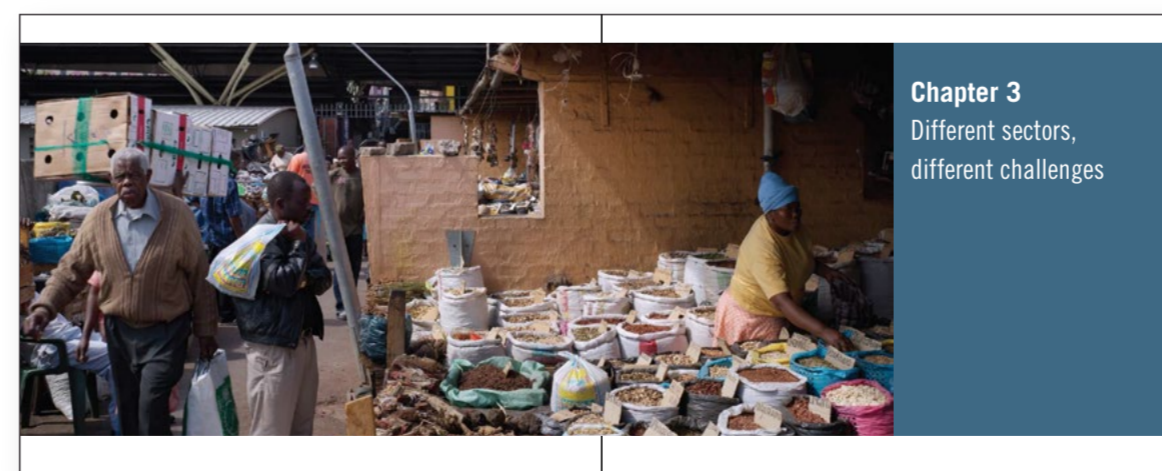
Working in Warwick

Client: Asiye eTafuleni

I helped to develop and designed a book documenting the lessons learned from the Warwick Junction Project, an innovative inner city renewal initiative which sensitively integrated street traders into the cityscape.

Selected pages >>

View or download the whole book [here](#).



Interactive reports / case studies >

1 Executive summary 2 Introduction 3 Tool development lessons 4 Data lessons 5 Tool testing/use lessons 6 Uptake & expansion 7 Conclusions & recommendations

Decision-Support Tools for Urban Governance



Lessons from the Future Cities South Africa Programme < << >> >

1 Executive Summary 2 Introduction 3 Anchoring GESI 4 Leveraging expertise 5 The Methodology 6 The Cities 7 Institutionalisation 8 Conclusion 9 Lessons summarised

Embedding Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Urban Development



Lessons from the Future Cities South Africa Programme < << >> >

FCSA Interactive reports

Client: FCSA (Future Cities South Africa)

Design of Interactive reports for the UK government's Future South Africa Programme, focused on the three cities of eThekweni, Cape Town and Johannesburg, over a three year period.

View or download the full publications [here](#).

Use Case Approach to the City's Data Strategy

What is the City of Cape Town Data Strategy?



The Data Strategy supports the City's efforts to build a culture of evidence-based decision making, by maturing its systems, tools, processes and capabilities to use and manage data for the public good. It recognises that:

- Data is a shared asset
- Data is a collection of public assets that should be managed and used to maximise public benefit
- Data should be multi-use, across departments, spheres of government and with the public
- Data should be transformed into meaningful and relevant information, to effectively support strategic and operational decision-making and performance

CITY OF CAPE TOWN
FUTURE CITIES
UK Government

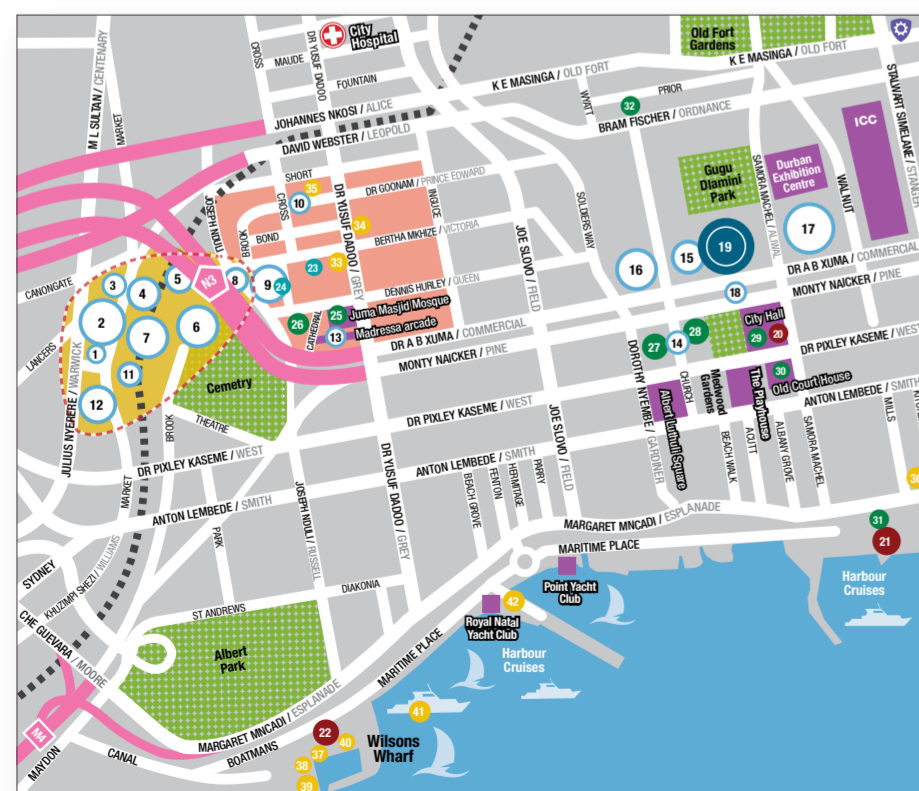
Print design / research / copywriting / photography >

SHOP DBN: A guide to Shopping in Durban

Client: Durban Tourism -
eThekweni Municipality

I created a booklet publicising Durban's cultural and shopping attractions, including concept, research, copywriting, editing, design, proofing, photography and illustration.

Selected spreads >>



FINDING YOUR WAY AROUND DBN

CENTRAL: CBD Area

<p>MARKETS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Boven Head Cookers Julius Verne 2 Early Morning Market Julius Verne Street T +27 31 3064021 3 Herbalists Bridge David Webster Street 4 Music Market / Music Bridge off Market Road 5 Clay Market Joseph Ndlovu Street 6 Hazrath Badsha Peer / Brook Street Market Joseph Ndlovu T +27 31 3064021 7 Bona Station off Market Road 8 Brook Street Bead Sellers Market Brook Street T +27 31 3064021 9 Victoria Market 151 Bertha Mkhize Street T +27 31 3064021 10 The grain stores off Dr Goussam Street Dr Goussam Street T +27 31 3064021 11 Herb Market off Market Road 12 English Market Julius Verne Street 13 Madressa Arcade connects 141 Yusuf Dadoo Street with Cathedral Street 14 Church Walk Market off Dr Pixley Kasame 15 Local Plaza Market in front of the Workshop 16 Soldiers' Way Market next to The Workshop 17 South Plaza Market next to The Durban Exhibition Centre 18 Fanspark Market Monty Naicker Street <p>SHOPPING MALLS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19 The Workshop off AB Xuma Street <p>GALLERIES / CREATIVE ARTS CENTRES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 Durban Art Gallery on Zama Nkomo and Dr Pixley Kasame Streets 21 The Bat Centre in Maritime Place, Small Craft Harbour 22 Mini craft mall at the small craft harbour Wilson's Wharf 	<p>SPECIALTY SHOPS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23 GINA The Pears 19/21 Bertha Mkhize Street 24 RA Moodley's Asian Delights Victoria Market, 151 Bertha Mkhize Street <p>LANDMARKS AND MUSEUMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 Juma Masjid Mosque 26 Emmanuel Cathedral 27 Durban Central Post Office 28 St Paul's Church 29 Natural Science Museum City Hall 30 Local History Museum 31 Maritime Museum 32 KwaMuhle Museum <p>RESTAURANTS & EATERIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 33 Victory Lounge on Dr Yusuf Dadoo & Bertha Mkhize Streets 34 Patel's Vegetarian Refreshment Room 102 Yusuf Dadoo Street 35 Little Gujarat 107 Dr Goussam Street 36 Roma Revolving Restaurant 2nd floor, John Ross House, Margaret Mccord Avenue T +27 31 337 6707 37 The Oyster Bar Wilson's Wharf T +27 31 304 5405 38 Zaki's on the Wharf Wilson's Wharf T +27 31 304 5405 39 John Dory's Fish & Grill Wilson's Wharf T +27 31 304 5405 40 Charlie Croft's Dockside Dinner Wilson's Wharf T +27 31 304 5405 41 The Alan Gardner Harbour Cruise Restaurant T 084 456 4000 42 Café Fish T +27 31 305 5962
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Key

- markets
- shopping malls
- gallery / creative art centre
- specialty shops
- landmark and museums
- restaurants & eateries
- hospital
- police station
- "Markets of Warwick" tour area
- "Grey street" shopping area



Visit the **MARKETS OF WARWICK** for an unforgettable journey into the extraordinary world that has grown up around this buzzing central transport hub, where tradition and modern African-city style converge to create something truly remarkable.

DOWNTOWN DURBAN is where the East really meets Africa. In the **YUSUF DADOO STREET** area, you will meet Zulu crafters, Ghanaian barbers and Indian tailors, and be offered

everything from avocados to *Kwaito** CDs by the traders who line the bustling streets. Or step into shops specialising in everything from cell phones to fabrics; saris rainbow-hued from molten reds to brilliant blues; traditional Zulu geometric escher-esque *Shweshwe** prints in duotones; wax prints from Northern Africa bursting with riotous colours and designs. Sample *Bombay Crushes*, *Bunny Chows* and juicy pineapples dipped in *Masala* spice. Just walking through the streets of downtown Durban is a breathtaking sensory journey. Experience the cultural diversity which Durban thrives on and is so proud of right here in the throbbing heart of this bustling, vibrant city.

The history of this area can be mapped through its fascinating buildings: time imprinted Victorian colonial-era and art deco buildings jostle for position with modern conversions and sky-scrapers; apartheid-era monuments share space with liberation-era edifices; the formal gives way to the informal. Visit the various museums dotted around the **CITY CENTRE** to trace the story.

MAKE A DAY TRIP OF IT...

Step into another world and spend an unforgettable morning in THE WARWICK JUNCTION Area with the **Markets of Warwick** walking tour. To book email pumzile@aet.org.za.

Then head to one of the renowned historical Indian eateries in the next-door YUSUF DADOO STREET area for lunch: **Patel's Vegetarian Refreshment Room** or **Little Gujarat** are recommended. Spend the afternoon exploring this area, making sure to visit the absorbing **Madressa Arcade**. Make a refreshment stop for traditional Indian sweetmeats at **The Victory Lounge**.

Book into the famous 32nd floor **Roma Revolving Restaurant** for dinner with fantastic panoramic 360° views.

Markets

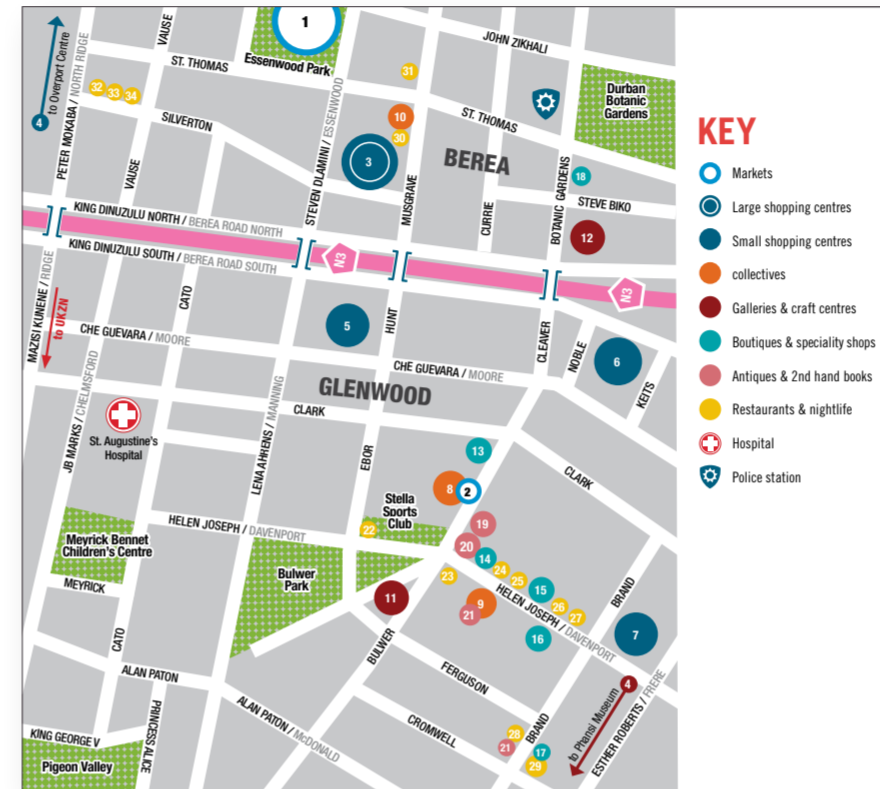
HAZRATH BADSHA PEER / BROOK STREET MARKET

Joseph Ndlovu Street. **TRADING TIMES: Every day**

Edwardian-styled Zulu pinatones in many colours, traditional Zulu hats and shoes, handbags, music and household goods are on sale, displayed in a fascinatingly artful manner. Every year trading stops for a few days by mutual agreement between the vendors and the Badsha Peer Society for a week-long ceremony to honour Badsha Peer, a Muslim saint who arrived in Durban in 1860. This market borders the Hazrath Badsha Peer Shrine and Dr Pixley Kasame Street / West Street Cemetery which houses Christian, Muslim and Jewish burial sites.

Print design / research / copywriting / photography >

SHOP DBN: Selected spreads >>



FINDING YOUR WAY AROUND DBN

GLENWOOD TO THE BERA

MARKETS	COLLECTIVES	RESTAURANTS, PUBS & CLUBS
1 Essenwood market	8 Earth Mother Organic	22 Jolies
2 Earthmother organic market	9 134 Helen Joseph Road	23 Olive & Oak
	10 St. Clements	24 Amterdam
	11 KZNSA Gallery	25 Pizzetta
	12 OUT 64 Gallery	26 Hemingways
	13 Zenzala	27 Yassie
	14 Phansi Museum	28 Mooki
		29 Corner Café
		30 Little India
		31 Paki
		32 Café 1999
		33 Jolly
		34 Fusion Café

INNER DURBAN

GLENWOOD is a friendly neighbourhood where designers, artists, writers, journalists, students, professionals and cultural entrepreneurs live and work, centred around the vibey HELEN JOSEPH ROAD. This area is often known as the DAVENPORT DISTRICT, taken from the previous name of Helen Joseph Road.

Helen Joseph Road, outside Hemingways restaurant

30

INNER DURBAN

GLENWOOD is one of the creatives hubs of Durban – from boutiques bursting with Durban style to organic foodies and coffee lovers making their own creative blends.

Right across the highway on the tree-lined BERA is Musgrave Shopping Centre, which is large enough to house all the expected amenities and meet your shopping centre needs, but not so much so as to overwhelm. MUSGRAVE ROAD is host to a range of banks, an American Express, travel agents, boutiques and good Indian restaurants.

Markets

THE ESSENWOOD CRAFT MARKET
Cnr. St Thomas & Stephen Dlamini Roads, Berea
TRADING TIMES: Every Saturday, 9am–2pm
This long-established market is where you'll find an ideal blend of fashion, food, art and entertainment. Take time to meander through the art in the park with traditional paintings by Mozambican artists in residence, working under the cool shade of the giant Flamboyant trees. Sit under the umbrellas in the make-shift tea garden for home-made scones or walk-shop-eat a traditional Afrikaans boerevrou roll. There are over 220 stalls selling everything from hand-painted children's clothing to traditional African masks. There are a huge variety of other offerings including jewellery, candles, shoes and home-made chutneys and jams. There's a children's playground and so many chatty stall owners that you'll find you need more than an hour to amble through this popular market.

Shopping Tip
Look out for homemade goodies like jars of delicious pesto and locally designed clothing at the Essenwood Market.

Earth Mother's Markets
106 Bulwer Road, Glenwood
TRADING TIMES: Last Saturday of the month, 8.30am–4pm
Earth Mother Organic's small street market sells organic fresh produce, along with Phresh's arts & crafts and young designer clothing.

TRADING TIMES: Every Friday, 8.30am–4pm
Earth Mother's weekly fresh produce market brings you seasonal organic produce.

Shopping Centres

MUSGRAVE CENTRE
Universal access • children's activity area • cinemas
115A Musgrave Road, Berea
Musgrave Centre is quite an institution in Durban, being one of the first shopping centres in Durban to offer a grand and elegant shopping experience – a standing it has maintained over the years through a series of revamps which have served to keep it current and modern. Its extensive offerings include designer fashion, movie theatres, speciality retailers, lifestyle and décor, books, accessories, jewellery, restaurants, coffee shops, a food court and much more. It is anchored by several sizeable department stores and supermarkets. There are also travel agents, banks, a post-office, a library, and a gym.

31

INNER DURBAN

MAKE A DAY TRIP OF IT...

Start off at the eco-friendly Corner Café for breakfast before you set off to explore the shopping of Glenwood where everything is in easy walking distance, centred around HELEN JOSEPH ROAD. Make sure you stop at The KZNSA to view the current art exhibition and find affordable recycled jewellery and craft made by local artists and crafters at the gallery shop.

Enjoy a tasty organic lunch at Earth Mother and stock up on super-foods, then shop some more at Lapiz Lazuli jewellery shop and the funky Phresh boutique which shares their premises. Then head off to the nearby Durban Botanic Gardens in Berea and relax and bird-watch by the lake.

Book into one of the excellent restaurants at the Silverhouse centre in Berea or Hemingways in Glenwood for dinner.

GLENWOOD VILLAGE
Cnr. Moore and Hunt Roads, Glenwood
Stock up at the convenient grocery store which includes a great fresh bakery. You can finally post those holiday postcards at the local post office, and don't forget sunscreen from the pharmacy! It's also here that you'll find the oldest, established family bicycle shop, Dave Wiseman's Cycles, to kit yourself up for mountain biking the jungle forests of Giba Gorge in Mariannhill, just twenty minutes inland from Durban. There is also a few boutiques, an antique shop and Carnival and Backstage for all your kids ballet and dressing-up needs including made-to-order items for those children's dress-up parties.

THE BERA CENTRE
249 - 257 Berea Road, Glenwood
This neighbourhood shopping centre has two large local supermarkets, a pharmacy with a medical centre, a post-office a gym, and a range of shops.

Shopping Tip
Check out the hand-carved "wooden heart" figurines from Phresh at Earth Mother Organics – each one unique.

DAVENPORT SQUARE
89 Helen Joseph Road, Glenwood
This newly refurbished centre has a large clothing store, very popular in SA for affordable fashion: from cool surf baggies to bikinis and easy-on-the-move, light, cotton holiday style men's and women's clothing. There's a grocery store, several takeaways and a pharmacy. Sit and read the morning newspapers with the locals at the BBC coffee shop while sipping a cappuccino, then hit the internet cafe to map out your trip to visit our glorious Drakensberg Mountains or make plans to head down to our beautiful Wild Coast.

32

INNER DURBAN

Collectives

EARTH MOTHER ORGANICS
106 Bulwer Road, Glenwood
Housed in a lovely old house is a haven for vegetarians and raw, organic foodies. Indulge your senses in an oasis of calm under the dappled shade of indigenous trees in their laid-back garden café featuring a mini-khoi pond complete with resident croaking bull-frog. Munch on delicious, nutritious wraps, salads and organic cocoa crunchies. Savour fresh organic soups, smoothies and juices at what is probably the only true organic restaurant in Durban. Relax with an Indian head massage, visit the resident homeopath and stock up on organic treats, health products and super foods from the Earth Mother deli shop. Contact Nalini at Earth Mother on 083 799 2339 for Ayurvedic Indian cooking lessons.

Lapis Lazuli, a boutique jewellery shop with uniquely crafted silver and gemstone jewellery shares the same premises, along with a cute eco-friendly lifestyle boutique, Phresh, which stocks funky hand-made locally designed craftworks. Here is where you'll find shweshwe cushions detailed with indigenous bird and animal motifs, funky designer clothes, recycled hand-bags, African-themed brooches, quirky earrings made from South African one cent coins and recycled stationery.

ST CLEMENTS
191 Musgrave Road, Berea
Meet a friend at St Clements in the pretty courtyard out back for a light Thai-style lunch while your children play in the kids play area. Then pop into Cottonberry, the clothing boutique inside for a new frock or beautiful knitwear. Photographic artworks on the walls are for sale and their is a beauty clinic on the premises. Visit the Touchwood Garden Nursery (which supplies the restaurant with organic produce) on the same premises and buy some plants for your garden.

BEST COFFEE

The Bean Greens: 1477 Helen Joseph Road, Glenwood
BBC coffee shop: Davenport Square, Glenwood
The Corner Café: cnr. Brand and Cromwell Roads

Cushions with indigenous flower prints at Blue Moon

33

Print design / research / copywriting / photography >

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Selected spreads >>



CHILD-FRIENDLY FAMILY FUN

- 42 Marula 117 Marryke Road, Westville T +27 31 264366
- 43 The Coffee Lounge Gwelo School, Phezu Road, Westville North T +27 31 262 2342
- 44 Engen House 171 Blair Athol Road, Westville North
- 45 Rolyndale Centre 10 Mornings Road, Kloof
- 46 Uppies Street Farm Kloof Railway Station Josiah Gumede Road T 082 953 6063
- 47 Lady Beas 10 Cadmore Road, Assegay T 082 216 3852
- 48 The Annual Farmyard 114 Main Road, Assegay
- 49 The Duck 'n' Deck Animal Farm 1 Willow Way, Assegay
- 50 The Pot and Kettle Masakhane Craft Village Old Main Road, Bothas Hill
- 51 Phezu Old Main Road, Bothas Hill
- 52 Giba Gorge Mountain Bike Park

RESTAURANTS

- 53 La Troquet Village Market Centre, 123 Jan Hofmeyr Road, Westville
- 54 Sage at Oldbank's 124 Jan Hofmeyr Road, Westville Road, Westville
- 55 Noshin Cafe 22 Salisbury Road, Westville
- 56 Bellevue Cafe 5 Bellevue Road
- 57 Shaker Arms 15 Josiah Gumede Road, Kloof Railway Station
- 58 Tina's Hot Pot and Grill 14 Bergdama Road, Kloof
- 59 Olive and Me 101's Lifestyle Centre, Josiah Gumede Road, Hillcrest
- 60 Azobergie Bote 20 Hillcrest Centre, Josiah Gumede Road, Hillcrest
- 61 The Olive Garden 6 Olive Terra Place, Off Kestler Road
- 62 The Crochibans Restaurant Phezu Safari Park, Josiah Gumede Road T +27 31 7771205

GALLERIES & CRAFT CENTRES

- 27 Eco Native collection The Village Centre, 123 Jan Hofmeyr Road, Westville
- 28 Fat Tuesday Gallery 5 Bellevue Road, Kloof
- 29 Ebechicks Shop 26 Heritage Market, 9 Old Main Road, Hillcrest
- 30 Masakhane Craft Village 177 Josiah Gumede Road, Both's Hill
- 31 Embocraft 117 Josiah Gumede Road
- 32 Andrew Walford Pottery 25, Shongweni Valley, Shongweni

BOUQUETTES & SPECIALITY SHOPS

- 33 The Educational Toy Centre The Village Market, 123 Jan Hofmeyr Road, Westville
- 34 Fat Tuesday Store 5 Bellevue Road, Kloof
- 35 Lapis Lazuli Shop 6, Delcaim Centre
- 36 Glamour boutique Delcaim Centre
- 37 Boutique Eye Love Fields Hill Shopping Centre
- 38 Springs Fields Hill Shopping Centre
- 39 Khwama Leather Goods Masakhane Craft Village
- 40 The Porcupine Quail Micro Brewery and Deli

ANTIQUES & 2ND HAND BOOKS

- 41 Kloof & Highway SPCA Charity Shops off Village Road, Kloof

KEY

- Markets
- Large shopping centres
- Small shopping centres
- Galleries & craft centres
- Child-friendly fun
- Boutiques & speciality shops
- Antiques & 2nd hand books
- Restaurants & pubs
- Hospital
- Police station

FINDING YOUR WAY AROUND DBN

WEST: Westville, Kloof, Hillcrest, Assegay

LARGE SHOPPING MALLS

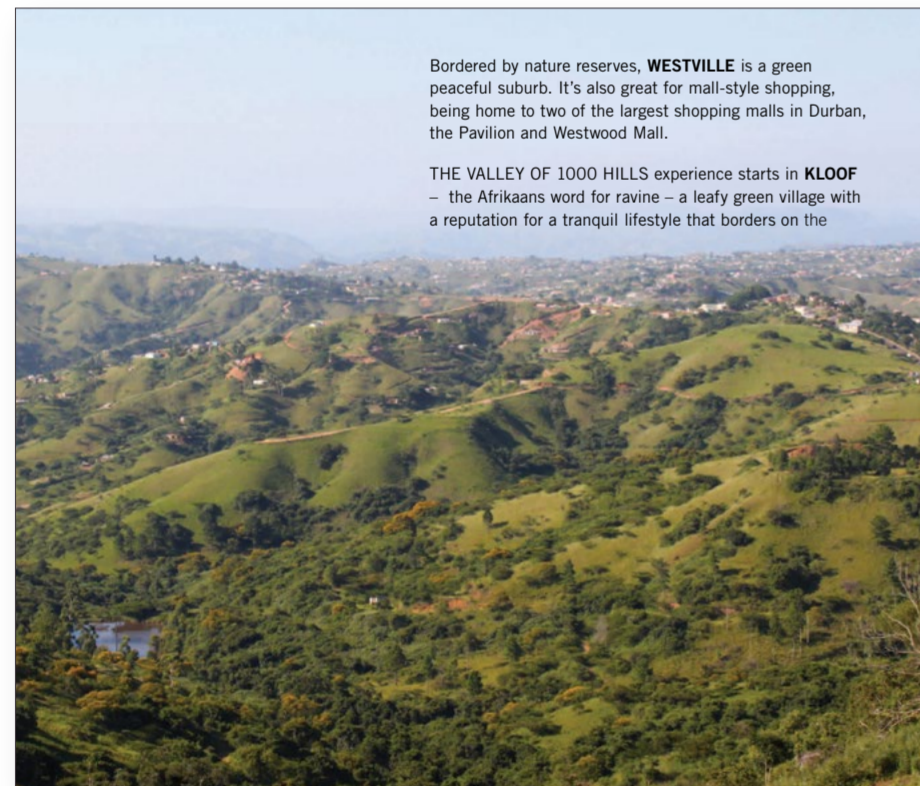
- 13 Westwood Mall 16 Lincoln Terrace, Westville
- 14 The Pavilion 166 Marlow Drive, Westville

SMALL SHOPPING MALLS

- 15 The Village Market Centre 123 Jan Hofmeyr Road, Westville
- 16 Westville Mall 15 Buckingham Terrace, Westville
- 17 Blue Heights Centre 11 Buckingham Terrace, Westville
- 18 Standard Bank Centre 10 Church Road, Westville
- 19 Delcaim Centre 10 Village Road, Kloof
- 20 Fields Hill Shopping Centre 13 Josiah Gumede Road, Kloof
- 21 Kloof Village Mall 10 Village Road, Kloof
- 22 Mayhem Centre 14 Charles Way, Kloof
- 23 Hillcrest Corner on Josiah Gumede and Hospital Road, Hillcrest

MARKETS

- 1 Westwood Market Mezzanine parking level, Westwood Mall, Westville
- 2 Fresh Market Fair Jimmy Bellows Sports Field, 5 Link Road, Westville
- 3 The Bergtheil Museum craft market Bergtheil Museum, 15 Queens Avenue, Westville
- 4 The German Club craft market 7 Barham Road, Westville
- 5 Kloof Country Market Lifestyle Centre, 10 Mornings Road, Kloof
- 6 The Heritage Market 9 Josiah Gumede Road, Hillcrest
- 7 Monthly Heritage Country Market The Heritage Market, 9 Josiah Gumede Road
- 8 Tina's Hotel Market 14 Devonport Road, Kloof
- 9 ZigZag Farm Family Fair 114 Shongweni Valley, Hillcrest
- 10 The Shongweni Farmers' Market Corner Abertonia Road and Kestler Road
- 11 Inchanga Craft Market Inchanga Railway Station, Josiah Gumede Road
- 12 Drummond Craft Market Valley of a Thousand Hills, off Josiah Gumede Road



Bordered by nature reserves, **WESTVILLE** is a green peaceful suburb. It's also great for mall-style shopping, being home to two of the largest shopping malls in Durban, the Pavilion and Westwood Mall.

THE VALLEY OF 1000 HILLS experience starts in **KLOOF** – the Afrikaans word for ravine – a leafy green village with a reputation for a tranquil lifestyle that borders on the

Krantzkloof Nature Reserve, cut through by a ravine along which the Molweni river streams in a series of cascades and waterfalls.

Moving beyond Kloof, literally on a crest some way above Durban, **HILLCREST** was once a little hamlet surrounded by farmland. It's now rezoned for office and commercial use, and farmland has given way to development, but there's still little in the way of heavy industry, which, despite the boom, means that Hillcrest retains something of a country feel.

ASSAGAY lies just north west of Hillcrest and gives over to rolling hills that rise up to **BOTHA'S HILL** – the perfect vantage point to view the spellbinding beauty of the Valley of 1000 hills – after which they descend into the gorgeous valley.

This area is known for country markets and craft centres, scattered with child-friendly nursery and garden cafés where parents can relax after a day of serious shopping while their children play. There's fine-dining, luxury health spas, nature reserves and game drives. But there are also plenty of opportunities here to experience the cultural diversity of KwaZulu-Natal with Zulu craft villages and centres culminating in **Phezu Safari Park**.

Markets

WESTWOOD MARKET

TRADING HOURS: Sunday, 10am – 3pm
Mezzanine parking level, Westwood Mall, Westville
This lifestyle market transforms the mezzanine parking level into a bustling market place offering quality products as diverse as cycads and bonsais, African bead work, modern ceramics, silver jewellery, railway sleeper clocks and even children's fairy outfits. This is a real family outing and a great meeting place with value-inspired arts, crafts, hand-made furniture, jewellery, plants, unique clothing, one-of-a-kind gifts, good coffee and a number of stands with confectionery and organic delicacies.

FRESH MARKET FAIR

TRADING HOURS: every Thursday, 9am – 12am
Jimmy Bellows Sports Field, 5 Link Road, Westville
Visit the traditional farmers market and support local fresh produce, homemade delights, arts, crafts, plants and delicious snacks and refreshments.

THE BERGTHEIL MUSEUM CRAFT MARKET

TRADING HOURS: 2nd Saturday of each month, 8am – 12am
Bergtheil Museum, 16 Queens Avenue, Westville
The aim of this market is to assist the Museum's maintenance fund and create awareness. This craft market showcases various home-made goods and food treats. A Victorian Tearoom is set up in the Community Centre behind the Museum, which is also open on Mondays and the first and second Saturday of every month.

THE GERMAN CLUB CRAFT MARKET

TRADING HOURS: first and last Sunday of each month, 10am – 3pm; 7 Barham Road, Westville
Stalls are set up inside the club and on the tennis courts on the lower field featuring food, hand-craft, jewellery and specialised

WEST of DURBAN

79

WEST of DURBAN

84



Ceramic angel sculptures from the **Fat Tuesday Gallery**

FAT TUESDAY GALLERY

5 Bellevue Road, Kloof
The **FAT TUESDAY GALLERY** has an engaging selection of contemporary local artworks featuring work by both traditional and new media and creating a forum for both established and new

artists. The focus is on photography but there are also paintings and ceramic pieces. Be prepared to spend many hours here: Also on the premises is the absorbing **FAT TUESDAY STORE** and the divine **BELLEUVUE CAFE** (see restaurants).

GIBA ART GALLERY

Giba Gorge Mountain Bike Park
This contemporary gallery with originality and flair stocks SA designs, jewellery made by local crafters in Giba Valley, designer dresses, skirts and original T-shirts, gorgeous hand-sewn handbags, quirky gifts, cushions and home decor.

Boutiques & speciality shops

THE EDUCATIONAL TOY CENTRE

Shop 19a, The Village Market, 123 Jan Hofmeyr Road Westville
They stock a comprehensive range of highest quality educational toys and games carefully selected to stimulate reasoning and creativity in children from birth to teens.

TALES OF ANTIQUITY

Shop 18a, The Village Market, 123 Jan Hofmeyr Rd Westville
For small new and second hand quirky items. Ideal for gifts.

LAPIS LAZULI

Shop 6, Delcaim Centre
This unique and sophisticated gallery-style jewellery boutique is owned by jewellery designer Joanne Raw who fuses nature and jewellery design to create beautiful, original masterpieces you will want to wear. This is more than just turquoise heaven. Lapis Lazuli's stones are sourced from SA, Madagascar, Namibia, Brazil, Mexico and India. Joanne mixes her own creations with hand selected ranges from fellow jewellers.

FAT TUESDAY STORE

5 Bellevue Road, Kloof
This large and eclectic treasure-trove takes up 5 rooms in a renovated house. If you're looking for beautiful, quirky new and retro gifts then you've found the right place. Choose from products like hilarious 1950s cards, wind up tin toys, designer T-shirts, feminine Colleen Eitzen designer dresses, Zulu rings, brooches and a plethora of fascinating nick-knacks.



Beaded rings from the **Fat Tuesday Store**

KHWAMA LEATHER GOODS

Valley of 1000 Hills Craft Village
Shop here for quality leather items like zebra tog bags, sheepskin and cow, kudu, ostrich, wildebeest, elephant and Nguni hides. Choose from a wide variety of leather bags, satchels and wallets, hats and belts and even safari leather fly swatters!

EYE LOVE

Fields Centre
This appealing little boutique is a great place to shop for leather handbags, beautiful little ceramic brooches – each one original, Africa T-shirts, **GMO** designer shoes made from hemp, long flowing dresses from **Bindi**, classic cuts from **Moonlight Lady** and **I Love Leroy** designs.

GLAMOUR BOUTIQUE

Delcaim Centre
If you're after local designs and in need of a summer dress and a pair of wedges or floral shorts this boutique caters for teenagers and twenty-something customers.



Unique ceramic brooches and bags from **Eye Love**

WEST of DURBAN

85

Print design / research / copywriting / photography >

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Selected spreads >>



FINDING YOUR WAY AROUND DBN

NORTH: Durban North to Umhlanga

KEY

- Markets
- Large shopping centres
- Small shopping centres
- Collectives
- Galleries & craft centres
- Boutiques & speciality shops
- Antiques & 2nd hand books
- Restaurants & nightlife
- Hospital
- Police station

RESTAURANTS

- 34 Riverside Cafe
- 35 The Mad Italian
- 36 Soco
- 37 Craft Tattler
- 38 Bangkok Wok
- 39 Mamma Luciana's
- 40 Indian Summer
- 41 Marco Paolo
- 42 Remos restaurant & deli
- 43 Taps on the Block
- 44 The Oyster Bar

GALLERIES & CREATIVE ARTS CENTRES

- 24 Etchings Art Gallery
- 25 Art Spectrum
- 26 Umhlanga Art Gallery
- 27 The African Artworks Gallery

MARKETS

- The Food Market
- Golden Hours Family Market
- The Wonder Market
- Umhlanga Farmers' Market
- Artique Fair at Umhlanga Centre

LARGE SHOPPING MALLS

- La Lucia Mall
- Gateway Theatre of Shopping

SMALL SHOPPING MALLS

- Park Boulevard Centre
- Pick 'n Pay Hypermarket Centre
- Kensington Square
- The Crescent
- Granada Square
- Umhlanga Centre
- Proton Mall
- Umhlanga Plaza

NORTH (continued): Verulam to Tongaat

MARKETS

- Verulam Day Market
- Verulam Morning Market
- Tongaat Morning Market
- Tongaat Daily Market

NORTH OF DURBAN

DURBAN NORTH is a residential suburb with a restaurant on nearly every corner. The focus here is more on intimacy with smaller shopping centres and food markets. It is also here that you can explore the Virginia Bush Nature Reserve, the Japanese Gardens and take the family to the Umgeni River Bird Park. **LA LUCIA** is an upmarket suburb with shopping mainly in the elegant LA LUCIA MALL, while **GLENASHLEY**, sandwiched between these two suburbs, has an accessible shopping district with some good opportunities for boutique shopping centred around MACKOURTAN AVENUE as well as a number of top notch Italian restaurants.

Shopping in **UMHLANGA**, further up the coast, is centred around two areas. **UMHLANGA ROCKS** is the old village centre situated right on the beachfront, with a small concentrated shopping zone centred around McCausland Crescent within walking distance to the beach. A little inland is **UMHLANGA RIDGE**, the new large-scale upmarket residential development where shopping is mainly concentrated around the huge and prestigious GATEWAY SHOPPING CENTRE which offers many diversions – but there are also some markets here worth investigating.

Moving a little inland and north will by contrast take you to the historic Indian areas of **TONGAAT** and **VERULAM** where you will have the opportunity to experience large and colourful markets selling everything from spice and Saris to exotic fruit and sheep's heads. It is also here that you can visit historic Indian temples and sites like **GHANDI'S** South African residence.

NORTH OF DURBAN

GANDHI SETTLEMENT

This centre in nearby Phoenix is your next historically rich stop. If you hire a car you can get there from Durban's city centre in just 15 minutes. Gandhi Settlement is set among lush tropical gardens and includes the modest wood and iron home where Gandhi lived for 11 years. The Phoenix Settlement Trust have restored this historical place influenced him deeply and created a learning centre and a fine archive for crucial historical artefacts. Here you can reflect on the importance of Gandhi's stay in South Africa and understand the key contribution of his call for truth and his philosophy of passive resistance to the struggle for freedom. The historic call in 1971 for the release of Nelson Mandela was made at an ANC meeting here in Gandhi's home.

Sit on the red steps of Gandhi's home and savour the rich history of this revered man of peace. Walk through his home and discover which books influenced him deeply and enriched his meaningful life. You can also visit the 1903 wood and iron shed where Gandhi published the Gujarati-English newspaper, *Indian Opinion*. If you decide to visit here without a tour contact Bongai Mthembu T 073 055 5860.

NORTH OF DURBAN

MZINYATI FALLS

This is a sacred waterfall used for religious rituals such as Shembe baptism. The falls and the surrounding area are also used by a local Rastafarian community who live in a cliff-side cave below the view site.

INANDA DAM

You can water-ski and experience nature's beauty here. The dam is an important reservoir for this region as well as a popular water sport spot and famous for bass fishing. Interestingly, 26 important archaeological sites have been excavated here, with artefacts dating back to the Stone Age. Early Iron Age sites prove the presence of Bantu people here 1000 years ago.

INANDA SEMINARY

Close to Ohlange Institute you will find this similarly interesting historical site. There is a link between John Dube and the Inanda Seminary, as Dube's grandmother was converted to Christianity by the American missionary, Daniel Lindley, and Dube's father worked here as one of the first ordained pastors of the American Zulu Mission established by Lindley.

Inanda Seminary was the first secondary school for African girls in Southern Africa, established in 1899. It was the only mission school in SA which successfully managed to escape incorporation into apartheid structures and remain a private school. The campus is filled with historical buildings and has a fascinating school archive, the Lucy Lindley building (1897) which is open to tourists and researchers.

Here you'll see the school desks brought from America by ship in 1869 by Mary Edwards, the visionary American missionary. The museum and archives are in exceptionally good condition and the resident school historian is on call to welcome and host visitors.

NOMPUMELELO HLOPHE who attended Inanda Seminary and is now studying at Unisa says:

In my lunch breaks as a student... I used to visit the archives. I fell in love with the history here and when I needed an internship the Principal offered me this wonderful opportunity to return here. It's a historic school that really retains its history and it's like a family here as the teachers are called Ma like our mothers - we all share such a huge bond!

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FINDING YOUR WAY AROUND DBN

SOUTH: Bluff, Chatsworth, Umlazi, Amanzimtoti

KEY

- Markets
- Large shopping centres
- Small shopping centres
- Restaurants & nightlife
- Hospital
- Police station

MARKETS

- Bangladesh Market (Business Square, Westcliff, Chatsworth)
- Fragrance Market (12 Fragrance Street, Chatsworth)
- Ezimbuzimi Market (Prince Mswayizeni Rd, Umlazi)
- Night Market (Lords & Legends Sport Cafe, 1600 Riverside Rd, Amanzimtoti)
- Umgababa market (Shell Ultra City) off R2 southbound
- Umlazi Mega City (50 Mngosuthu Highway, Umlazi)
- Philani Valley Centre (179 Echowood Avenue, Umlazi)
- Galleria Shopping Centre (cor of Moss Kokik and Arthur Roads, Amanzimtoti)

RESTAURANTS, PUBS & CLUBS

- African Peninsula restaurant (101 Marine Drive, Bluff T +27 31 4071045)
- Govinda's Hari Krishna Temple, 50 Bhaktivedanta Swami Circle, Chatsworth T +27 31 4034600
- Max's Lifestyle (Umlazi T +27 31 9061393)
- Gorgio's at the View (9 Hillside Road Amanzimtoti T +27 31 9031556)
- The Thirsty Whale (17 Beach Road, Amanzimtoti T 012 922 4025)

SHOPPING MALLS

- Bluff Towers (310 Dana Road, The Bluff)
- Bluff Pick 'n Pay Centre (201 Tam Road, The Bluff)
- Chatsworth Centre (17 Juyward Street, Chatsworth)

SOUTH of DURBAN

The headland known as **THE BLUFF** offers stretches of wild unspoilt beaches with dunes, rock pools, fishing, diving and surfing for those who want a change from more built-up beach environments. Anstey beach has child-friendly paddling pools.

CHATSWORTH offers a slice of India from the culturally-rich **Chatsworth Shopping centre** to markets alive with colour and flavour. This is where you come for authentic Indian cuisine, aromatic spices and rainbow-coloured saris.

UMLAZI offers an insight into *Kazi* (township) culture from informal to formal economic activity, from traditional *shisa nyami* and informal trading at a taxi tank to the upmarket super-stylish **Umlazi Mega City**.

AMANZIMTOTI legend has it that when the Zulu King Shaka tasted the water in 1828, he proclaimed "Kanti amanza mto!" or "so, the water is sweet" – and so it is for holiday-makers – with wonderful beaches for swimming, surfing and diving, and plenty of other diversions from golf courses to **Galleria Shopping Centre** with all the modern conveniences and in-door entertainment.

The Fragrance Market

Markets

BANGLADESH MARKET
Business Square, Westcliff, Chatsworth
TRADING TIMES: Friday and Saturdays: 6am–6pm
This huge open-air market is very lively. The air rings with the sounds of traders shouting out their market specials: "R5 for T-bones!" and "Live chickens for your chicken curry!" The fruit and vegetable market section is well presented with a fantastic variety and includes fresh herbs and spices. You can buy fashion and accessories, traditional Zulu pinafore dresses, prayer goods, garlands, beach towels, table cloths, baby clothes, CDs and DVDs. There are three fisheries selling slingers, salmon, barracuda, line fish, prawns, crabs and steenbras.

One of the popular fishmongers recommends fresh barracuda to make an excellent Durban fish curry and says "I love selling fresh fish here. I love the interaction with the customers. I buy all my herbs and spices and fruit and veg here at Bangladesh Market... come to me early in the morning if you want to buy salmon and I always say that my slingers are best as a frying fish."

Another stall owner who sells *smileys* (fresh sheep offal) at the Bangladesh market says: "I sell about 80 sheep heads a day and the *walkies* (sheep's legs trotters) are also very popular. I love *smileys*, the taste is unique not like mutton or beef." She says that Bangladesh Market is a tourist attraction. "They love to taste something different, something cultural like a *smiley*. This market is special because it sells everything – here you can come in naked," she jokes, "and you can come here hungry but you will leave fully clothed and well fed!"

SOUTH of DURBAN

A POPULAR FISHMONGER TRADING FROM THE BANGLADESH MARKET SAYS: "I love selling fresh fish here. I love the interaction with the customers. I buy all my herbs and spices and fruit and veg here at Bangladesh Market... come to me early in the morning if you want to buy salmon and I always say that my slingers are best as a frying fish."

Marigolds from the prayer section at Bangladesh Market

SOUTH of DURBAN

FRAGRANCE MARKET
12 Fragrance Street, Chatsworth
TRADING TIMES: Daily, 7am–5pm.
This large under-cover market sells fresh fruit and vegetables and a host of Eastern-inspired and Islamic clothing. There's a Maharani stall selling lovely long garlands of marigolds and prayer goods. You can buy bottles of potent crushed chilli, chicken tikka, live chickens, spices and herbs and incense.

Michelle Thirumani, secretary of the Fragrance Market says: "This local market is unique because it is like an intimate shopping centre where you can get everything from chicken tikka to fresh fish. This is where I eat everyday and shop for my Bollywood DVDs, fruit and veg and jewellery."

EZIMBUZIMI MARKET
Prince Mswayizeni Road, Umlazi
TRADING TIMES: Mon–Fri: 7am–4pm, Sat: 8am–12pm
This is a huge traditional Zulu herbal market. Next door is the popular **Goat Market** where goats are slaughtered for rituals to communicate with the ancestors.

NIGHT MARKET
Lords & Legends Sport Cafe, 1600 Riverside Rd, Amanzimtoti
TRADING TIMES: approximately 8am–4pm
This weekly Night Market has food stalls, a beer garden, live bands, a jumping castle and arts and crafts.

UMGABABA MARKET (SHELL ULTRA CITY)
Off N2 southbound, just past Illovo Beach
TRADING TIMES: approximately 8am–4pm
There is a variety of traditional Zulu craft on offer here, but the real star of the show are the low-fired pots made from clay collected from the banks of the nearby Umgababa river, that are on offer at most of the stalls. These clay pots were

SHOPPING TIP
Visit the **Umgababa Market** for beautiful woven baskets and clay pots made by local crafters.

SOUTH of DURBAN

MICHELLE THIRUMANI, secretary of the FRAGRANCE MARKET says: "This market is unique because it is like an intimate shopping centre where you can get everything from chicken tikka to fresh fish. This is where I eat everyday and shop for my Bollywood DVDs, fruit and veg and jewellery."

MAKE A DAY TRIP OF IT...

Take a tour. Township markets and experiences can be difficult to access.

STREET SCENE TOURS offers tailor-made tours with knowledgeable tour guides in the comfort of an air-conditioned bus. From Umlazi markets and *shisa nyama* tavern experiences to colourful Chatsworth markets, create a tour from activities and places of your choice.
Tel: +27 31 3685909
Sthembiso: Tel: 083 995 8002
www.streetcenetours.co.za

HOLA UMLAZI is also an excellent tour option. Their tour specialises in taking you through Umlazi and is well constructed to provide an insight into the contemporary lifestyle of a black, urban community.
Tel: 082 336 7433 / +27 31 4679461
Email: fulloutputcc@telkomsa.net
www.holaumlazi.co.za

traditionally used for preparing, storing and carrying beer or storing water and grain but they make beautiful decorative objects and are lovely for potting plants in. Most of these pots are blackened in a second carbon firing for ritualistic purposes but in time they develop a warm, brown, glossy patina. There are also some lovely examples of bowls, baskets, fans, and mats woven from grasses, with radiating geometric patterns. The colour is obtained using natural dyes made from bark, berries, leaves, clay, roots and dung. Also look out for traditional Zulu wood-carving.

As you head down the N2, a few kms after Illovo Beach, a Shell Ultra City and coloured huts on the side of the highway will indicate that you're at the right place. You need to turn off the highway into the Ultra City where you will find parking nearby.

Print design / resource kits >

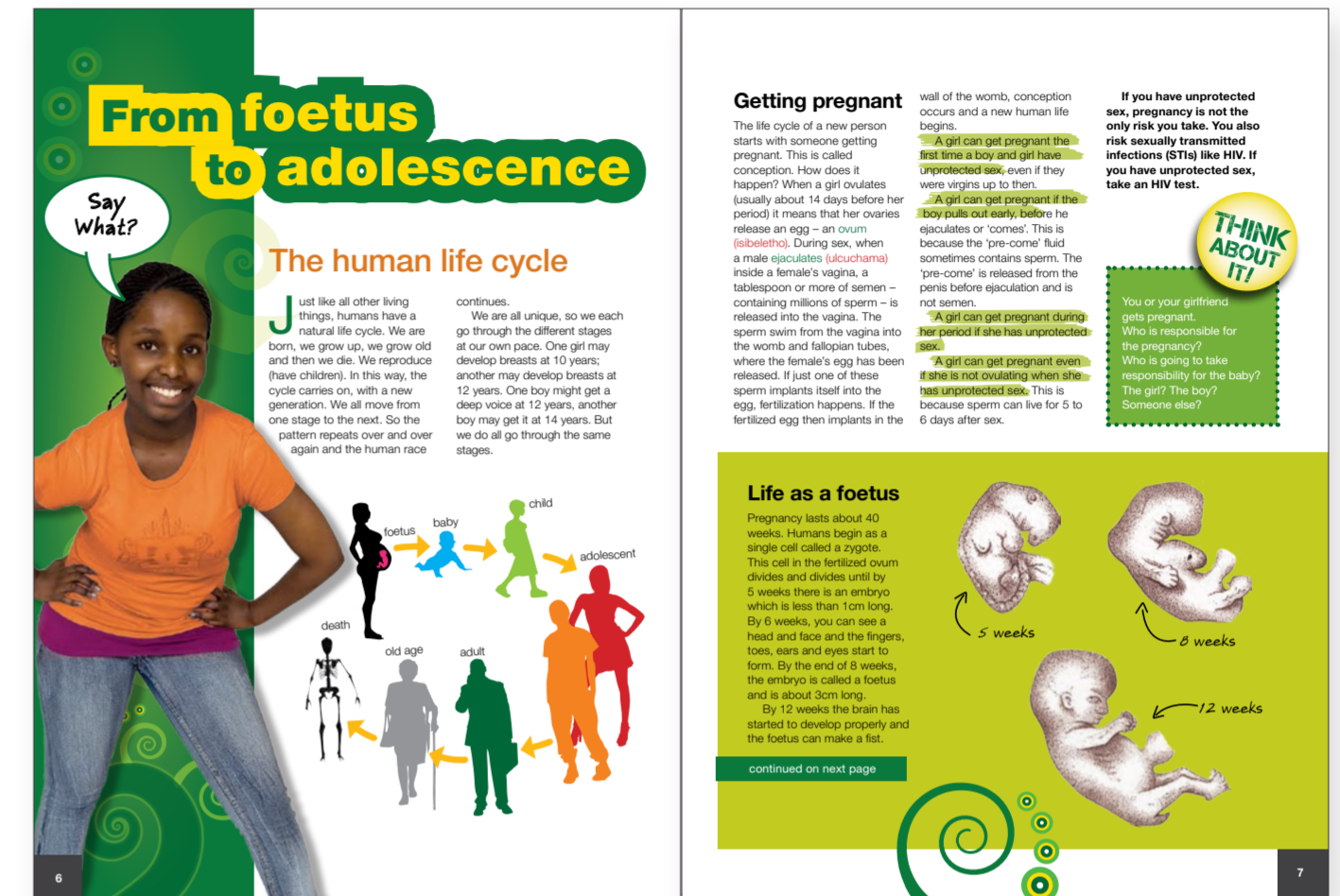
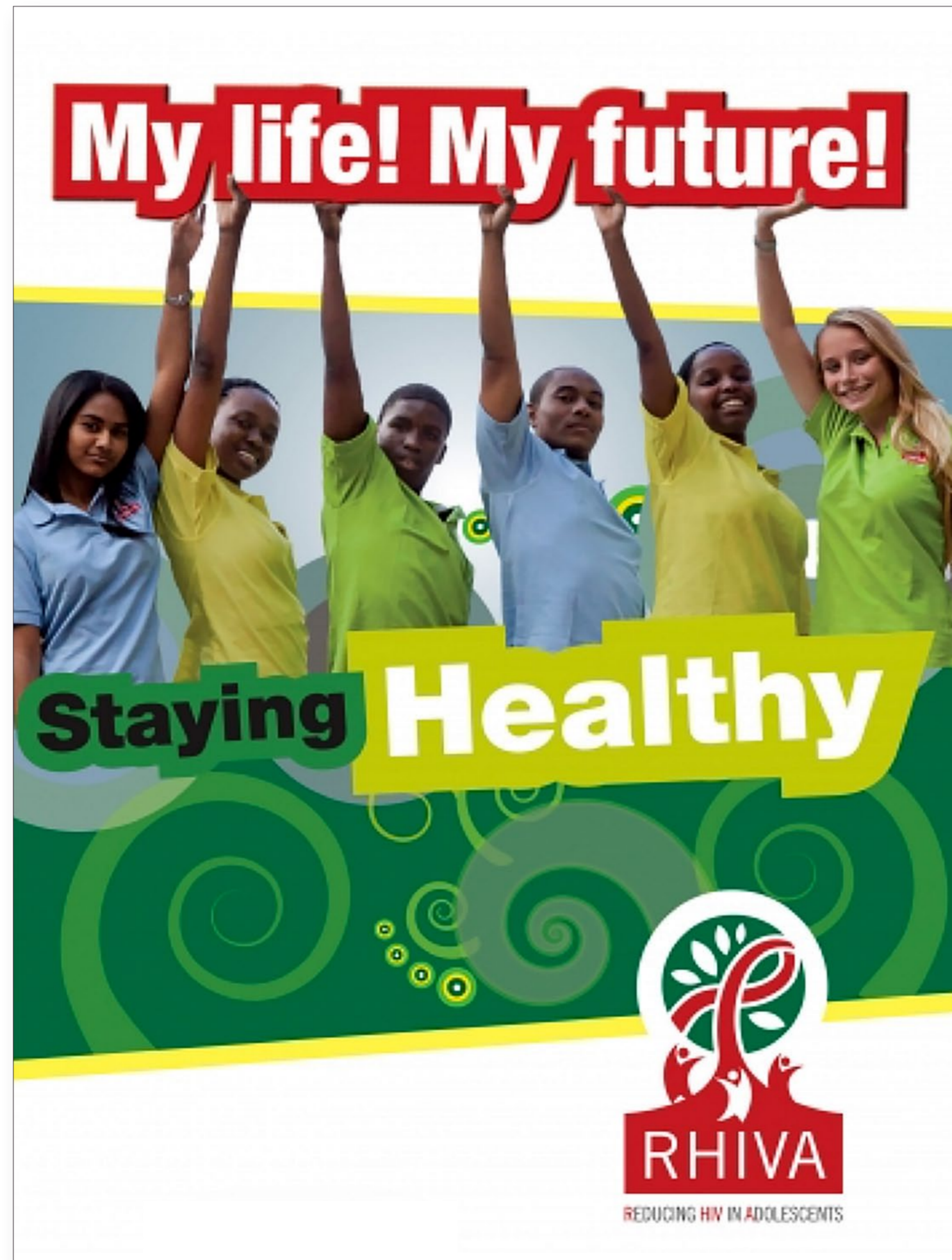
RHIVA (Reducing HIV in Adolescents)

Client: MiET Africa

I designed a resource kit consisting of several resources for RHIVA KZN, a ground-breaking, school-based HIV-prevention initiative that was implemented by MIET and the KZN Department of Education in 14 rural schools in Vulindlela. The scope of the work included conceptualisation, creative direction, photo shoots, illustration, design and layout.

Selected spreads >>

View or download the Staying Healthy Magazine-style resource full publication [here](#).



Print and web layout >

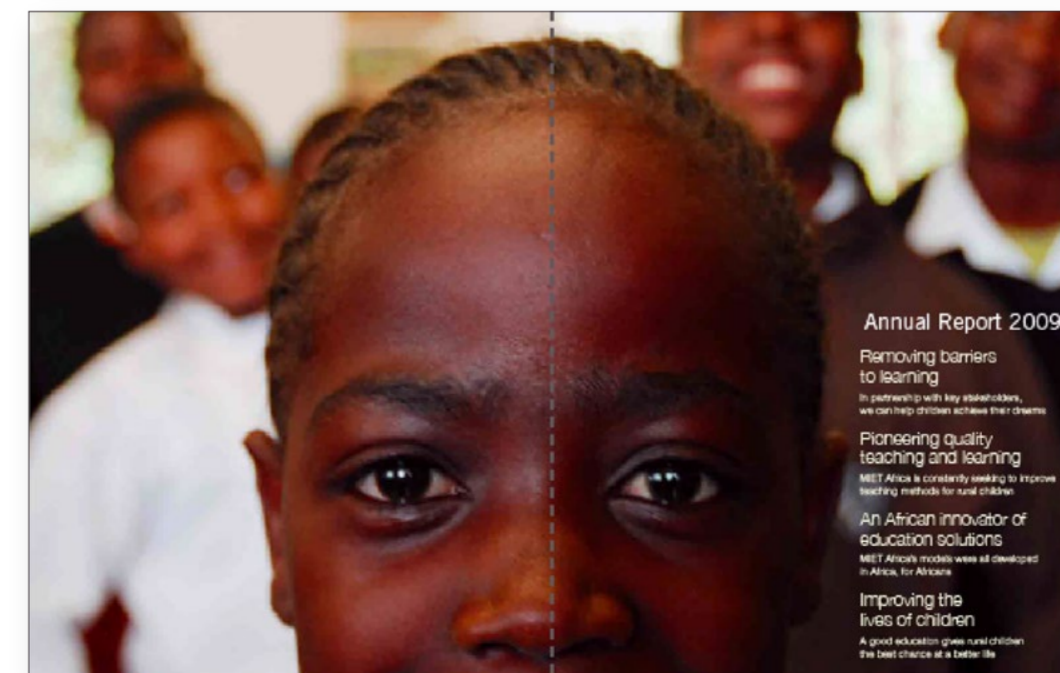


Annual Reports

Client: MiET Africa

Design and layout of annual reports for both print and web.

Selected pages >>



NBS
House & Garden *Kagiso Exhibitions*
 show



28 June - 7 July
Durban Exhibition Centre

NBS
House & Garden *Kagiso Exhibitions*
 show



The essence of good-living

A record 87 000+ visitors came to the 2001 show
 72% of the visitors shopped at the show
 98% would recommend the show to others

www.housegardenshow.co.za

NBS
House & Garden *Kagiso Exhibitions*
 show



The essence of good-living

28 June - 7 July 2002

Venue: Durban Exhibition Centre
 Entrance: Adults - R25
 Kids under 12 free
 Students, scholars & pensioners (with cards) - R14
 Times: Weekdays - 11am - 10pm
 Saturdays - 10am - 10pm
 Sundays - 10am - 8pm
www.housegardenshow.co.za

THE MERCURY
 150th ANNIVERSARY

The House & Garden Show

Client: Kagiso Exhibitions

Conceptualisation, design and layout of all the advertising and branding for the House & Garden show, including campaign identity, newspaper straps and inserts, billboards, flyers, streetpole ads, folders, stationery, exhibition stands, and merchandise.

Corporate campaign conceptualisation and design >



Power to the People

Client: Knorr Cup-a-Soup

Conceptualisation and design of all branding and marketing material including a strike kit and website for a Knorr penetration drive, which offered free soup vending machines and discounted product to participating "striking-for-soup" offices.

FAQS

What happens to my machine in summer?

- On signing the relevant documentation your machine will also be installed for the full year and can be used and enjoyed by all the whole year long.

How much stock do I need to purchase in a month?

- The minimum off take is 3 cases per month, which will be monitored by our sales teams. This equates to 30 cases per annum that you need to purchase from Ciro Alliances.
- For your reference:
 - 30 cases = 5200 servings per annum
 - In an office of 100 staff, this equates to 1 serving per person per week over the full year.

How do I order product?

- Your orders will be taking by the Ciro Alliances sales team in your area. For your convenience they will call you on a monthly basis to take your order. You are also more than welcome to give them a call in order to arrange for delivery to your office.
- All orders will be delivered directly to your office.

Where can I purchase the soup?

- The 4 x 500g packs can only be purchased from Ciro Alliances.

What happens if my machine breaks down?

- Please give us a call at Ciro Alliances and we will arrange for a technician to come through to your office and repair your machines, so that all can start enjoying soup again.

Do I need to supply the soup free of charge to my staff?

- No, not necessarily.
- The Knorr Cup-a-Soup vending machines are available in a free issue option, so that you are able to supply Knorr CAC to all employees at no cost.
- You also have the opportunity to place a coin-operated Knorr CAC vending machine, whereby staff can be charged a minimal cost to cover the cost price of the soup.

What do I need to have in place for installation?

- A dedicated 15 amp plug is to be provided within 1 metre of the machine.
- A dedicated water connection with hot and cold water stop cock needs to be provided within 1 metre of the machine.
- Water pressure is to be checked and reflect a minimum of 1 bar.

How big is the machine?

- This baby won't take up too much space: (600x600 x 250 x 425 mm).

POWER TO THE PEOPLE

SOUP FOR ALL
The workers have spoken!

WHY SOUP AT THE WORKPLACE?

The "right to soup" at the workplace has been taken up as a call to action by workers nationwide...

Independent research¹ carried out during the early part of 2005 on behalf of Unilever (SouthAfrica) clearly revealed that most participants in the research felt that drinking soup at work definitely souped up their performance.

Cup-a-Soup was placed in a variety of businesses, ranging in size from 5 to 500 employees, for several weeks. A consistent picture emerged at the end of the tests: 100% of respondents stated that they would like their companies to keep providing them with soup.

Given a battery of statements with which they could strongly agree or disagree, the outright winner was "It's a means of refuelling without feeling heavy". Not far behind was "It perks me up around mid afternoon when I am feeling sluggish".

The following are a few of the spontaneous comments made at the end of the placement tests:

- "Gives me a warm, full tummy"
- "It gives you energy and makes you warm"
- "It's filling and convenient"
- "It makes us think well of the company"
- "Great when busy... a good in between snack."

In another Unilever sponsored research project in February 2005², amongst 181 Managers, the following picture emerged in response to the statement: "The quality of catering and beverages provided to staff impacts on their morale and performance."

No. of employees	Total	<10	10 to 50	51 to 200	200+
Response	33.20%	36.40%	36.40%	26.50%	33.30%
Non-response	66.80%	63.60%	63.60%	73.50%	66.70%

A REVOLUTIONARY SOLUTION: THE SOUP MACHINE

With the "right to soup" comes the need for free and unhindered access to soup...

The convenient solution

There's a huge demand for quick, convenient snack solutions for businesses – and Knorr Cup-a-Soup offers the ideal solution for the workers of South Africa. The perfect boost for tired workers whose energy is flagging, Knorr Cup-a-Soup gives workers an opportunity to take a break and then, once restored with Knorr's delicious taste, feel refreshed and ready to pick up the pace again.

The soup break

Consumption of beverages at work depends on the availability of convenient and affordable snack solutions – and you'll find what they are looking for with the fully automated Knorr Cup-a-Soup machine.

These babies can provide 100 servings of hot Knorr Cup-a-Soup a day in three popular flavours: Chicken Noodle, Country Vegetable and Cream of Tomato. All 3 variants are Kosher and Halal approved with no added MSG.

Ciro Alliances will install the free machines. There are coin operated and free issue variants available – the choice is yours.

CIRO ALLIANCES

Gauteng and other: 011 807 4131 | Western Cape: 021 447 8110
 KwaZulu-Natal: 031 700 8670 | Inland North (Pretoria): 012 367 4237

CONTACT US

design FOR change

Anna Chappé de Leonval



+27 84 3333 874



annachappe71@gmail.com



designforchange.org

in annachappe